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THE TIMES

Lord Mountbatten: a birthday interview, page 18

Unemployment racing ahead at record 13,000 jobs a week

The number of unemployed in Britain has swelled by a record 13,000 a week over the past eight weeks. Over two months the rise has been 103,800, the largest increase in any two months since the Second World War. The total at June 9 was 863,700 and if the trend continues the one million mark could be reached by the end of August.

Million mark prospect is near

By Peter Jay
Economics Editor

The unemployment trend in Britain has now reached its highest point since the war. A huge rise in the jobless total for the second month running carried the total, according to the best measure of the trend, to 863,700 on June 9.

Over the past eight weeks unemployment has been rising at 13,000 a week and must stand by now at or above the previous post-war peak of 876,200 reached in March 1972. At that time cruder measurements of the unemployment total yielded figures above one million, which were widely believed to have played a decisive part in persuading Mr Heath's administration to adopt unprecedented expansionary budgetary and monetary policies.

The numbers out of work, as officially measured, have now risen 103,800 in two months—the largest rise in any two months since the war. The only bigger increases in a single month than the 47,800 this month were the 56,800 last month and the 58,300 under the impact of the three-day week emergency in January, 1974.

Over the past 12 months the numbers unemployed have risen 301,300—from 2.5 per cent of total employees to 3.8 per cent of total employees—easily surpassing the maximum 12-month rise in any previous week of 275,900 between November, 1970, and November, 1971. At the present rate of increase, unemployment will reach one million by the end of August, though seasonal distortions may disguise this.

It is now clear that unemployment has been rising much more rapidly than conventional economic forecasts, such as those supplied by the Treasury to Mr Healey and those published by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, have predicted.

In the Budget speech on April 15 Mr Healey gave a warning to the House of Commons that unemployment "could be touching a million, or 4 per cent, by the end of the year".

A week ago the National Institute spoke in its *Economic Review* of unemployment "probably reaching one million . . . during the winter"; and that estimate included winter seasonally unemployed as well as the unemployed in Northern Ireland, both of which are excluded by the usual best measure of the trend.

The recession, as reflected in recent output, spending, earnings, investment intentions and employment figures, has deepened much more steeply than Mr Healey expected, under the influence of the continuing world trade recession and of rapid inflation of domestic costs in Britain interacting with monetary restraint.

Mr Healey also said in his Budget speech: "The main purpose of my Budget today will be to ensure that our economy can take full advantage of the strong recovery in world trade we can expect next year; of course, if these opportunities proved after all inadequate I should have to consider other measures for maintaining employment in Britain."

The only general action which the Government is now contemplating to arrest this trend is new measures of pay restraint. These are intended to persuade or prevent people from pricing themselves out of jobs. This is seen as the only practical policy at a time when the continuing very rapid rate of inflation is compelling the Chancellor to limit the amount of new spending power which the Government injects into the economy through the Budget deficit and the money supply.

Evidence of the unemployment figures is fully corroborated by this month's unfilled vacancy figures, the other main measurement of labour market conditions. The number of vacancies notified to employment offices fell 14,300 in June to stand at 141,300, the lowest figure since 1972. This total is probably equivalent to much lower figures in previous years because of the official drive recently to increase the number of available jobs that are registered with employment offices.

All the figures mentioned above relate to Great Britain, are seasonally adjusted and, in the case of the unemployment figures, exclude school-leavers, adult students and temporarily stopped workers.

The crude total of unemployed in the United Kingdom this month is 869,822 (3.7 per cent of total employees), of which 19,938 are school-leavers and 3,773 are adult students. The crude total of unemployed in Northern Ireland rose 1,228 to stand at 38,506 (7.6 per cent) in June.

The numbers on short-time work in Britain at mid-June are estimated to have been 205,000, about 45,000 less than at mid-May.

Redundancy fight, page 2



Lieutenant-General Sir Chandos Blair: an appeal on humanitarian ground.

The Queen sends a message to Gen Amin

By Robert Fisk

Lieutenant-General Sir Chandos Blair, the General Officer Commanding Scotland and the former commander of General Amin's old regiment, 4th King's African Rifles, was last night on his way to Kampala with a signed message from the Queen for President Amin.

Although the Foreign Office refused to disclose the contents of the dispatch, it contained an appeal on humanitarian grounds for the life of Mr Dennis Hills, the British lecturer, who is due to face a firing squad this weekend.

Only hours before General Blair's departure, on a commercial flight from London, a Ugandan military tribunal had acquitted Mr Stanley Smolen, the British businessman who was facing the death penalty on charges of hoarding cooking oil.

A Foreign Office spokesman said last night: "We are glad to hear this news. Of course we hope clemency will now be shown to Mr Hills."

With General Blair on his flight to Africa was Major Iain Grahame, who was General Amin's own company commander when the President served in the King's African Rifles.

Also on the flight to Kampala was Mr Hills's son, Hansen, aged 17, who had previously arranged to see his father in the death cell.

The Government's decision to send two members of General Amin's former regiment to Uganda is particularly shrewd as Major Grahame, who now breeds ornamental ducks in Suffolk, is also a personal friend and admirer of the President. Since General Amin came to power in January, 1971, Major Grahame has visited him on several occasions.

In 1972 he described the general, in an interview in *The Sunday Times*, as "an outstanding leader" and "a tremendous chap to have around". General Amin became Major Grahame's second-in-command although he joined the regiment as a llance corporal.

In the interview Major Grahame described him thus: "He was brave, showed initiative, was tremendously loyal and a great athlete. He couldn't speak any English except to say 'Good morning, Sir', but it was obvious he would get promoted fairly rapidly, despite

Continued on page 7, col 2

Army evacuate Catholics from Lisbon refuge

From Jose Shercliff
Lisbon, June 19

The last of the 400 Roman Catholic refugees who fled into the residence of the Archbishop of Lisbon last night when they were attacked by hostile crowds, were evacuated today.

They had been attacked when they gathered in front of the building to show their support for the Church's stand on the question of the workers of the Catholic broadcasting station Radio Renascensa who had occupied its Lisbon premises.

They clashed with thousands of left-wing demonstrators who had gathered to protest against the Church's actions in depriving the radio station of electricity and telephones.

When the demonstrators attacked them with stones and crowbars, the Catholics, including nuns and many young people, took refuge within the building. They were evacuated by the Army today amid the jeers and insults of the crowd.

Meanwhile, Portugal's bishops have issued a pastoral letter which strongly attacks what they call the "minimization of the importance of liberty". This, they say, is setting Portugal "on the road to undesirable totalitarianism" which could compromise the fulfilment of the Armed Forces Movement's programme.

Among other things, the bishops criticize "the arbitrary nature of many imprisonments by political groups which are justified by the military authorities". This obviously refers to the recent detention of prisoners some of whom are said to have been tortured. Other imprisonments "are based on gratuitous denunciations without the honesty of the denouncer being examined. In some cases, these imprisonments are for an indefinite period, without charges being brought or proper investigation."

So far as the Socialist newspaper *Republica* is concerned, the situation today was virtually the same as it was when it closed down more than a month ago after a dispute between its Socialist editors and its Communist-led printing workers.

This morning, according to the newspaper's editor Dr Raul Rego, the home security force Copcon opened the offices to the printing workers and said that only four members of the editorial and management staff could enter. They refused to accept this limit, saying that the entire staff must be allowed in.

The Copcon major in charge of the operation said he would have to consult his superiors. No further decision has been announced.

Yesterday, the printing workers had been given the keys of the offices by a Copcon officer, two hours before Dr Rego arrived with the intention of taking over the newspaper.

After a meeting between Dr Mario Soares, the Socialist leader, and General Goncalves, the Portuguese Premier, troops escorted the printers from the building.

Lisbon, June 19.—The Revolutionary Council today tried to assuage fears that Copcon was attempting to sweep aside the political parties in Portugal and set up a military dictatorship.

A statement by the council said there was no question of "taking the path of the dictatorship of the proletariat with the support of armed militia".

It said that such a step "does not correspond with the path of pluralism that has been laid down for the Portuguese revolution".—Agence France-Presse.

Leading article, page 19



To jeers from demonstrators, troops help to take some of the Catholics from their refuge in the Archbishop's residence.

No 10 breaks a 40-year link with the press

By David Wood
Political Editor

Mr Wilson and his highly paid press secretary, Mr Joe Haines, yesterday formalized an arrangement with the Parliamentary Lobby that effectually came into operation when Labour returned to power in March, 1974. That is to say, Mr Haines, having ensured that the daily meetings he and members of his staff had with the lobby were barren and fruitless, has now announced that he is calling them off.

Manifestly, Mr Haines would not have ended a lobby system that first came into being under Ramsay MacDonald in the early 1930s without the full approval and bidding of Mr Wilson. For more than 40 years there has always been a special connexion between No 10 and the Westminster lobby; and Mr Wilson, when he first became Prime Minister, used to attend weekly meetings to improve the lobby's political knowledge. Since March, 1974, Mr Wilson has been at arm's length with the lobby.

The decision was announced by Mr Haines in a letter handed to the chairman of the lobby, Mr John Egan yesterday, and copies from No 10 were later circulated to all members.

It was the climax to the poor relations that have existed between No 10 and the lobby for a long time. Some Westminster journalists, especially the traditionalists, will mourn the end of the old lobby system, which has been generally imitated by all specialist reporters in their relations with government departments.

But it cannot be said that the news was taken as a bruising blow by other lobby members, including myself, simply because the system had outlived its usefulness as the lobby multiplied into a mass rally where confidentiality could not be maintained. Long ago, every political reporter worth his salt looked elsewhere for his information about what was happening inside the Government.

Indeed, for some members of the lobby Mr Wilson himself, in 1964, began to question the usefulness of daily meetings, because news presentation seemed to have become more important than government action. There were also obvious dangers of an overclose relationship between political reporters and No 10. It made the reporters suspect as sources, and aroused not a little jealousy inside newspaper offices.

Mr Haines fairly argues that, with the complexity of the modern government machine, no one person with a small staff may be expected to answer over the broad field of government policy, although some press secretaries, old and recent, have triumphed over the difficulty because of their intimacy with the Prime Minister of the day.

But Mr Haines also argues, with the Prime Minister's support, that a change from confidential meetings to attributable statements for the record "will not lead to any loss of information". On occasions it will lead to a loss, for politics operate at different levels for different audiences; and it will also lead, I am afraid, to a new light industry at No 10 of denials of newspaper reports, backed by the authority of the Prime Minister.

Nevertheless, Mr Wilson and Mr Haines have taught most members of the Westminster lobby how to manage without their daily guidance, and their decision ought to be welcomed. They will find before long that they miss the power that a form of centralized control of government information gave them, and will want to restore it.

Mr Haines states in his letter that the change he has made "will help promote a healthier relationship between government and the press", and in any event "I think it is inevitable". He says, with some justification, that the old rules "produced for different attitudes in a different age", to keep secret the source of information are breached almost daily. He adds that both sides may end up with egg on their faces, "but I am willing to take that risk—it is better than mud".

Mr Haines will, of course, run another risk. Lobby meetings and conferences have been more useful to the No 10 press secretary and his small staff, through the years, than to the more experienced members of the Westminster lobby, simply because in 15 or 20 minutes they could save the Downing Street switchboard from being overwhelmed with repetitive calls, as one reporter joined the queue to discover some simple routine information. From now on, the press staff are going to be obliged to earn their keep.

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Hope of compromise in rail talks

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Pay talks aimed at averting the threatened rail strike were adjourned on an encouraging note last night, with the two sides moving towards a compromise solution.

Leaders of the National Union of Railwaymen told the British Railways Board that they were willing to move from their militant demand for rises of 30 to 35 per cent. British Rail indicated that an improved global offer will be made to all three rail unions at a meeting this morning.

The cash gap between the two sides remains wide, but the new-found determination to settle the dispute resulted in a series of peace alternatives being put to British Rail last night.

British Railways Board spent more than four hours examining the cost of the various proposals put forward by the NUR, and appears to have settled on a proposal that meets with the approval of Aslef the train drivers' union, and the Transport Salaried Staffs' Association.

The pacakage would improve the wages of lower-paid railmen by allowances, rather than a straight addition to the basic rate. That would mitigate the impact of such wage rises on the crucial structure of differentials in the railway industry.

The pay talks were adjourned last night after almost seven hours of discussions at British Rail's headquarters at Marylebone, London. The board had talks earlier with Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, to discuss the outlook for the railway industry, taking into account the present wages dispute.

It is now clear that the Government has given approval for a marginally improved pay settlement in the railway industry. The exact figure over and above the £77m package already agreed, although reluctantly, by British Rail after an arbitration hearing, will not be evident until negotiations are concluded.

One tentative proposal from the union side being considered by the board last night was a version of Mr Jack Jones's formula for flat-rate increases.

PO 'seeks dearer post rates'

By Malcolm Brown

The Post Office is believed to have approached the Government for large increases in postal tariffs this autumn. First-class mail might go up to 9p and second-class to 7p. Telephone charges are also likely to increase.

Estimates of projected losses, which have been shown to ministers, are understood to show that the corporation will lose more than £300m this year. The telephone service accounts for nearly half this projected deficit.

An indication of the nature of the crisis was given in the Commons yesterday by Mr Robert Sheldon, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, who forecast a Post Office loss of considerably more than £70m.

"This will mean cuts in services and early increases in charges", he said during the committee stage of the Statutory Corporations (Financial Provisions) Bill.

Mr Alexander Currall, managing director of the postal service, has said that since postal charges were increased to 7p and 5.5p on March 17, the split in use of the services has changed from 48 per cent first-class mail and 52 per cent second-class to 40 per cent first-class and 60 per cent second-class.

Bay City Rollers cancel tours

Two members of the Bay City Rollers pop group are suffering from severe nervous exhaustion and all tours are to be cancelled at least for the rest of the month, Mr Tom Paton, the group's manager, said in Edinburgh last night.

Eric Faulkner, guitarist, and Stuart Wood, guitarist-pianist, have been told by their doctor to take a complete rest.

Police watch after Lucan murder verdict

A senior detective disclosed yesterday that the police are keeping observation on a man abroad in connexion with the murder of Mrs Sandra Rivett, nursemaid to Lord Lucan's three children. The jury at the Westminster inquest on Mrs Rivett returned a verdict that she was murdered by Lord Lucan

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The Belfast explosions

One man was killed and four injured when two bombs exploded within a few minutes of each other near the centre of Belfast last night. A youth, aged 17, was killed by a bomb at a Catholic-owned filling station. The other explosion was at a public house

Other Ulster news, page 2

Rape ruling study

A woman High Court judge is to head an advisory group to consider possible changes to the Law Lords' recent ruling on consent in rape cases. The Home Secretary said Mrs Justice Heilbron had accepted the post

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Lord Abergavenny, the Queen's Ascot representative, receiving a petition on the course yesterday from representatives of the stable lads on strike at Newmarket who are picketing Royal Ascot

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Mr Wilson urged to warn unions of communists

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Pressure was mounting yesterday on the Prime Minister from all parties in the Commons to drop his mask of complacency and take immediate and drastic action to halt the rapidly deteriorating economic situation. The whole House, with possibly the left wing of the Labour Party as the only exception, seemed to be pleading with Mr Wilson: "Say something, if it is only goodbye."

Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent South, was perhaps the most outspoken. He urged the Prime Minister to realize that the time had arrived when he should warn all trade unionists, "engineers, miners and everybody else", that they were damaging themselves, their unions and the country by allowing themselves to be manipulated by communists who happened to be trade union leaders and were attempting to destroy the social contract and social democracy.

There were angry rumblings from some of his colleagues seated around him and cheers from the Tory benches as Mr Ashley spoke.

Almost at once, Mrs Thatcher stepped up her campaign of recent weeks to stir the Prime Minister into action. The pound had fallen to 75p, she said, unemployment was the worst figure for June, and manufacturing production was down to where it was during the three-day week. "How much worse will things have to be before the Prime Minister takes action", she asked angrily. "Is he just going to allow the pound to slide farther and unemployment to get worse?"

Mr Wilson said the Government would take action "when our consultations with those concerned are over". He reminded her of the damage she was doing by making statements that encouraged people to gamble against the pound. Mrs Thatcher, he added, should have paid tribute to what the Government had done on the balance of payments by cutting the deficit by 75 per cent.

From the Liberal benches, Mr Grimond told Mr Wilson that the situation was deteriorating rapidly and had been for some time. There was not indefinite time for consultations. Could he not say when those might be over and he would be able to announce something concrete?

Mr Wilson said the consultations would continue for as long as was needed to get a result. Any solution should be by consent.

But although it was clear that Mr Wilson was not yet ready for action, he left the House in no doubt of the nation's serious plight. The country was facing the worst world depression since the 1930s, he said. No Prime Minister had consulted more trade unions and other industrial organizations than he had.

To the CBI and TUC he had pointed out the desperate situation that had been facing the country for the past two years. He had emphasized the need for full cooperation and restraint. The Government was trying to get a solution by consent, Mr Wilson said.

In spite of a warning to the Prime Minister from Mr Bidwell, chairman of the Tribune group of left-wing Labour MPs, not to overestimate the reds under the bed, Mr Wilson preferred to agree with Mr Ashley's analysis of the situation.

To those who sought to wreck the social contract "for whatever motives, political or otherwise", Mr Wilson said that the Government had honoured its side of the agreement.

The Prime Minister said that he had spoken as Mr Ashley had done to the TUC and more recently to a miners' conference. He reminded Mr Bidwell that the social contract had been endorsed by the TUC and the Labour Party in opposition.

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HOME NEWS

Anti-inflation policy delays report on pay increase for MPs

By Our Political Staff

The Prime Minister was said yesterday to be keeping a report on increased salaries for members of Parliament close to his chest, no doubt because of its implications for the Government's counter-inflation policy.

Ministers were saying that they had not seen the report *and had little idea when* the recommendations, from the review body chaired by Lord Boyle of Handsworth, would be brought before the Cabinet. Ministers responsible for government management were *being bombarded by MPs for* information on the proposals but there was nothing they could say.

Speculation that the review body has recommended an increase of about £2,000 on the *present £4,500 salary could not* be confirmed. MPs last had a salary increase in January, 1972, and have been caught in the inflationary spiral, but there is a recognition, shared by MPs, that an increase could damage prospects of reaching an accord with trade unions in tightening the pay provisions in the social contract.

Mr Short, Leader of the House, stated in a parliamentary written reply yesterday that the internal purchasing power of the pound had fallen by 38.5 per cent between January, 1972 and May, 1975, and that the general index of retail prices had increased by 63 per cent.

Mr Short stated that if the basic salary of an MP were increased by the same percentage as *the general index of* retail prices it would be £7,290 a year. Between January, 1972, and April, 1975, he added, average earnings of employees in the industries covered by the Department of Employment's monthly inquiry had increased by 73 per cent, or at an annual rate equivalent to 18 per cent.

Ministers said that some MPs were suffering great financial hardship.

It was noted that Mr John Stonehouse, MP for Walsall, North, now in Australia, would benefit from any increase while he remains a member.

Mr Short reiterated his view, when questioned by Mr George Strauss (Lambeth, Vauxhall) chairman of the select committee that recommended Mr Stonehouse's expulsion, that on the best advice he had been assured that it would be virtually impossible to expel Mr Stonehouse without it having some bearing on any subsequent trial in this country.

Sir Michael Havers, Solicitor General in the last Conservative administration, said that he did not accept that there was a risk of prejudice in a debate. It could be as long as two years before the House could debate the recommendation if the matter was left.

IRA warning over alleged spying by Army

From Christopher Walker

Belfast

Allegations about the Army's continuing undercover intelli*gence-gathering operations in* Northern Ireland came to the fore again yesterday.

After weeks in which there has been a conspicuous silence from the Provisional IRA in both Ulster and the Irish Republic, the Belfast Brigade yesterday issued a statement that contained a veiled threat about the reopening of hostilities.

It came after the publication *of photographs on the front* page of *Republican News*, credited to an IRA intelligence unit, which purport to show an army officer in plain clothes and an unmarked white Hillman car on surveillance duty *near the Sinn Fein incidents* centre in the Falls Road district. According to republican sources, the photographs were taken within the past week and are being regarded by the brigade staff as evidence that the Army's plain-clothes intelligence patrols are continuing.

Two months ago the Provisional IRA shot a soldier in plain clothes in west Belfast and captured a tape recorder containing his observations on Provisional suspects, which was later played at a press conference designed to embarrass the Government.

Referring to the latest photographs and to recent allegations that intelligence files were given by soldiers to members of a "loyalist" paramilitary group, yesterday's statement concluded: "If Mr Rees's travelling gunmen continue their undercover activity, the responsibility for a new situation is his."

A suite in the battered 12-storey Europa Hotel, one of the most popular terrorist targets in Ulster, was chosen as the venue yesterday for the launching of a strong attack on the Government's alleged inertia in countering terrorism.

The criticism came from Lieutenant-Colonel George Styles, the Army's most celebrated bomb disposal expert, who was awarded the George Cross for his work in Ulster before he retired last year.

Bombs Have No Pity, William Luscombe, £3.95.



Tennis wedding: Miss Evonne Goolagong, aged 23, the Australian tennis player, and Mr Roger Cawley, aged 25, a metal broker, after their marriage at Canterbury Register Office yesterday.

White Paper on Industry Bill is possible

By Michael Hatfield
Political Staff

The Government is considering producing a White Paper on its industrial policy which *will set out guidelines on how* the controversial Industry Bill will operate once it reaches the statute book.

The White Paper will be separate from the amendments to the Bill, which the Government is expected to *publish* next week before the extended debate on the report stage, which will begin the following Monday.

Mr Wilson gave further assurances in the Commons yesterday *that the Government* would carry out in full what it had said in the manifesto and in the original White Paper.

There are, however, lurking suspicions among the left wing that the actual application of *the Bill may be more* the shadow than the substance of the original intentions. Some of those suspicions were set out yesterday by Mr Eric Heffer, the former Minister of State at the Department of Industry, who was closely involved in drafting the White Paper. In an article in the *New Statesman*, he wrote:

The danger is, however, that even if the Bill is not atered significantly, once it becomes law it will be hamstrung by unpublished guidelines giving ultimate powers to the Treasury—and that therefore it will not be used to extend and develop public ownership in the field of profitable industry.

Mr Wilson set out to allay the suspicions of Labour MPs on the question of disclosure of information, but added: "We *reserve the right that if there* are recalcitrant firms . . . it would be necessary to use statutory powers in respect of those firms."

He has called a meeting of economic ministers at Chequers today to discuss the Government's general economic strategy.

Six Labour peers for Europe to be selected

By Our Political Correspondent

Labour peers decided at a meeting yesterday that the six members of Labour's delegation to the European Parliament to be chosen from among their number should be selected, not elected. They thus followed the example of the Parliamentary Labour Party on Wednesday.

Peers who wish to be considered for the delegation have to submit their names by next Tuesday. The choice will be made by Lady Llewelyn-Davies of Hastoe, Government Chief Whip in the Lords, and Lord Champion, the backbench peers' representative on the liaison committee, which provides a link between Labour MPs and peers and the Government.

Their choice will come before the PLP, along with the names of the 12 Labour MPs selected by Mrs Mellish, the Government Chief Whip and Mr Cledwyn Hughes, chairman of the PLP, for approval next Thursday.

It is hoped that the party will join up with the European socialists for the session of the European Parliament opening in Strasbourg on July 7.

Herr Ludwig Fellermaier, *leader of the European Socialist* Group, which consists of 49 members, will address the foreign affairs group of the PLP next Wednesday.

Mr Manfred Michel, secretary general of the socialist group, and other leading European socialists will come to Westminster regularly for joint consultations.

At last night's meeting of the PLP at Westminster, Mr Nigel Spearing, MP for Newham, South, asked that Labour MPs should be given some factual information about the implications of the Labour Party joining the European Socialist Group, and that will be prepared by Mr Frank Barlow, PLP secretary.

Some Labour MPs will urge that the socialist group, with the addition of the British 18, the European Parliament for additional funds to finance should apply to the bureau of their organizational arrangements so that the British Labour MPs will have the same office arrangements, with communications links in London, Strasbourg and Luxembourg, as those provided for the Conservatives.

A suggestion by Mr Ian Mikardo, a leading member of the *Tribune* group, that the newly formed Social Democratic Alliance was the Labour Committee for Europe (LCE) under another name, was denied yesterday by Mr Paul Rose, Labour MP for Manchester, Blackley, and Mr Norman Hart, deputy chairmen of the LCE.

The committee did not initiate, sponsor or participate in the formation of the alliance, they said. Nor were the committee's officers adherents, supporters, members or potential members of the alliance. They added:

The Labour Committee for Europe remains the one open organization for all members of the Labour Party who wish to work for a democratic socialist Europe. Indeed, we hope to welcome into membership those who formerly opposed entry into the European Community but who now wish to develop positive socialist policies together with their socialist colleagues in Europe.

Threat of strikes over violei patients

From Our Corresponden

Blackpool

Staff working in psyc and subnormal h threatened yesterday to to work where security adequate, after attacks p by violent patients. De at the Confederation of Service Employees' con at Blackpool passed the to their executive for action.

Mr Albert Spanswick, secretary said that with past three months 92 attacks had been refer the Criminal Injuries C sation Board. He promi immediate investigation out whether attacks by patients are increasing blamed staff shortages a of training. "What m so alarming is the g number of females be jured, and I am wo whether this is due t grated nursing witho proper controls agreed w ministry many years ag said that some authoriti throwing caution to the

Mr Jack Trayner, of hill Hospital, called for security units for all ab patients, and Mr Colin son, of Oakwood H Maidstone, said that people from overseas w warned of the dangers o ing in such hospitals.

Earlier the conference to seek an increase in ba of at least £10 when the agreement ends in Dec Basic pay is now about week.

BMA plans moves to help the overseas doctors

By Neville Hodgkinson

Moves to obtain better representation in the British Medical Association for the views of 25,000 overseas doctors working in Britain were agreed in London yesterday. Dr Derek Stevenson, secretary of the BMA, who met representatives from the new *Overseas Doctors' Association*, said that one of the first steps would be to ask the Government to receive a deputation to seek an end to the exclusion of overseas graduates from EEC arrangements for free move*ment of doctors*.

The Overseas Doctors' Association had been invited to join those discussions. The BMA would also explore the possi*bility of including* an overseas doctors' representative on its standing committee dealing with EEC matters, and of forming a special BMA group to deal with matters concerning overseas doctors.

Dr A. F. A. Sayeed, chairman of the Overseas Doctors' Association, said there had been a feeling that the vast number of overseas doctors in Britain were practically a nonentity as far as the BMA, General Medical *Council and Department of* Health and Social Security were concerned.

Immigration up on last year

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

The number of Commonwealth citizens accepted for *settlement on arrival in Britain* was 6,262 during the first quarter of this year, compared with 4,855 in the same period last year.

There were 2,752 (2,213 last year) United Kingdom passport *holders accepted*, 3,510 (2,642) other Commonwealth citizens.

The Home Office says the increase results partly from a rise in the quota of special vouchers for United Kingdom passport holders from East *Africa, announced in February.*

Since the visit of Mr Lyon, Minister of State, to the Indian subcontinent in January, the granting of entry certificates to dependants there has also speeded up.

The number of Commonwealth citizens accepted for settlement after admission on conditions has gone up to 5,209 (2,690). That increase, the Home Office says, is largely in those who have married people already settled here (from 959 to 1,922) and in people ordinarily resident here for five years up to January 1, 1973.

Commonwealth citizens admitted with work permits increased to 706 (625), mostly those with a permit for less than 12 months.

£60,000 for injury

Mr Andrew Achilles, a former steel erector who was paralysed after a 60ft fall, was awarded £60,000 agreed damages against Boulton and Paul yesterday.

Call for a 'sense of purpo underlines Bow Group sh

By Our Political Staff

A Bow Group pamphlet issued today says it is necessary to reassert the principles of Tory philosophy and to create a sense of purpose, not only for *individuals but for the nation* as a whole.

Although the Bow Group publishes pamphlets reflecting a wide spectrum of Conservative views, a swing by its officials from a left-centre attitude on many issues to one that accords with the growth of right-wing views inside the party has been detected recently.

The pamphlet maintains that while the reestablishment of fundamental attitudes is necessary, "a capitalist society must still be based on ethical principles."

It argues that while a society [illegible] must be avoided, it is necess maintain a balance betw the freedoms available Tory government must and identify principle must use its elective au to protect society and weaken it."

Arguing for ne changes in the trade movement and a retu healthy competition complete licence as the tials of Tory economic the authors say it is reco "that human resources a scarce and too valuable left long on the scrap h

They conclude that th ernment must either enct private industry to do w requires or provide nev ployment itself.

Tempered by Reality, by Oddy, Michael Stern, Peter and John Penley (Bow Gr

Text of letters bringing lobby briefings to an end

The following letters were exchanged yesterday between Mr Joe Haines, Press Secretary, 10 Downing Street, and Mr John Egan, chairman of the Parliamentary Lobby Journalists, on the ending of unattributable lobby briefings by a No 10 spokesman.

Dear John, I have for some time been considering the desirability of continuing the daily, sometimes twice-daily, meetings between a *No 10 spokesman and the Lobby*. My conclusion is that they are not a satisfactory channel for communicating government decisions, policies, and attitudes to the general public and that they should be discontinued. I suggest that the meeting this Friday, June 20, *should be the last.*

I appreciate that some of your members may be concerned about this decision—though I think many of them will welcome it as a step, albeit a modest one, in the direction of more open government—and I think it right to set out my *reasons for it.*

The traditional role of the Press Secretary has always included answering questions over the broad field of government policy, often in a very detailed sense. This practice began before Whitehall departments employed their own information officers on the scale necessary today. As you know, I always refuse to answer on behalf of other departments. With the increasing complexities and responsibilities of modern government, it would be foolish—and inevitably inadequate—for a single person, supported by a small staff, to attempt to do that today.

I appreciate the convenience of one person answering for the whole of *Whitehall*, but it is physically not possible and nor, from the point of view of the press, is it desirable. No journalist should rely on a single source for his information.

More fundamental, however, is the question of whether a daily meeting *between the Prime Minister's* spokesman and political journalists on a non-attributable basis is good for the Government, good for the press, and above all good for the general public which sustains us both.

In my firm opinion, and in the *view of the Prime Minister*, it is not. I think many people rightly suspect the validity of stories which lean heavily upon thin air. From now on, it will be my general rule that if a statement needs to be made on behalf of the Prime Minister, that statement will be made on the record.

This will not lead to any loss of information to the general public. Indeed, they will then know its source. *And it will eliminate* the kind of extreme absurdity where, under the rules governing the present meetings, even the name of the annual Poppy Day seller who calls on the Prime Minister is given unattributably.

I would like to make this absolutely *clear: my decision relates* only to the Prime Minister's Office. It follows naturally from my belief that departments ought to answer for their own policies that they should also be free to decide how they conduct their relations with the specialist groups and others *who seek their help. This decision*, too, relates only to the regular daily meetings. It in no way affects Lobby relationships with politicians, political parties or the rest of Whitehall.

The routine information which my meetings yield about attendances at ministerial and Cabinet meetings, the Prime Minister's official engagements, etc, will continue to be made available to your members. We can discuss how this can best be done to meet your convenience. But there is certainly no reason why it should not be on the record.

My staff and I will also continue to offer whatever assistance we can to individual members of the Lobby or the press *generally who* seek their assistance. Whether that assistance should be given on or off the record, as guidance or background information, will depend upon the nature of the question. That is a matter which can be mutually agreed at the *time between the information offi*cer and the journalist concerned.

I believe that the change I have decided to implement will help promote a healthier relationship between Government and the Press. In any case, I think it is inevitable. You will have noticed the increasing reluctance of your members to "keep secret the source of information". Indeed, the old rules, produced for different attitudes in a different age, are breached almost daily. It may be that on occasions we will both end up with egg on our faces. I am willing to take that risk. It is better than mud. I enclose 80 copies of this letter for circulation to your colleagues in the Lobby. Naturally, if any of them wish to refer to it in print I would have no objection.

Yours sincerely,
JOE HAINES (Sgd).

Dear Joe, Thank you for your letter giving notice that the daily collective meetings of Parliamentary Lobby journalists with a No 10 spokesman are to be discontinued.

Until we have fully discussed your sudden decision I must merely note that many of my colleagues may have doubts about the ending of an arrangement which, until recent months, has been shown to maximize the free flow of information.

I also note your willingness to continue off-the-record briefings of individuals and the assurance that the rest of Whitehall will be free to make their own arrangements.

We hope that the quality of the responses and guidance from No 10 will, as you appear to promise, now show improvement for the good of the Government, the press, and the general public.

I am releasing the text of this letter at the same time that I circulate your letter.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN EGAN (Sgd).

Irish put beef 'mountain' on sale in Britain

By Our Agricultural Correspondent

The Irish Republic put its beef "mountain" of 65,000 tons on sale in Britain yesterday. Prices range from 25p to £1.03 a pound and the minimum lot is five tons. The sale will end on July 4.

The offer was announced by the Department for Agriculture in Dublin, acting as the country's EEC intervention agency.

Most of the beef is held in cold stores in London, Birmingham and Liverpool under commercial contracts.

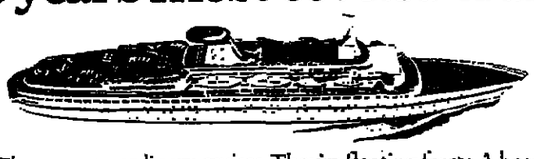
Group to pro interests of self-employed

By Our Political Staff

A group to protect th employed has been cre a number of Conservativ Mr Paul Dean, MP for set, North, as chairman.

Mr Dean said yesterd the aim was a more e voice in Westminste Whitehall. The import the self-employed to the needed better recognitio qualities should be encc not penalized, and the culties needed better standing.

The year's most coveted cruises.



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'Cities of the Sea'

The first Carras cruise 26th July to 16th August, starts its 3-week itinerary in Marseille. Then takes you to Livorno, Genoa, Bonifacio, Pollensa, Barcelona, Cadiz, Lisbon, Portimao, Amalfi, Taormina, Cephalonia, Lepanto, Ithaca, Corfu, Kotor, Dubrovnik and finally, Venice.

'The Hospitable Waves'

The second Carras cruise, 16th August to 6th September, starts its 3-week itinerary in Venice. Then takes you to Corfu, Cephalonia, Piraeus, Odessa, Yalta, Sochi, Batum, Trebizond, Sukhum, Istanbul, Athos, Porto Carras, Delos, Mykonos, Kotor, Dubrovnik and finally, Venice.

'Sailing into Byzantium'

The third Carras cruise, 6th September to 28th September, starts its 3-week itinerary in Venice. Then takes you to Ravenna, Gytheion, Beirut, Haifa, Limassol, Paphos, Patmos, Chios, Istanbul, Trebizond, Sinop, Istanbul, Athos, Porto Carras, Thessaloniki, Volos, and finally Piraeus.

'Crown and Crescent'

The fourth, fifth and sixth Carras cruises, 28th September–12th October, 12th October–26th October and 26th October–9th November. These start their two week itinerary in Piraeus, then onto Istanbul, Alexandria, Beirut, Latakya, Beirut, Haifa, Heraklion and, finally Piraeus.



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Carras

AUEW backs action to fight redundancies

From Tim Jones
Labour Staff

Hastings

The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers yesterday supported the "fundamental right" of every worker to a job, and unanimously agreed to support any industrial action taken *by their members to fight* redundancies.

Their determination was strengthened during the afternoon when Mr Hugh Scanlon, the president, interrupted the union's annual conference, at *Hastings, to give the latest* unemployment figures.

Mr Scanlon said: "If this alarming trend continues there will be no need for any regulation of wages. Unemployment will do that."

A motion carried unanimously rejected the use of unemployment, or the measures leading to it, "by employers or governments as an answer to economic problems".

Another successful motion said that employers used unemployment as a means of disciplining workers and undermining their bargaining power. It instructed the executive to support industrial action by any members threatened with unem*ployment.*

One delegate, Mr Alfred Moffat, said, on the right to work, that more jobs had to be provided before redundancies occurred. Redundancy payments had been offered "to sweeten *the bitter pill of the sack*". The workers had fallen for it, and the result was rising unemployment, acceleration of factory closures, and a decline in industry.

The union also called for a *one-day general strike unless* "advances of acceptable proportions" were made to increase old age pensions.

Journalists back 'The Observer'

By Our Labour Staff

Journalists on *The Observer* passed a resolution affirming their faith in the newspaper and its future when they met yesterday to consider facts about the financial situation given by management.

The company estimates that the newspaper will end the year with a net loss of £408,000 and is believed to be looking for a reduction of a third in staff. Details of where redundancies will be required have not yet been announced, but individual unions will have talks with management next week.

The biggest cuts are expected to be among the 700 production workers.

20 per cent for "Mirror" men: Mirror group journalists in Manchester and Glasgow have accepted a 20 per cent pay increase from July 1.

Repair work is started at Wesley's Chapel

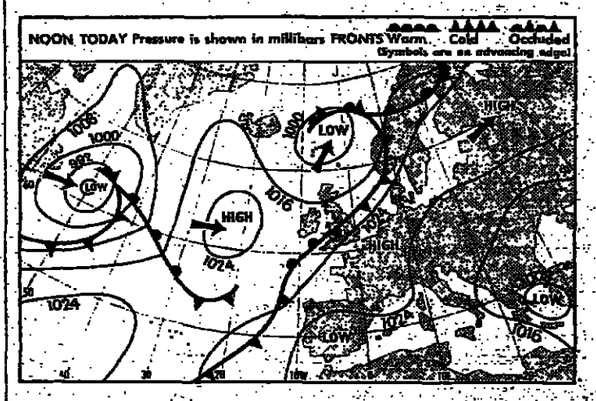
By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

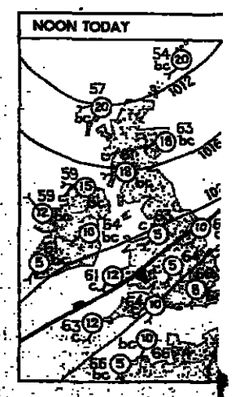
Work started yesterday on the repair of Wesley's Chapel in the City of London, the mother church of world Methodism. The repair project, *at an estimated* £750,000, is the largest of its kind the Methodist Church has undertaken.

So far only £250,000 has been raised from donations and a spokesman said yesterday that work might have to be stopped before completion if more was not forthcoming.

The chapel, built in 1778, is subject to a "dangerous structure" order and has not been used for worship for three years. The foundations need strengthening, the walls need tying in, and extensive dry rot and woodworm in the roof beams require treatment.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 4.43 am. Sun sets: 9.21 pm
Moon sets: 2.17 am. Moon rises: 6.8 pm
Full Moon: June 23.
Lighting up: 9.51 pm to 4.13 am.
High water: London Bridge, 11.49 am, 6.6m (21.7ft). Avonmouth, 4.50 am, 11.7m (38.4ft); 5.27 pm, 11.9m (39.0ft). Dover, 9.3 am, 5.9m (19.4ft); 9.26 pm, 6.1m (19.9ft). Hull, 3.53 am, 6.4m (20.9ft); 4.15 pm, 6.6m (21.8ft). Liverpool, 9.9 am, 8.3m (27.3ft); 9.41 pm, 8.5m (27.8ft).

A ridge extending from the Baltic to N France will persist, and weak *troughs of low pressure will move* NE over N Britain.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, East Anglia, central S, SE, E, central N England, Midlands, Channel Islands: Mostly dry; rather cloudy at first, sunny spells later, wind SW moderate; max temp 21°C (70°F).

SW England: Rather cloudy, hill fog patches, perhaps occasional drizzle; some bright spells developing, wind S light or moderate; max temp 18°C (64°F).

Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Rather cloudy, hill fog, occasional rain, some bright spells, especially inland; *wind SW light or moderate*; max temp 20°C (68°F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth: Mostly dry, a good deal of cloud but sunny intervals; wind SW moderate; max temp 19°C (66°F).

SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Rather cloudy, occasional rain, bright intervals; wind SW moderate; max temp 18°C (64°F).

NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy; a little rain at times but bright intervals; wind SW moderate; max temp 14°C (57°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Becoming dry with sunny periods in most areas; temps near normal.

Sea passages: North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind S or variable, becoming NE light; sea smooth.

St George's Channel: Wind S or variable light; sea smooth.

Irish Sea: Wind SW moderate, becoming variable light; sea slight.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

	C	F		C	F		C	F
Algiers	s 24	75	Chicago	f 31	88	L. Palmas	f 24	75
Amsterdam	s 19	66	Cologne	f 20	68	Lisbon	s 28	82
Athens	s 36	97	Copenhagen	s 19	66	Locarno	s 21	70
Barcelona	s 27	81	Dublin	f 14	57	London	c 17	63
Beirut	s 27	81	Edinburgh	c 18	64	Luxembourg	f 17	63
Belfast	f 15	59	Florence	s 24	75	Madrid	s 27	81
Berlin	c 21	70	Funchal	f 19	66	Majorca	s 24	75
Bermuda	s 28	82	Geneva	c 16	61	Malaga	s 24	75
Biarritz	s 23	73	Gibraltar	c 21	70	Malta	s 31	88
Birmingham	c 17	63	Guernsey	c 15	59	Manchester	f 16	61
Bristol	c 20	68	Helsinki	s 21	70	Moscow	f 22	72
Brussels	s 20	68	Innsbruck	c 12	54	Munich	f 21	70
Budapest	s 25	77	Istanbul	s 27	81	Naples	s 27	81
Cairo	s 34	93	Jersey	s 16	61	New York	f 30	86
Nice	s 25	77
Nicosia	s 33	91
Oslo	f 20	68
Paris	s 20	68
Perth	c 10	50
Rome	s 27	81
Salzburg	f 19	66
Stockholm	s 20	68
Tel Aviv	s 31	88
Tenerife	f 24	75
Vienna	s 23	73
Warsaw	f 21	70
Zurich	c 16	61

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 pm, 20°C (68°F); min 7 am, 13°C (55°F). Rain 7 pm, 50 per cent. Rain, 7 pm, nil. Sun, 24 hr 4.8 hr. Bar: mean sea lev 1,023.5 millibars. Rising. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm, June 19

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max temp °C	°F
E COAST				
Scarborough	1.9	—	20	68
Bridlington	4.1	—	17	63
Gorleston	4.5	—	18	66
Clacton	2.4	—	19	66
Margate	4.4	—	20	68
S COAST				
Hastings	6.4	—	18	64
Eastbourne	7.4	—	19	66
Brighton	4.1	—	17	63
Worthing	5.2	—	17	63
Bognor R	6.5	—	18	64
Southsea	5.9	—	20	68
Sandown	7.2	—	20	68
Bournemouth	8.2	—	18	64
Falmouth	7.8	—	20	68
Torquay	10.7	—	21	70
Falmouth	1.0	—	18	64
W COAST				
Morecambe	0.3	.12	17	63
Blackpool	0.9	.04	17	63

Overseas selling prices
Austria, Sch 16; Belgium Denmark, Dkr 3.50; Finland France, Frs 2.80; Germany Greece, Dr 20; Holland, Italy, Lire 400; Luxembou Madeira, Esc 15; Malta, 9 Kr 4.00; Portugal, Esc 17 Spain, Ptas 30; Sweden, Skr 3.00; S Sfr 2.50; USA/Canada, 5 Slavia, Din 20.

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"Who the devil does ITT think it is?"

ITT is an international group of companies owned by an American parent, but run autonomously by local management.

In Britain, ITT's major companies include such famous names as Abbey Life Assurance, Sheraton hotels, and Rimmel cosmetics.

As well as some less well-known names who produce well-known products.

Ashe Laboratories, for example, who manufacture Amplex, Sucron and other familiar household products.

ITT Consumer Products, whose somewhat formal name hardly does justice to its popular televisions, radios and record players.

And Standard Telephones and Cables, ITT's largest British company, in the forefront of world telecommunications.

Unlike Rimmel, their name may not be on everyone's lips.

But like Rimmel, their products certainly are.

For further information please write to 190 Strand, London WC2R 1DU.
ITT companies in Britain include:
Abbey Life Assurance, Ashe Laboratories, Excess Insurance,
ITT Consumer Products, Rimmel, Sheraton,
Standard Telephones and Cables and Standard Telecommunication Laboratories.

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"Does ITT give a damn about Britain's balance of payments?"

Facts can sometimes be uncomfortable.

Especially when they shatter a popular myth.

In ITT's case, the myth is that, as a multinational company, its only interest in Britain is how much money it can get out of it.

And the facts.

Last year, ITT companies in Britain paid over £12 million in Corporation Tax and more than £75 million in wages and salaries. They invested £80 million in new production facilities and £9.5 million in research and development.

This year, these same companies will earn more *than £50 million in exports and spend less than* £30 million on imports. (And the imports are nearly all essential raw materials.)

After shareholders have been paid a dividend, the net contribution to Britain's balance of payments will still be more than £11 million.

And that's a fact.

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"Why would ITT want to invest in Britain at a time like this?"

For many years now, ITT companies have been investing in the British economy in a big way.

Since early 1970, for example, their investment in buildings, equipment and machinery in the UK has totalled £43 million, much of it in Government designated development areas.

Not to mention the £76 million that went into British research, development and engineering during the same period.

All of which is long term investment, with export and employment implications stretching into the 80s and beyond.

But what about 1975 itself?

And what about all those gloomy forecasts about Britain's future?

As far as ITT is concerned, there were good reasons for investing in Britain for the last 50 years. And there are equally good reasons this year.

So ITT companies plan to invest at least another £12 million on buildings, equipment and machinery in Britain during 1975.

Which represents not only a £4 million increase on the ITT average over the last five years, but also a pretty unambiguous vote of confidence in Britain's long term future.

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"Why should ITT care tuppence about British technology?"

With its Headquarters in the United States, ITT might be expected to concentrate its research effort there, too.

But it doesn't.

On the contrary, wherever ITT does business, it also invests in research and development.

In Britain, for example, ITT employs over 2,000 scientists and engineers on research and development, a quarter of them at Standard Telecommunication Laboratories, Harlow, the largest of ITT's four major research centres in Europe.

Among the research fields pioneered at Harlow has been that of fibre optics, which has the potential to transmit hundreds of thousands of separate telephone conversations over a glass thread no thicker than a human hair.

Apart from playing its part in helping to maintain Britain's status as a technological world leader, ITT's research investment policy has made an impact in terms of hard cash.

Over the last five years, ITT has invested over £38 million in British research, £11.5 million in 1974 alone. And if associated engineering costs are included, the five year total comes up to over £76 million.

Which is a good deal more than tuppence in anybody's language.

For further information, including a new 24-page publication "Facts about ITT in Europe", please write to 190 Strand, London WC2R 1DU.
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What more can we say?

At ITT, we're happy when people talk about us.

We're even happier when what they're saying is based on facts, rather than gossip.

So, over the last few months, we've been running a special corporate advertising campaign.

You may have noticed some of the ads.

(For those of you who didn't, we've reproduced them all above.)

In the campaign, we set out some of the key facts about ITT in the UK, and in particular the relationship between ITT's operations and the British economy.

But four advertisements can't tell the whole story on their own.

So we've produced a comprehensive booklet for people who want more information.

It's called "Facts about ITT in Europe."

As its name suggests, the booklet explains where and how ITT operates throughout Europe.

How many people it employs, and where they come from.

Who runs it. How it's managed.

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Please use this coupon to send for your copy.

To: 190 Strand, London WC2R 1DU.
Please send me a copy of "Facts about ITT in Europe."

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HOME NEWS

Police keep observation on man abroad after inquest verdict of murder by Lord Lucan

By Clive Borrell

Lord Lucan murdered Mrs Sandra Rivett, aged 29, the nursemaid to his three children, it was decided by an inquest jury yesterday. A warrant committing him for trial to the Central Criminal Court was issued by Dr Gavin Thurston, the Westminster Coroner. The jury of three women and six men had retired for only half an hour on the fourth day of the inquest.

Immediately after the verdict had been returned, senior Scotland Yard detectives said that they were "making active inquiries" abroad in an attempt to trace Lord Lucan, who has not been seen since the day after the murder. A detective said:

Now we have more positive evidence that he is living under an assumed name, and with a completly different appearance, in a country which I am not prepared to disclose. Observation is being kept on a man.

Later, Lady Lucan, who said during the inquest that she was attacked at her Lower Belgrave Street home by her husband on the same night that Mrs Rivett's body was found there trussed up in a sack, issued a statement through her solicitors. It said:

I am obviously relieved that the coroner's inquiry is over. I intend to put the past behind me so far as I can and continue to lead a family life. As to the inquiry, you have heard my evidence. My husband's interests were represented before the coroner and the jury have returned their verdict. I cannot say that I am pleased or displeased with the verdict. I was only concerned with establishing *the facts*.

A question bothering the jury on Wednesday was: How did Lady Lucan know that Mrs Rivett had been murdered. The barman of a public house near her home had given evidence that she had rushed in late on November 7 saying: "He has murdered the nanny". Before his summing-up, Dr Thurston said:

You should not speculate as to how this came to be said. You should not draw any inference in any direction. The difficulty is that in law Lady Lucan is barred from giving evidence concerning her husband, other than concerning an assault upon her. You have heard a great deal of evidence in other directions.

Dr Thurston reminded the *jury of this great anxiety on* Monday about whether to call Lady Lucan at all, although she and her husband had been separated for some time. Lord Lucan, he said, was not present in court and if his conduct was going to be considered it was only right that certain points he had put in his letters and what could be learnt from hearsay should be heard. That hearsay evidence, Dr Thurston said, would presumably be what Lord Lucan would wish to say. He added:

It is fairly clear from the letters written by Lord Lucan that there is existing in the family animosity, tensions and matters which, if aired, could only be prejudicial and painful to those concerned. Simply to turn this into a forum for airing family tensions would be wrong and I do not think that Justice would be served by doing so.

He said that three letters written by Lord Lucan to Mr William Shand-Kydd, his brother-in-law, and Mr Michael Stoop, *an old friend*, were evidence to show what was in Lord Lucan's mind but they should not be treated as proof of statements made in them.

There was no doubt from the evidence that Lord Lucan was devoted to his three children and looked forward to his next opportunity of taking them out under the access order made by the *High Court when they* were given into the custody of Lady Lucan.

The coroner went on: "Lady Lucan describes herself as having been attacked without any doubt whatsoever by her husband. As regards the motive, that is a matter of conjecture."

Of the financial state of Lord Lucan's affairs, he said: "There is no doubt that, as a result of the separation, he was having to keep two establishments with all their outgoings. It could have eased his situation if he had only one establishment instead of two." He continued: I do not think that in this case I can ask you to consider the question of accidental death or any other finding than that these injuries were inflicted by some person or persons unknown. If you are satisfied with the evidence that you have heard, then that is your verdict. I cannot see on this evidence how I can possibly offer you any alternative. You have to ascertain the persons, if any, to be charged with murder or manslaughter. On the evidence, *you have got to decide whether* you can name the person responsible. You have got the facts before you—you have the possibility of an intruder—and you have to consider what a very serious matter this is.

After the foreman had given the jury's verdict, Dr Thurston commented: "It is a very rare procedure in coroner's courts for a person to be named as you have done. It is my duty to commit that person for trial at the Central Criminal Court." He added that, as Lord Lucan was not present, the verdict would remain on the file.

A warrant was issued in November soon after Mrs Rivett's body had been discovered, naming Lord Lucan as being wanted for questioning in connexion with the murder.

Examination questions 'leaked to students'

From Our Correspondent
Ramsgate

London University administrators have begun an investigation into an allegation that students sitting an A level economics examination in Kent this week had known all eight questions at least a week before the examination because of a leak.

A university representative said yesterday: "Obviously it is a very serious matter. The examination was taken by thousands of students not only in this country but abroad.

"If it is proved that students had prior knowledge of the questions the examination might have to be taken again. This would be at the earliest possible time, but might not be until next January."

The investigations began after Alistair Barnett, aged 19, a student at Thanet Technical College, Ramsgate, had told his head of department that he and all the other candidates for the examination had known the questions. Students sitting the examination at Chatham House grammar school, Ramsgate, are also said to have known the questions.

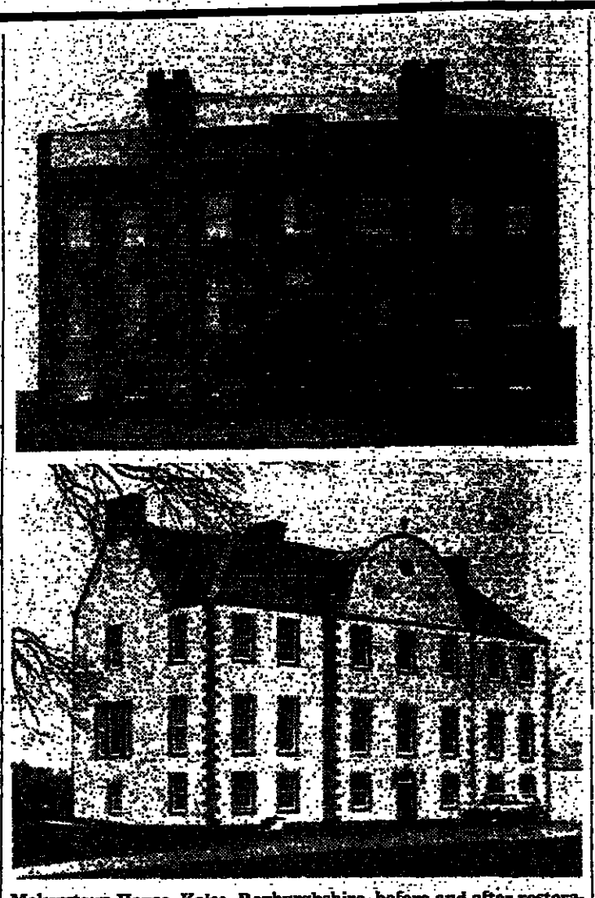
Mr Barnett, of Percy Avenue, Broadstairs, said: "I *knew a week in advance what* the examination questions would be because there had been a leak. So did the others at Thanet Technical College, and we were all able to swot up accordingly.

"After the examination we got together and talked it over. Knowing it was wrong, I decided to go to my head of department and tell him all about it. I asked if the examination could be made void and he called us all together

Mr Brian Saker, head of the college's business and general studies department, said: "We have set the wheels in motion and it is now out of our hands."

Mr Keith Porten, principal of Chatham House School, said: "We have been in consultation with the technical college, and the matter has been referred to the University of London board."

London University said: "We have been informed by a head of possible irregularities having taken place. An investigation is to be carried out, and officials will be going to Ramsgate to look into the case



Makerstoun House, Kelso, Roxburghshire, before and after restoration to its original Adam design. The project is pronounced "of exceptional merit" in the Civic Trust's special European Architectural Heritage year awards for conservation today.

Demolition plans of councils at attacked

By Diana Geddes

"Loss of Heritage aw
for the worst cases of pr
demolition that have oc
in European Architectura
tage Year will be anno
nday by Save Britain's
tage. The three winne
Chelmsford District Coun
the proposed demolitic
Hylands House, near C
ford; MEPC, a property
pany, for the proposed
tion of listed buildings a
Lane, Leeds; and Ayl
Vale District Council f
proposed demolition of B
ham Town Hall.

The announcement
"awards" coincides wit
of Heritage Year awar
the positive achieveme
1975. But Save points o
the first aim of the herita
campaign is to alert the
pean countries "to the
erosion of the common a
rural heritage".

In the first 12 days o
local authorities in E
announced applications f
mission to demolish a h
buildings that were either
by the Government as b
special architectural or
cal interest or situate
conservation area, Save

In giving an awa
Chelmsford District C
Save says that reports
toric buildings being bo
a local authorities an
neglected or abandoned s
too common", but th
compare with that of
House, built in 1728, w
describes as "a grade
ing in a superb Reptor

The house was bought
authority in 1965 and h
left empty ever since. Sa
Not only has the counci
to agree on any plan fo
or adapting it, but it h
rejected at least three
from outside to restore

Mr Thomas Simmons,
rary of Chelmsford
Council, said yesterday
house was a grade II
grade I building, riddle
dry rot, and in danger
lapse. The latest estim
restoring it was £400,02

The proposed demoli
"the fine seventeenth-
town hall at Buckingha
Aylesbury Vale District
is "a singular act of
ism", Save says. The
says the building is unsa
a survey made for the
for the Protection of
Buildings has shown th
year-old building to be ir
condition. A decisi
awaited from the Depa
of the Environment
council's application fo
sent to demolish.

Failed student placed bomb in his college

Mr Michael Joseph Collins was so angry when told that he had failed his final teacher *training examinations* that he put a home-made bomb outside his college principal's office, it was stated at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. He received a two-year suspended prison sentence, and was put under a supervision order for two years.

No one was hurt and damage was not serious.

Mr Collins, aged 29, of South Norwood, London, pleaded guilty to causing criminal damage at the Philippa Fawcett College, Streatham, London, and to causing an explosion likely to endanger life or cause serious injury to property.

He joined the college in September, 1971. By July, 1974, he had failed two parts of the final examination and he left the college. He got a part-time job *as a teacher and in the autumn* tried again to pass the examination.

He failed again and made the bomb. Mr Collins said in a statement that he had been upset over what he felt was "the end of the road regarding my career".

Government should control public sector pay, MP says

By Our Political Staff

Conservatives have been divided between those who concentrate on the need to cut public spending and those who hanker after incomes policy, but events are bringing them together, Mr Douglas Hurd, MP for Oxon, Mid, told Eastbourne Young Conservatives last night.

"At a time when recession is beginning to influence wages in private industry there can be few Conservatives who still favour a long-term statutory incomes policy across the board, let alone the damaging new price controls which would probably go with it, but equally we cannot hope to stem the flood of public spending without a wages policy for the Civil Service, the nationalized industries and local government. For it is the fantastic rise in these wages and salaries which is making nonsense of Mr Healey's brave words in successive Budgets."

Fares and charges would have to go up, he said, but it should not be part of Conservative policy to allow the trade unions to protect their members by unlimited wage claims while the unprotected majority of the *nation carried the burden of* inflation as consumers, taxpayers and ratepayers.

"Left to themselves, public sector managements and unions will cosily combine to make sure the public carries the can.

£5.5m forgery charge

Peter William Kersey, aged 47, an insurance broker, was remanded in custody for seven days by magistrates at Beverley, Humberside, yesterday, charged with forging documents worth more than £5.5m. He is alleged to have forged three forms of application for investment bonds and three linked proposals for life insurance addressed to Hambro Life Assurance.

The offences are alleged to have taken place two years ago when Mr Kersey was living in Chelmsford, Essex.

Plea for dropping of London motorway plans

By Our Planning Reporter

The Government should drop all plans for outer orbital motorways around London where construction has not already started, the London Amenity and Transport Association says in a report published yesterday.

The association, which says it represents about 80 local societies, points out that only a small proportion of London's traffic passes right through the built-up area. It feels, nevertheless, that the case for some kind of bypass deserves consideration, although it should not necessarily take the form of a complete ring.

Such a bypass, the report argues, should not be a motorway and should incorporate as many existing roads as possible. To avoid the risk of causing more traffic, consideration should be given to the use of *tolls coupled with restraints in* London itself. Heavy commercial through traffic should in any case be compelled to use the bypass.

Ringways in Outer London (LATA, 26 Elm Park Mansions, Park Walk, London, SW10; price 60p).

Nun shoplifting

Sister Mary Casapinta, aged 52, in Britain from Malta on a study course, was conditionally discharged for 12 months at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court yesterday for shoplifting in the West End.

New taxes and inflation 'will hit conservation'

By Tony Aldous

The effect of the *wealth tax* and capital transfer tax could turn European Architectural Heritage Year into a sour memory, the Civic Trust suggests today in announcing its special 1975 Heritage Year Awards for conservation.

The outlook for the great houses and estates that form so important a part of Britain's *architectural heritage* is grim, Mr Michael Middleton, the trust director and secretary general of the official United Kingdom Heritage Year Campaign, says in his introduction to the awards. The effect of the new taxes, of inflation and of value-added tax on restoration work all make effective conservation much more difficult.

The awards, this year covering the whole country and given to restoration projects, new uses for old buildings, new buildings in conservation areas, and general environmental improvement, attracted 1,377 entries and resulted in 285 awards.

Of the winning projects, 16 of exceptional merit win bronze medallions contributed by the Goldsmiths' Company. They are: Restoration and in-filling at Malt Mill Lane, Alcester, Warwickshire; St Nicholas Church, Bristol (museum); restoration of the seventeenth-century stone Chesterton windmill, Warwickshire; Chevening House, Kent (seventeenth-century country house restored for Prince Charles); Culzean visitor centre, Ayrshire (conversion of Adam farm buildings); Burton Agnes Hall, Humberside (restoration of long gallery); Custom House quay, Glasgow (riverside promenade); Makerstoun, Roxburghshire (country house rebuilt to original Adam design); Lowtelside, Kendal, Cumbria (public housing near town centre); St John the Baptist, Tue Brook, Liverpool (Victorian interior restored); Norwich ("Heritage over the Wensum" scheme); (consortium to revive decaying district); Pershore, Hereford and Worcester (new housing with character); Perth old waterworks (exhibition and tourist centre); The Colonnade, Portsmouth (place for visitors); Southsea Castle (Tudor fort restored); and York Minster (major structural conservation).

Amazon women

Edith Turner discusses the women of the Amazon on the first of eight pages of reviews of books from university presses in *The Times Higher Education Supplement* today. There is also the final part of an investigation into fake degree mills.

Firm fined for packs that misled on soya meals

The company that makes Limmits "complete meal" slimming foods was fined a total of £880 yesterday after a court had been told that certain of the foods contained no meat but the packaging suggested that they did.

The meals contained soya protein, Mr Roger Henderson, for the prosecution, said at Tottenham Magistrates' Court. The picture on the packet showed lumps that looked like meat and there was no clear indication that they were not, he said.

Unicliffe Ltd, the manufacturer of Sanwich, Kent, pleaded not guilty to summonses brought by Enfield borough involving the packaging of six meals, including beef-flavoured casserole, seafood flavour paella, and beef-flavoured rissotto.

The company was accused of selling incorrectly labelled food, presenting a misleading label, and issuing a false trade description.

Mr Henderson said no indication of the content was given on the front of the packet, and on the rear was merely indicated "vegetable protein".

"We are entitled to expect a description that should make it plain that we are buying a vegetable product instead of something sold with a pretty picture that gives the impression that it is meat", he said.

"The true description should be soya protein with added flavour and vitamins."

Mr Leslie John Gower, a pharmacist and director of the company, told the court: "If I had felt that there had been any intention to mislead the consumer the product would not have gone on to the market."

In 1967, he said, his company raised the question of the designation of substances such as soya protein and was told by a public analyst that the term "vegetable protein" would be acceptable.

Mr Andrew Thompson, representing the company, said that because the products were described as being beef, or chicken or seafood "flavour" he felt that no person, however gullible, would think they were buying meat.

"Anyone going into a shop and looking at the words 'beef flavour' is not expecting beef", he said. It was the first time the company had been in breach of regulations of that kind.

Mr Maxwell Stern, the chairman, said that all the summonses were found proved. He ordered the company to pay £175 costs in addition to the fines.

Mr Thompson said afterwards that the company might appeal.

Open University must tu away 35,500 applicants

By Our Education Correspondent

Students who have applied to enter the Open University next year have only a one-in-three chance of getting in. Because of economies, the university has decided to turn away more than 35,500 out of the 52,551 applicants.

Mr A. Christodoulou, the university's secretary, said: "This will be the highest number of disappointed applicants in our history. It is a matter of deep concern, but, given our present inability to get more money from the Gove the university has no op

The university's board decided yesterd the admissions target o students in January sh cut to 17,000. The u now estimates that its next year will total 51,7

The savings from the be about £420,000 from cit for next year whic otherwise have been The university is alre ing to keep this year down to £500,000, and ning further economies out next year's altogether.

90% pay claim by Nalgo university workers

By David Hencke, of *The Times Higher Education Supplement*

A pay claim that would give the lowest-paid university clerical workers increases of about 90 per cent has been submitted by the National and Local Government Officers' Association (Nalgo).

The union is asking for a flat rate rise of £10 a week plus 12 per cent for its 10,000 members, who range from clerical assistants to middle-grade management. The largest increases will be for 18-year-olds, who would receive a new minimum of £2,040 a year compared with their present £918 plus threshold payments. The average increase for higher-paid workers would be about 35 per cent.

Mr David Stirzaker, organizer for the uni section of Nalgo, says creases are needed bec members are among th paid in the country a fallen behind other gro

The cost of the settl estimated by Nalgo t tween £6m and £8m, c with £25m to £27m for versity lecturers' pay c Stirzaker said that, in low pay and productiv area where 10 per cen staff had not been because of cuts in pe penditure, the settlem within the social cont added.

My members are not ver to be told by academics, had two pay settlements that their claim is ou social contract.

MPs press for curb on firework sales

By a Staff Reporter

Fireworks should be sold only under licence in special shops such as gunshops, Mr James Johnson, Labour MP for Kingston upon Hull, West, and president of the National Campaign for Firework Reform, said yesterday.

Giving evidence to Mr Alan Williams, Minister of States for Prices and Consumer Protection, o nthe department's consultative document on firework safety (issued April 28), he *said that bangers and jumping* crackers should be phased out.

Mr Johnson led a deputation of five, including Miss Janet Fookes, MP (Plymouth, Drake, C), and Mr Andrew Faulds, MP (Warley, East, Lab).

Bosuns' ticket urged

Trawler bosuns should be be certificated, enabling them to relieve tired skippers in dangerous situations, the inquiry into the loss of the Fleetwood trawler Wyre Majestic was told yesterday. Mr Sydney Christy, shore skipper for the owners, said skippers were often on *the bridge for 24 hours at a* stretch. With three certificated officers aboard, the skipper could get some rest.

Irish and EEC sugar is cheapest

Food prices

Hugh Clayton

Some of the cheapest sugar now on sale in Britain was grown, processed and packed in the Irish Republic. Safeway supermarkets have bought enough to last all of their shops for a week and are negotiating for more. They are selling some at 25p for a 2lb bag while Key-markets have kilogram packs of lump sugar from the EEC at the equivalent of 24½p for two pounds.

Those prices are lower than the wholesales rate for bulk supplies of sugar refined in England and Scotland. But eager as the Government is to cut the price of the home product, there will be no general reduction in shops until the autumn.

Beef and home-killed lamb are becoming cheaper because of cuts in wholesale prices. Reductions in shops will probably be confined to roasting and stewing portions. Hot and dry weather always leads to high demand for grilling and frying meat.

While good rump steak is sure to remain above £1 a pound and English lamb chops will exceed 75p, brisket of beef on the bone can again be found for less than 25p and shoulder of English lamb for less than 45p. Pork is steady, with loin chops at 65p a pound or more and leg on the bone at about 48p.

Standard and medium eggs should be 3p a dozen cheaper next week than this, but other grades will be steady. The cheapest broiler chicken now costs 28p a pound, but most frozen supermarket birds will cost 30p or more.

Some fish will be cheaper, especially plaice, which may be cut by as much as 5p a pound when filleted. Salmon prices are steady, but fresh crabs have fallen by about 3p a pound to 33p to 36p. Most of those on sale are quite small.

The first broad beans and gooseberries from the home crop are appearing at a high price. The beans start at 15p although most cost more while gooseberries are m to 32p a pound, dependin Home-grown strawberr dropped slightly to a mi 16p a quarter-pound.

Salad vegetables are cheaper gradually, wit falling from 15p to 12p tomatoes from 28p a more to a minimum Cucumbers offer the be salads, at 15p to 20p ea are some good Spanis at 6p to 10p each, act size and fresh Spanis have dropped slightly t 15p and 16p a pound.

Buy tinned: Mr Peter chairman of the Nationa Union vegetable committ day advised shoppers tinned carrots. He sa best English carrots w go into tins. If peop these carrots instead extortionate prices for ones, it would be better and for the English pro

The price of tinne works out at about 12½ compared with 25p carrots.

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BRITISH GAS the specialists

HOME NEWS

Anglican veto on joint abortion report with Methodists threatens further cooperation

Lord Longley
Affairs Correspondent
cation of a joint Anglithodist report on abor-
as been stopped by the
of England on the
that it is inadequate.
eport is understood to
pset some leading Anglirchmen by taking too
able a view of the work-
the Abortion Act.
Methodist Conference,
other hand, is to be
xt month by its family
nding committee that
ection of the report and
n-publication are greatly
ed. One senior Methoonnected with its prep-
said the disagreement
blow to further cooper-

Methodist Church
d not to publish the
on its own, it is under-
for fear of giving
e to the Church of Eng-
But a Methodist report
on it is likely to be pub-
some time next year.
churches were looking
report to provide a basis
eir consideration of the
ion (Amendment) Bill,
being considered by a
mentary select commit-
Last year the general
of the Church of Engput off further debate on
ubject because the report
n preparation. There is no
, however, that had the
t been published as ori-
y planned, it would have
rise to fierce controversy, as many leading Anglicans would have expected the church to take a forthright stand against abortion being too easy.

I understand, however, that the report disagrees with the fundamental objective of the Bill, which is to tighten the conditions under which abortion is allowed. It also opposes the provision imposing a residential qualification, thus closing the door to thousands of foreign women who come to Britain to have a legal abortion. Even more controversially, for a church document, the report shifts some way towards the concept of abortion on demand, at least in the first 12 weeks of pregnancy.

Although it favours legal control, and wishes to see the final decision remain with doctors, the key decision on whether to have an abortion *should be the woman's, it says.*

The report does not accept that every foetus has an "inviolability", giving it an absolute right to live; to do so, it argues, would be to ignore the *rights of the mother.*

The Church of England's traditional attitude has attached so much importance to the life of the foetus that only grave reasons, such as the risk of *serious physical harm to the* mother, were held to permit abortion. The Bill follows that approach.

It appears that most members of the Church of *England's board for social* responsibility also follow that line, and the report was attacked in debate for lacking proper treatment of the ethical issues and paying insufficient attention to absolute moral principles.

Although the joint working party that produced the report was unanimous, one interpretation of subsequent events suggests an unexpected gulf between the Methodist and Anglican approach to ethical questions.

One leading Methodist has expressed the view that the Church of England is far more influenced by academic moral theology than the Methodist Church, while the Methodist tradition places *more* emphasis on individual conscience. The different treatment of the report has exposed those divisions.

In the absence of the document, *the general synod* of the Church of England will have before it when it debates abortion next month a hastily-prepared résumé of the whole controversy, issued in the name of the Bishop of Leicester, Dr R. R. Williams, chairman of the board for social responsibility.

His report is sympathetic to the Abortion (Amendment) Bill, which "*promises* very useful steps likely to be helpful in the remedying of some of the more obvious abuses which seem to have developed after the passing of the 1967 Act".

Warning of domination by pressure groups

From Our Planning Reporter
Bath

A warning of the undemocratic nature of public consultation exercises dominated by unrepresentative pressure groups was given to the Royal Town Planning Institute at its annual conference, in Bath, *yesterday.*

The warning came from Professor Roy Worskett, who, since his appointment last year as Bath's city architect and planning officer, has been at loggerheads with the Bath Preservation Trust.

Although he did not mention the trust, he observed that in his experience public participation meant meeting with pressure groups and that was something different from meeting the public.

"There is a very real danger that the democratic procedure of electing *representatives* to a council to make decisions on behalf of the community is in the process of being undermined by public participation", Professor Worskett said.

"We have not yet devised a way of dealing with the pressure groups. We may have sympathy with many of them and with what they are trying to *do, but they do not represent* the totality of public opinion."

An added danger, he said, was that pressure was being increasingly exerted on local government officers rather *than elected representatives.*

udents on vacation can aim £10 'dole'

im Devlin
cation Correspondent
ousands of students are
cted to register as unemed this summer vacation to
supplementary benefits of
than £10 a week, com-
d with £2.63, the element
their grant that covers
tions. Married or cohabitstudents can receive up to
35, plus rent allowance, but
is the £2.63.
fices are being set up in
ersity towns to cope with
wave of applications for
l security payments
cted from students.
e irony of the situation is
this summer, as every
mer, there are thousands of
available for students.
are advertised through
National Union of Stu-
headquarters in London.
s Lucy Brownlee, who
ises vacation jobs for the
nts' union, said that two
s ago a survey showed that only 10,000 of the 650,000 students took jobs during the summer vacation. There were always more than enough jobs to go round offering students between £25 and £35 a week and this year was no exception.

But the union's welfare department expects at least 70,000 and perhaps 90,000 students to register as unemployed this summer. A record number of 91,530 students registered last Easter.

Figures published today by *The Times Educational Supplement* show that the number has risen from 16,500 in 1970, one year before the union started a campaign to get its members to register.

The Times Educational Supplement says in an editorial that the situation "is clearly anomalous. During the vacation, on supplementary benefit, the student on full grant is likely to be better off than during the term".

MPs fear plan to change parliamentary procedure

By Penny Symon
Political Staff

The 1922 Committee of Conservative backbenchers is to discuss in about a fortnight's time its increasing concern that the Government may want to change party procedure to save *a number of measures* that are in danger of falling through lack of time in this session.

The committee believes an attempt may be made to run Bills over from one session to the next. At present a Bill that does not complete its passage through Parliament before the end of the session falls and must be reintroduced in the next and go through all its stages again.

The Government has brought in 68 Bills in this session, of which 37 have received Royal Assent, but the rest include such politically controversial measures as the Community Land Bill, the Industry Bill, the Employment Protection Bill and the Finance Bill.

MPs who were clamouring for time to be allotted for debates on a variety of subjects were reminded yesterday by Mr Short, the Leader of the House, that there were only 24 more government business days left from next Monday before the Commons expected to rise for the summer recess on August 1.

The Government has received a warning that the Lords would not be prepared to sit to get legislation through after the Commons had risen for the recess. They might be prepared, however, to reassemble a little earlier in the autumn.

Opposition leaders in the Lords intend next week to challenge the Government to give a timetable for the extensive load of business that will come to them at the end of July and during the "overspill" session in October. There is concern that such controversial measures as the Community Land Bill and the Industry Bill may be thrust on them

EC sea bathing le might st U K £100m

ur Parliamentary Staff
e cost of bringing coastal
rs in Britain up to bathing
lards envisaged in an EEC
directive might be about
m, a Lords subcommittee
idering EEC legislation
told yesterday.

memorandum submitted
the Department of the
ronment stated that the
t directive was aimed at
maintenance of improvet of water quality, and was
nat extent in line with gen-
United Kingdom policy.
ever, initial consultations
the water authorities indid that it might be difficult
some cases to meet the
s, especially the bacterioal limits for sea water
for bathing, and that the
required to improve sewworks and outfalls to the
opriate standard would be
nsive and costly.
r Steven McQuillin, for the
rtment, told the committee
one of the difficulties in
Brussels discussions was
to define bathing water.
re were beaches in Britain
re standards would not be
and where money would
to be spent. If the direcwas passed in its present
and Britain was unable to
rove the quality of bathing
ers to the required standthey would have the
rnative of being in default
the directive, or stopping
ole bathing.

Land Bill is criticized

By Our Local Government Correspondent

Charities would suffer severe financial setbacks and long delays would occur in land acquisition and development programmes, if the Government's proposals for a development land tax became law, the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors said yesterday.

In a memorandum to the Inland Revenue on the proposed tax, the RICS pointed out that many charities held valuable land assets which they needed to develop or sell in order to generate income or raise capital.

Charities would need to be exempted from any tax on their development land if their income was not to suffer.

Charities had in the past been exempted from both capital gains tax and development gains tax, and the RICS had *welcomed the announcement in* the committee stages of the Community Land Bill that the Government would consider exempting ecclesiastical and certain other charities from the operation of the *Bill.* The institution urged the Government to grant a similar exemption from the proposed land development tax.

Doctor injected 40 times safe dosage of drug

From Our Correspondent
Manchester

A "tragic" error by a hospital doctor four years ago left a *promising youth with a severe* memory defect and major epilepsy, it was stated in the High Court, Manchester, yesterday.

The doctor injected Peter James Oddie, now 21, with 40 times the safe dosage of a new drug.

Mr Oddie, of Kingsway, Church, Accrington, Lancashire, was awarded agreed damages of £85,000 with costs against the Blackburn and District Hospital Management Committee, which admitted liability.

Mr George Carman, QC, for Mr Oddie, said his client was gravely injured after the injection at Accrington Victoria Hospital in June, 1971. He had been admitted for treatment for meningitis and normally would have *made a complete* recovery in two weeks.

Mr Carman said Mr Oddie suffered from major epilepsy and had frequent attacks. He also had a severe memory defect.

Mr Benn meets TUC committee

Mr Wedgwood Benn met the TUC's fuel and power committee yesterday in his new role as Secretary of State for Energy. He said he wanted close cooperation to continue.

Mr Benn said no decision had yet been taken on the disposal of Burmah Oil shares in BP, a fifth of which are held by the Bank of England. The TUC wants a majority state holding in the company.

Aid urged for disabled wives

The Disablement Income Group marked International Women's Year yesterday by accusing the Government of "blatant sex discrimination" in its treatment of disabled housewives. Miss Betty Veal, the chairman, said it was "mean and shabby" to delay paying benefits to disabled housewives for three more years.

She was speaking at a luncheon at Imperial College.

I denies that dnapped agles 'smoked'

he two beagles stolen from ICI research laboratories in shire by animal lovers had er smoked a cigarette or aled tobacco smoke in their s, a representative of the pany said yesterday. They e from a control group and e kept only for comparison h the beagles that were oking, he added.

he spokesman also said that current ICI research proamme was to find a cancere smoking mixture. If the gs coughed and wheezed like uman being who had smoked 30 years, as had been ted, it was because they had n taken from the controlled ironment they had been n in and put into the outside osphere, which they had ver known. The smoking dogs re not going to be killed in near future, as alleged.

A police officer said: Whichever way you look at it, s a case of burglary."

New censor feels that film industry is out of touch with society

By Kenneth Gosling
Arts Reporter

The film industry is out of touch with the central strand of society, which still places a strong value on family life and traditional morality, Mr James Ferman, the newly appointed secretary of the British Board of Film Censors, said yesterday.

Sitting in his office—"in this very hot seat"—overlooking Soho Square, which houses the offices of the main film corporations, Mr Ferman, who was born in America, spoke at *length* about the role of the censor. He said:

I can conceive of no society that would not place some limits on what is permissible on the screen. There is an area in which we have a *duty to keep aspects* of the human subconscious at bay, a kind of duty to say "This far and no farther". The issue to me is where you draw the line, not whether you draw the line. And wherever you draw it there will be artists, business interests and exploiters who will want to test these limits.

While there is the uncertainty arising from the recent prosecution [of *More About the Language of Love*] people will go on testing the limits with considerable power, money and influence, and I will aim in my early days to get some consensus of what is acceptable.

On the tendency towards more X-certificate films, Mr Ferman said that in 1955 the board passed 271 U films, 186 A and 35 X; last year well over half the films submitted were X (212) or AA (77), a striking shift in taste which might not be altogether welcome.



Mr James Ferman: A question of where to draw the line.

It would be a pity if the industry reached such a way-out stage where it was not making films like *Singing In the Rain.* The fact that it is the mass entertainment medium of our time is very important, although it is now entering a different area with television tending to take over the mass audience.

The prevalence of the X and AA production was an unfortunate development "and I should like to see it kept in its place". Nevertheless, he wanted to see a healthy film industry, and he thought Britain provided a safety valve in the club cinema, which was no concern of the board's and had a place *in a society that had a great* many sexual hang-ups.

Mr Ferman takes over full time in his new job in September when Mr Stephen Murphy, the present secretary, leaves. But he has already had meetings with industry representatives and local authorities.

He spent 17 years in television, working on plays and *documentaries; makes educa*tional films; is concerned with mental health; and has been visiting lecturer in community studies at London Polytechnic.

His own film preference would be "a choice between *Citizen Kane* and *Some Like It Hot*". He was more shocked by *A Clockwork Orange* than *Last Tango in Paris* and was "*seriously disturbed*" by scenes in the former.

Film was a very emotional medium and he would never claim to be correct in all his judgments; moreover he was one of a team that included four examiners and Lord Harlech, president of the board. "What decided me to take this job was that the challenge was *intriguing. It is a job that needs* to be done well for the health of the industry itself."

TWA.
FIRST OF THE DAY
TO THE USA.

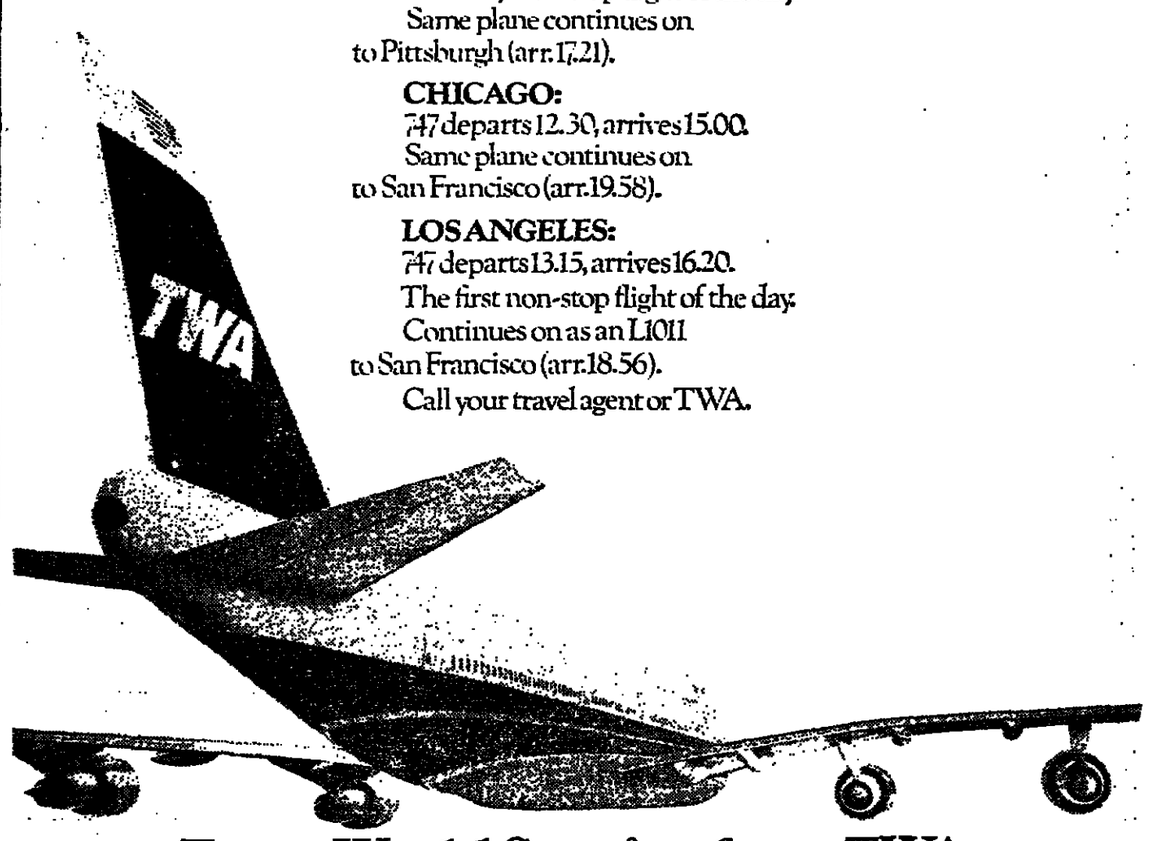
NEW YORK:
747 departs 10.00, arrives 12.35.
747 departs 12.00, arrives 14.35.
707 departs 17.00, arrives 19.55.
The 12.00 flight continues on as a 707
to Cleveland, St. Louis, Kansas City.

BOSTON:
747 departs 11.15, arrives 13.20.
Continues on as an L1011
to Los Angeles (arr. 18.37).

PHILADELPHIA:
707 departs 11.30, arrives 14.35.
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to Pittsburgh (arr. 17.21).

CHICAGO:
747 departs 12.30, arrives 15.00.
Same plane continues on
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HOME NEWS

Bill 'will increase fostering disputes'

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Parental rights will be lost if the Children Bill becomes law, five organizations concerned with children say today. It is likely to increase the number of "tug-of-love" disputes, they say.

The Bill, due for second reading in the Comons today, is based on unrealistic and misleading claims, according to a joint statement from the British Association of Social Workers, Child Poverty Action Group, Gingerbread, Mind, and the National Council for One-Parent Families.

They say the new rights for foster-parents in the Bill will lead to fewer natural parents allowing their children to be fostered. More children are likely to stay in residential homes or unsatisfactory home conditions.

Fostered children are likely to be moved around from home to home so that the foster-parents do not acquire possession powers after the child has been with them for a specific length of time. The Bill is therefore likely to increase "tug-of-love" disputes.

"The vast majority of parents of children in care are quite capable of caring satisfactorily for their children", the statement says. "They are not emotionally inadequate or incapable, nor art they wicked or blameworthy.

"They are people living difficult lives because of illness; inadequate, unsuitable or non-existent accommodation; poverty, matrimonial strife, misfortune or isolation. They already tend to be tht most disadvantaged and discriminated against families within society. The Bill will increase this imbalance."

In a separate statement, supported by the other organizations, the British Association of Social Workers suggests that the Bill should be divided. The generally welcome reform of adoption laws could then be enacted quickly, leaving the more contentious clauses on fostering for more detailed consideration.

No prosecution over royal income leak

By Peter Hennessy

Mr Samuel Silkin, QC, the Attorney General, yesterday decided not to institute criminal proceedings in the case of the leak of confidential documents concerning the Queen's private income from the Department of Industry to the communist *Morning Star* newspaper in February.

After receiving a report from Sir Norman Skelhorn, QC, Director of Public Prosecutions, Mr Silkin decided that there was not enough evidence to link two of the department's clerical officers suspected of photocopying and leaking the documents with the *Morning Star*.

But it is understood that the Communist Party membership of one of the suspected officials had been firmly established.

The case is likely, however, to stimulate a tightening of security in the Government's home departments. The three-month investigation carried out by Commander Reginald Davis of Scotland Yard's special crimes squad disclosed widespread weaknesses in Whitehall's internal security procedures.

The Director of Public Prosecutions is understood to have made specific recommendations for their improvement.

Whitehall has given close scrutiny to the *Morning Star* case in light of the intention of Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, to repeal section two of the Official Secrets Act, 1911.

But the leak of the Department of Industry documents was not judged to constitute a threat to the security of the state and did not, therefore, invoke the most serious provisions of the Act. The incident was seen more in terms of an embarrassment to the Government.

Mr Jenkins reaffirmed his intention in the House of Commons yesterday to remove the provisions of section two of the Act, dealing with the release and publications of government documents, from the jurisdiction of the criminal law.

The Civil Service last month began an extensive review of its internal security procedures, giving particular attention to the "positive vetting" of officials appointed to sensitive positions, such as ministerial private offices and departmental registries where confidential documents are stored, in the Government's home departments.

Homeless families shuttled about, Shelter says

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Homeless families are still being shuttled between local authority departments, in spite of firm government advice that housing departments should be responsible for their accommodation, the Shelter organization says today.

Nearly one third of all housing authorities have failed to implement the transfer of responsibility from social services departments, urged by the Government 18 months ago, and those that have have produced unhelpful compromises, Shelter adds in evidence published in response to a Department of Environment consultation paper.

The paper, which has not been published, asks for views from local authority associations and interested voluntary organizations. It makes clear that the Government is no longer anxious to legislate to give housing authorities a duty to house the homeless.

Shelter states that such legislation is urgently needed to ensure action by local authorities. It accuses them of maintaining "outdated prejudices against the homeless" which has been reflected in their response to the circular proposing new guidelines.

"The circular has been followed by a period of apathy, bureaucratic niggling and, in some cases, blind prejudice", Mr Robert Widdowson, research officer of Shelter, said yesterday. "More than 120 of the 369 district councils outside London have failed to accept the recommendations.

Shelter's evidence says that local authorities have been less interested in improving provision for the homeless than in producing punitive policies aimed at keeping them away from the local authority doorstep.

Scots miners to press for four-day working

Scottish miners yesterday decided to press for the immediate introduction of a four-day working week. A resolution to that effect will go before the National Union of Mineworkers' annual conference next month.

If conceded together with their demand for £100 a week, that would approximate to a 100 per cent increase in pay rates. The miners say four-day working would make the mines safer.

Earlier, Mr Michael McGahey, Scots area president, told the area conference at Inverness that miners should prepare to fight for their £100-a-week claim. Responsibility for any strike would lie with the National Coal Board or the Government for refusing to concede the claim, he said.

The resolution for a shorter working week resolution, submitted by the Scottish executive committee, said the four days should be worked between Monday and Friday, with hours calculated from the time a miner entered the pit gates until he left.

Mr David Bolton, area vice-president said with the Houghton Main disaster on miners' minds, and accident rates still increasing, a four-day week was really necessary. It would mean that miners would be more alert and better able to cope with increasing automation and give more safet

The conference also unanimously decided to demand a complete review of the industry's health services. Delegates wanted full-time doctors at all collieries, with qualified nursing staff, fully equipped first-aid rooms, incorporating emergency operating theatres, and a six-monthly medical check for all miners.

Mr William McLean, area secretary, thought a health service in each colliery, with X-ray facilities, would be in the interests of everyone

In private session, delegates resolved to ask for an amendment of NUM national rules to allow for periodic elections for all full-time union jobs. Such a change would mean that national and area officials, at present elected for life, would have to submit themselves for reelection.

Mr McGahey said last night that he had spoken in favour of a change in rules.

WEST EUROPE



Leaders of the main French leftist parties arriving yesterday for their meeting in Paris. From left: M Georges Marchais, Communist Party Secretary-General, M Francois Mitterrand, Socialist Party first secretary, M Robert Fabre, Radical Party chairman.

French left tries to recapture old harmony

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, June 19

The smiles of the leaders of the three parties in the Union of the Left as they posed for the "family photograph" this morning before their first official meeting in more than a year, were like the paper over the cracks in the Union: they were a comcpulsory exercise that deceived no one, least of all themselves.

M Robert Fabre, the left-wing radical leader, emphasized that the discussions, which lasted for three hours, had taken place in an atmosphere of sympathy and trust. M Marchais, the Communist Party Secretary-General, said more soberly that they had made "a step forward", which they could well afford to do after so many backward steps in the past nine months. And M Pierre Mauroy, one of the leading members of the Socialist Party, admitted that the going had sometimes been "rough".

Although the fact that the meeting took place is something positive, the participants in today's "summit" of the left were deeply conscious that things between them could never be the same as before the presidential election.

They and their supporters were then buoyed up by the prospect that the "Popular Front" might win power for the first time since 1936. That it came within an inch of doing so, made the pill that much more bitter, and recrimination all the likelier.

Those were the days when the communists were posing as the "party of the open hand", welcoming new voters from the most unlikely quarters. They modestly asserted they would be content with six or seven portfolios in a new left-wing government, and not even necessarily key ones.

The cement of common elecoral interests has crumbled, baring once again basic ideological differences. Even more than these was the conviction of the communists, after a series of by-elections last autumn, that détente benefitted the socialists at their expense, and caused growing misgivings among the party rank and file.

Rather than cease to be the first party of the working class and the spearhead of all labour struggles, they decided it was preferable to switch back to an uncompromising line, and return to the orthodox Chambery manifesto of 1968, even if the Union of the Left, and the prospects of power, weer to suffer.

The change of strategy was the more opportune, from the communist point of view, when it became clear that the new majority of M Giscard d'Estaing was not going to collapse, that the Gaullist Party under M Chirac had overcome its internal difficulties, and that parliamentary elections wouldd not be caled before their normal term in 1978.

There would always be time to recreate a convincing electoral front nearer that time. Meanwhile, the Communist Party must consolidate its own image, and reassert the leading position it was in danger of losing in the left.

The joint statement after th morning's meeting inevitably asserts "their attachment to strategy of struggle and union for the victory of common programme".

It also announces "in ord to consolidate and broaden bases of their alliance", the ling up of working parties posed recently by the socilais to examine a series of key issu on which communist and soci ist theses remain widely div gent.

These include the int national crisis of capitalism of French society, the proble of Europe, collective secur and peace, and the defence extension of freedoms. Som thing about which M Marcha the communist leader, does wish to be outdone by socialist allies.

The only point on which re agreement was achieved was launching of a permane national campaign to ensure objectivity of radio and tele sion.

Italian party leader refuses to step down

From Peter Nichols
Rome, June 19

Senator Amintore Fanfani, Secretary of the Christian Democratic Party, bluntly told his national executive today that he had no intention of leaving his post. He was under heavy attack from the left wing of his own party which blames him for the massive communist advance in the regional elections last weekend.

He felt that by taking flight he would be betraying the voters who had supported that party. He also denied that he had attacked the socialists, his party's allies in the present government: "We limited ourselves to a proper defence of the party as a whole, even giving up defending ourselves from the unfounded and insolent attacks which our socialist allies, in rivalry with our communist adversaries, launched without pause against the Secretary of the Christian Democratic Party."

The senator's reference to himself either in the plural or the third person indicated the weight which he intended to place behind his counter-attack. He invited his opponents within the party to take formal action against him for his removal if they wished or could: they would have no help from him.

The senator went on to give his own analysis of the reasons why the communists had made such large gains. He spoke of the crisis in traditional values, changes within the church and their reflection on the behaviour of Catholics, relaxation of tension at the international level, changes in residence, professions, structure and behaviour within Italian society, the greater weight of industry within the Italian economy and international economic difficulties.

He also referred to the inadequate functioning of governments when faced with a crisis of development and the consequences of a long period in power for all the governmental parties, but in particular, for the Christian Democrats.

He had no wish to pass over the seriousness of the situation. The Christian Democrats remained, however, the largest party and the grave danger would stimulate the party to a courageous reappraisal of its policies and to seek stable agreements with democratic forces sincerely worried about the arrival of the communists in power.

Claimant to throne is barred from Spain

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, June 19

General Franco has barred Don Juan of Bourbon, the pretender to the vacant Spanish throne from entering Spain, it was revealed today.

Don Juan, aged 62, is the father of Prince Juan Carlos whom General Franco has chosen to be his successor and Spain's future king.

The ban on Don Juan, also known as the Count of Barcelona, is in response to his speech last Saturday at Estoril, Portugal. He said he had never renounced his hereditary right to the crown, and he called on Spain's "Permanent institutions"—presumably the armed forces—to take the initiative to restore the monarchy as a guarantee of democracy in the future.

The Spanish ambassador in Lisbon is reported to have called on Don Juan at his home in Estoril yesterday to inform him that he was no longer welcome in Spain.

A spokesman at Don Juan's residence said today that the count had "No comment". It was learnt, however, that the order obliged Don Juan to change his plans for the coming weekend when he was to fly to Palma de Mallorc where his yacht is moore Now, informed sources say, th count will fly to Paris for th weekend, and two cre members will pick up his yach in Majorca and sail it to Co sica.

Don Juan, son of Spain's las king, Alfonso XIII, and grandson of Queen Victori has visited Spain from time t time but not resided in th country since he left with h parents in 1931, when th second Spanish republic wa established.

His father formally abd cated in his favour in Rome i 1941. But General Franco ha different ideas. In 1969 h announced that Prince Jua Carlos, now 36, would be h eventual successor and ne king of Spain. Don Juan claims were ignored and h consent was not obtained.

It was not the first time th General Franco had taken o royalty. In 1968, he expelle Prince Carlos Hugo of Bourbo Parma, a prince of the Carli branch of the royal family wh had nourished hopes of wea ing the crown. Carlist troop fought bravely on Gener Franco's side in the Spanis Civil War.

French stable lads go back to work

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, June 19

Stable lads in the Paris area have agreed to return to work and horse-racing is being resumed.

After eight hours of negotiations, which ended early this morning, the three principal demands of the stable lads were met. In addition, the trainers agreed to reinstate those dismissed after last Sunday's disturbances on the Chantilly course.

Stable lads will now have to look after only three horses each and pay scales will take account of experience. Stable lads with five years' completed training will earn nine francs 27 centimes (about £1) an hour.

Dogs banned from capital of Iceland

Reykjavik, June 19.—The Supreme Court of Iceland has made a controversial decision to ban the dogs from Reykjavik. An angry protest is expected from the capital's dog owners, numbering between 1,000 and 2,000.

The Supreme Court yesterday reaffirmed a 1924 law forbidding dogs in Reykjavik. Until now, the measure largely has been ignored.

The ruling was handed down as a result of a 1972 case in which Mr Asgeir Hannes Eiriksson, chairman of the Reykjavik Dog Owners Society, asked the Mayor for permission to keep a dog in the city. It was refused and Mr Eiriksson went to the city court, where he lost the case. He appealed and the case ended up before the Supreme Court.

Mr Eiriksson now plans to take his case before the International Court of Human Rights.—UPI.

The SAA Flying Hotel to Jo'burg.

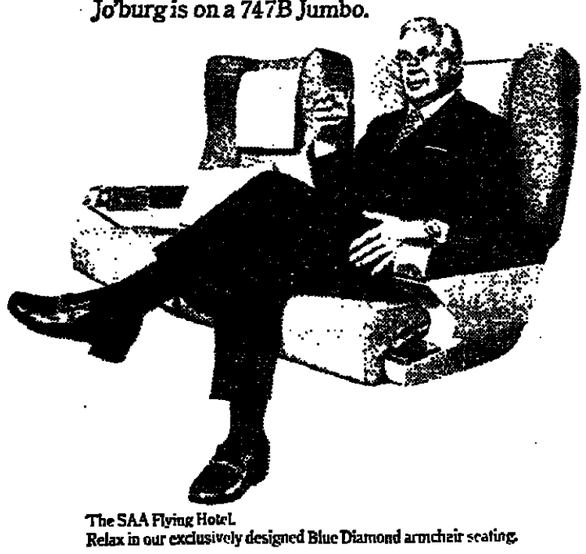


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After the ordeal: Mr Smolen's daughter, Dorothy, aged 10 (left), and Isabella, aged 9, with their grandfather, Mr Wladyslaw Smolen in London yesterday after being told of the acquittal.

Not guilty verdict by Uganda court

Continued from page 1

the fact that he was terribly handicapped by his obvious lack of education."

General Blair has a distinguished war record, which General Amin probably knows. In the Second World War he was taken prisoner by the Germans as a platoon commander with the British Expeditionary Force, but in 1941 escaped to England via Switzerland, earning the MC. General Amin's old regiment was General Blair's first command.

The Foreign Office spokesman said last night that the message to General Amin was from the Queen "as head of the Commonwealth".

At the Foreign Office there was some hope last night that the soldiers' mission—the last chance of influencing General Amin's mind—may be successful. Neither the recent letter from the Prime Minister nor the message from the Foreign Secretary to General Amin have been answered.

Mr Smolen's brother, Andy, said at their father's London home last night: "I can speak for the whole family when I say we are overjoyed. One doesn't know how much pressure one has been under until it is all over."

Charles Harrison writes from Nairobi: Mr Smolen, the 39-year-old Briton who appeared before a military tribunal in Uganda on a charge of hoarding, was today found not guilty and acquitted.

After being acquitted he was taken before General Amin, who told him that he was free to stay in Uganda. Justice had been seen to be done, he said, and Mr Smolen's acquittal would show the world that justice prevailed in Uganda without discrimination.

The tribunal, headed by Major Juma Ali, who chaired the tribunal which last week sentenced Mr Dennis Hills to death for treason, accepted the evidence put forward by Mr Smolen—that he had no knowledge of the cooking oil, soap and washing powder found by police near his home.

Miss Maria Nakamia, a Ugandan woman, who was charged jointly with Mr Smolen, was stated to have disappeared after the alleged hoarded goods were found, and is still missing

Receiving the tribunal's verdict today, General Amin said two police officers who had given evidence to the tribunal had been arrested and would be charged with giving false information. If found guilty they would be shot.

Women's Year conference opens in Mexico City

Mexico City, June 19.—Dr Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, today opened the International Women's Year conference, which is expected to examine a wide range of other issues besides women's rights.

Dr Waldheim and President Echeverria of Mexico conducted the opening ceremony attended by more than 2,000 official delegates at a large Olympics gymnasium on the southern fringes of Mexico City.

There was still considerable confusion about the number and identity of the delegates. The Mexican organizers said 94 countries and two African liberation movements had confirmed their presence at the conference but some had not yet arrived and others might turn up unannounced.

Several thousand delegates, the vast majority of them women, will be attending an unofficial conference which will run concurrently with the main conference until they both close on July 2.

The unofficial meeting, known as the Tribunal, will be dominated on the one hand by a large group of radical American feminists and on the other by the Mexicans who maintain that sexual equality is impossible without overall economic development.

At the official conference, sources said the Mexican hosts were trying to put together a Third World majority in favour of this view. They said the Mexicans, supported by Venezuela and an African group, would like a final declaration calling for a reform of the world economic order in favour of the poor.

United Nations officials have agreed that it will be impossible to keep wider issues off the agenda. But the attitude of the developed countries was summed up by Mrs Margaret Whitlam, wife of the Australian Prime Minister, who said: "I think it is very interesting that other topics have been brought in but I wonder if we have enough time to deal with them in two weeks."

The feminists at the unofficial meeting, who will probably include Angela Davis, the black militant, and Jane Fonda, the actress, are likely to have little patience with themes which divert attention from sexual equality.—Reuter.

Leading article, page 19

Algerians to have double poll soon

Algiers, June 19.—President Boumedienne today announced that there would be presidential and national assembly elections in Algeria for the first time since he came to power 10 years ago.

He set no date for the election of a head of state but said that a national assembly would be elected within 12 months, the official news agency APS reported.

The President said that preparations would begin immediately for a national congress of the country's only political party, the National Liberation Front. The last congress was in 1964.

Since 1965 only local elections have been held in this socialist state with a population of more than 15 million.

Supreme power has rested with a revolutionary council headed by the President, which originally numbered about 26 but is now believed to number six or seven.

Observers believe it likely that President Boumedienne would be the only candidate for head of state.—Reuter.

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Should circumstances make this necessary, a central communications centre may also operate from 30 June on **01-834 2200.**

Issued by the Department of Industry

Cut this out and keep it

ash in Strasbourg over ommunity's jobless

Philip Webster
ıourg, June 19

Michael O'Leary, the Republic's Labour Minis- and Dr Patrick Hillery, ean Commissioner for Affairs, were involved clash here today over the unity's response to the ployment crisis. Mr ry, president of the Coun- Social Affairs Ministers, the European Parliament almost seven million were unemployed in the unity and yet the ose of the institutions een wholly inadequate.

spread of unemployment only be checked by s-national" European s, he said. Waiting for an n in the American ny was no substitute.

O'Leary's evident frustra- came to the surface when escribed his unsuccessful s during his six months e presidency to arrange a ng between Community r and finance ministers to ss the crisis.

ly Mr Richie Ryan, the Minister for Finance, had orted his attempt, yet a ination of social and econ- policies, which national uments managed to icile, was essential in the munity.

The EEC was not meeting crises as they occurred and was standing aside as they deepened. The Community's social programme was no longer relevant. It was drawn up in early 1973 and the world changed in October of that year.

Dr Hillery denied strenuously that the social action programme was irrelevant. He said that Community institutions possessed neither the power nor the material resources needed to get to the root of the problems, but some criticized the Community when national policies failed to solve national problems.

"It is illogical to attack Community institutions for failing to restore full employment while the power to implement the requisite fiscal and monetary policies is in other hands."

The social fund, which was designed for training, retraining and adjustment of workers, could not be used solely for alleviating unemployment. It was not even adequate to handle all the proposals coming into the Commission from member states. However, the size of the fund would be increased next year, Dr Hillery said.

Parliamentary report, page 9

Bonn opposition choose candidate for chancellor

From Dan van der Vat
Bonn, June 19

West Germany's opposition Christian Democrats (CDU) and their Bavarian allies, the Christian Social Union (CSU) today formally endorsed Dr Helmut Kohl as their joint candidate for Chancellor in 1976.

Although this puts an official end to a debate which has been going on since the last general election in 1972, it is clear that the Bavarians accepted Dr Kohl, the CDU chairman, with reluctance, not to say bad grace.

In a joint communiqué issued tonight after the leaderships of the two parties had been in closed session all day, the CSU inserted a sentence recording its view that its own chairman, Herr Franz Josef Strauss, was the best man for the post of Shadow Chancellor.

The Bavarian party "will, in the interest of the common cause, support Helmut Kohl as Chancellor-candidate just as the CDU will", says the communiqué, which has the air of a compromise of opposed forces rather than a record of discussion between two sister parties.

Rome shooting involves rightist councillor

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, June 19

Police, Carabinieri and the fire brigade arrived in force this afternoon as the news spread in Rome of a shooting a matter of yards from the Chamber of Deputies, in a building where a number of leading politicians have their offices, as well as the extreme right-wing newspaper *La Piazza*.

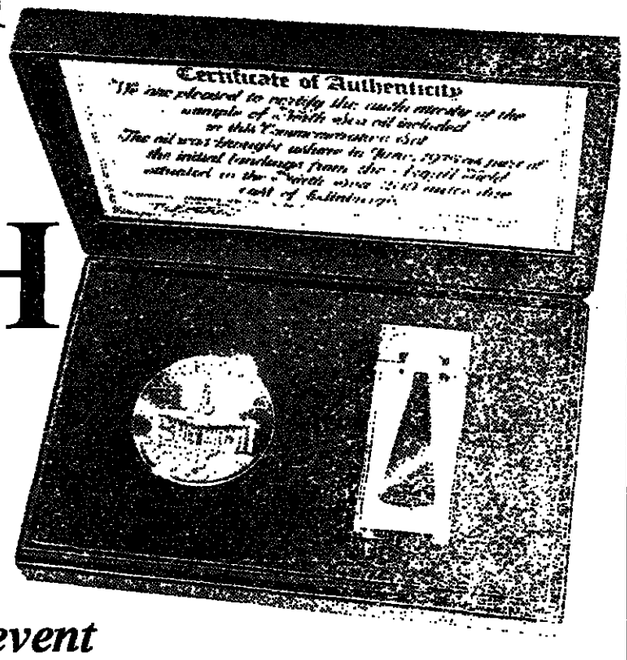
The shooting took place in the newspaper offices. As some policeman lobbed tear gas bombs into a barricaded room, others attempted to force an entry. The man inside who had caused the disturbance was Signor Formisano, a regional councillor of the extreme right-wing Italian Social Movement.

Political friends pleaded with him to give himself up. Eventually he emerged suffering from the effects of the gas and partly clothed. According to the police, the victim of the shooting was his secretary. She is said to be seriously injured.

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r Ennals to und out hodesia leader

ıur Diplomatic espondent

David Ennals, Minister of , Foreign Office, is to fly outh Africa on Sunday for with Mr Vorster, the ıe Minister, before going on ozambique for the indepen- e celebrations on June 25. r that comes his meeting Mr Ian Smith, the desian Prime Minister.

ıe aim will be to sound Mr Smith on the British posal to hold a constitutional erence on Rhodesia. This the Government's longer- ı intention, but it obviously es little sense unless Mr th is willing to negotiate ously.

Zaire expels US envoy over 'coup plot'

Washington, June 19.—Zaire has ordered Mr Dean Hinton, the American Ambassador, to be expelled in a dispute over allegations that the Central Intelligence Agency sponsored an abortive coup against President Mobutu Sese Seko, the State Department said today.

Mr Hinton, who has served in Kinshasa for one year, was summoned to the Foreign Ministry last night and ordered to leave by Saturday in the interests of American-Zaire relations.

"We believe this action is unfortunate", Mr Robert Anderson, a State Department spokesman, said. "But we attach great importance to our long-standing good relations with Zaire."

He denied allegations, repeated today in the Zaire newspaper *Salongo*, that the CIA was behind a recent plot to assassinate President Mobutu. "These allegations are without foundation", he said. "We would welcome the chance to examine any evidence (the Zaire *Government*) may have."

President Mobutu said yesterday that some of his closest aides participated in the plot which, he said, was revealed to him by a young soldier who had been paid in dollars to take part.

He told a rally in Kinshasa that he had irrefutable proof that rifles equipped with telescopic sights and silencers had been distributed to Zaireans involved in the plot. He did not name any country as the sponsor.

Mr Anderson said the United States had not been given any evidence to support any of the charges. And he declined to comment on a suggestion that President Mobutu was "a creature" of the CIA.

America in fact supported President Mobutu in the early 1960s, when he emerged as the leader of the country after the civil war in the former Belgian Congo.

The State Department spokesman added that he knew of no evidence of any kind of coup against President Mobutu with or without American involvement.

Mr Ndagano Bulumba, the Zaire Chargé d'Affaires, was called in to the State Department on Tuesday for discussion of the charges.—Reuter.

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Copy of the Conditions may be obtained from the said Department, Cairo.

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LEGAL NOTICES

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matters of: No. 001947 of 1975 CONMASTERS Limited: No. 001948 of 1975 CROWNMERE INVESTMENTS Limited: No. 001949 of 1975 DELLGRANGE Limited: No. 001950 of 1975 L. HONIG & SONS Limited: No. 001951 of 1975 MAUSTONE PROPERTIES Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that PETITIONS for the WINDING-UP of the above-named Companies by the High Court of Justice were on the 9th day of June, 1975, presented to the said Court by The Commissioners of Inland Revenue, of Somerset House, Strand, London, WC2R 1LB and that the said Petitions are directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 7th day of July, 1975, and any creditor or contributory of any of the said Companies desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on any of the said Petitions may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel, for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of any of the said Companies requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

ERIC MOSES, Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, Strand, London, WC2.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of any of the said Petitions must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any), and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th day of July, 1975.

No. 002036 of 1975
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of CRINTETHER SECURITIES Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 13th day of June 1975, presented to the said Court by Banque Romande, of 8 Boulevard du Theatre, Geneva, Switzerland, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 7th day of July 1975 and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing, in person or by his counsel, for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

YOUNG JONES & GOLDING PATTERSON, 2 Suffolk Lane, Cannon Street, London EC4R 0AU. Solicitors for the Petitioner.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on, or send by post to, the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th day of July, 1975.

No. 001718 of 1975.
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of CHARTFINE Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 16th day of May 1975 presented to the said Court by Easey Garments Limited whose registered office is situate at Unit 2 Lyon Industrial Estate, Oxgate Lane, London N.W.2. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2LL on the 30th day of June 1975, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

PAUL GROMETT & CO., 9, Argyll Street, London W.1.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 29th day of June, 1975.

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matters of: No. 001984 of 1975 GILLERS Limited No. 001985 of 1975 HOLTCROFT Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that PETITIONS for the WINDING UP of the above named Companies by the High Court of Justice were on the 11th day of June 1975 presented to the said Court by The Commissioners of Inland Revenue, of Somerset House, Strand, London, WC2R 1LB and that the said Petitions are directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 14th day of July 1975, and any creditor or contributory of either of the said Companies desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on either of the said Petitions may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel, for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of either of the said Companies requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

ERIC MOSES, Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, Strand, London WC2R 1LB.

NOTE: Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of either of the said Petitions must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any), and must be served, or, if posted must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 11th day of July 1975

No. 002038 of 1975
THE HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the matter of DAVID SAMUEL TRUST Limited and in the matter of The Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 13th day of June 1975, presented to the said Court by British Bank of Commerce Limited, registered office: 36 Fenchurch Street London, EC3P 3AS, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2LL on the 21st day of July 1975, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

BERWIN LEIGHTON Adelaide House London Bridge, London, EC4R 9HA. Solicitors for the Petitioner.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on, or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served, or, if posted must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th day of July, 1975.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 00978 of 1975
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division In the Matter of BEN TURNER & SON (HOLDINGS) Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act, 1948

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 3rd June 1975 PRESENTED to Her Majesty's High Court of Justice for (a) the sanctioning of a Scheme of Arrangement and (b) the confirmation of the reduction of the Capital of the above-named Company from £1,250,000 to £972,021.40 by cancelling the 6,779,786 issued Ordinary Shares in the Capital of the said Company not beneficially owned by Turner Curzon Limited or by Curzon Industrial Holdings Limited. The amount by which the Capital of the said Company is proposed to be reduced is to be applied in paying for shares of the said Company to a like amount as provided by the said Scheme of Arrangement.

And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before The Honourable Mr Justice Templeman at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2 on Monday the 30th day of June 1975.

Any Creditor or Shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said reduction of Capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undermentioned Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1975

THEODORE GODDARD & CO., 16 St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, EC1A 4EJ. Solicitors for the above-named Company.

No. 00977 of 1975
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division In the Matter of CURZON INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act, 1948

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION was on the 3rd June, 1975 PRESENTED to Her Majesty's High Court of Justice for (a) the sanctioning of a Scheme of Arrangement and (b) the confirmation of the reduction of the Capital of the above-named Company from £3,500,000 to £706,888 by cancelling the 27,931,120 issued Ordinary Shares in the Capital of the said Company not beneficially owned by Turner Curzon Limited. The amount by which the Capital of the said Company is proposed to be reduced is to be applied in paying for shares of the said Company to a like amount as provided by the said Scheme of Arrangement

And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Templeman at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2 on Monday the 30th day of June 1975.

Any Creditor or Shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said reduction of Capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undermentioned Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1975

THEODORE GODDARD & CO., 16 St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, EC1A 4EJ. Solicitors for the above-named Company.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1948 to 1967 and in the Matter of DRAKETOWN INTERNATIONAL (U.K.) Limited (In Liquidation)

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants of 19, Eastcheap, London, EC3M 1DA, on Wednesday, the 9th day of July 1975, at 2.15 p.m. to be followed at 3.30 p.m. by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-Up to date.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1975.

O. N. MARTIN,
Liquidator.

COCKATOO SOUND Ltd. The Companies Act, 1948

I, PATRICK WALTER JOHN HARTIGAN Certified Accountant of Messrs. Stoy, Hayward & Co., 95 Wigmore Street, London W1H 9AA, give notice that I was APPOINTED LIQUIDATOR in the above matter on the 30th May, 1975. All debts and claims should be sent to me at the above address

P. W. J. HARTIGAN,
Liquidator.

TRANSFER BOOKS

THE GEORGE COHEN 600 GROUP LIMITED

Notice is Hereby Given that the TRANSFER BOOKS and Register of Ordinary Stockholders of the company will be CLOSED from 27th June to 30th June, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
N. G. C. BOSWOOD,
Director and Secretary

Wood Lane,
London, W12 7RL.

PUBLIC NOTICES

OFFICIAL NOTICE
PROPOSAL TO CHANGE SHIP'S NAME

I, GEOFFREY JOHN MATTINGLEY of Syerwood Boyle Farm, Thames Ditton, Surrey, hereby give notice, that in consequence of an agreement with the R.N.L.I. I have applied to the Department of Trade under section 17 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of my ship R.N.L.B. MANCHESTER & SALFORD XXIV of London official number 164643 of gross tonnage 13.77 tons, of register tonnage 10.26 tons, heretofore owned by the Royal National Life-boat Institution of West Quay Road Poole, Dorset for permission to change her name to Maureen Mary to be registered at the Port of London in the said new name as owned by me.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to THE REGISTRAR GENERAL OF SHIPPING AND SEAMEN, Llantrisant Road, Llandaff, Cardiff, within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Thames Ditton this 16th day of May, 1975

G. J. MATTINGLEY

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968
The Church Commissioners have PREPARED a DRAFT REDUNDANCY SCHEME which contains provision for the DEMOLITION of the redundant church of ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS, Radford.

A copy of the draft Scheme may be obtained from the Commissioners or may be inspected at All Souls' Vicarage, Lenton Boulevard, Nottingham. Any representations should be sent in writing to the Commissioners at 1 Millbank, London, SW1P 3JZ to reach them not later than 11 July 1975.

Corrected Notice

CHARITY COMMISSION
Charity YVONNE ARNAUD THEATRE TRUST, Guildford, Surrey. Scheme for the reconstruction of the body of trustees. Ref. 202/510/41-LI

The Charity Commissioners PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH a SCHEME for this and other purposes. Copies of the proposed Scheme will be supplied on written request to the Charity Commission, 14 Ryder Street, London, S.W.1, quoting the reference above and may also be seen at that address.

Objections and suggestions may be sent to the Commissioners within one month from today.

ENTERTAINMENTS

Also on pages 12 and 13

ART EXHIBITIONS

REDFERN GALLERY, 53nd SUMMER EXHIBITION. June-September. 20 Cork Street, London, W.1.

SABIN GALLERIES LTD., 4 Cork St., W. : FINE ENGLISH & CONTINENTAL PAINTINGS & DRAWINGS. 13th-30th June Wkdys. 9.30-5.30.

SERPENTINE GALLERY, Kensington Gdns. Arts Council. 11-8 daily. Admin. free Summer Show 1. Boston Llewellyn Kiff, Rolf, Wartz & Sievens. Till 22 June.

TATE GALLERY, Millbank, S.W.1. KENNETH MARTIN: Constructions, paintings, prints, & drawings. Until 29 June. Adm. 50p. HENRY MOORE: Graphic art in the making. Until 5 July. Adm. free Wkdys. 10-6. Suns. 2-6.

THACKERAY GALLERY, 28 Thackeray St., Kensington Sq., W.8. 01-937 5863 JOHN BRATBY. Until 11 July.

TOOTH, Paris-Londres. An exhibition of XIXth and XXth Century paintings including works by Monet, Pissarro, Redon, Matisse and Dubuffet. 28 May-5 July. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5, Sat. 10-12.30. 31 Bruton Street, W.1.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, S.W.7. CHINESE JADE. Until 22 June. Adm. 50p.

WILLIAM DARBY, 36 New Bond St. 629 7108. CAROLINE HILL Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Until 27th June.

WILDENSTEIN : PIERRE PRINS (1838-1913) : Paintings, Pastels & Watercolours. Weekdays 10-5.30: Sats. 10-12.30. Until 20th June. Adm. free 147 New Bond St., London, W.1.

OVERSEAS

Cyprus plot 'was controlled' by US

From Mario Modiano
Athens, June 19

General Demetrios Ioannidis, the fallen Greek dictator, today accused the United States of masterminding the Turkish invasion of Cyprus to acquire strategic bases there and control Aegean Sea oil.

The general, who is in custody awaiting trial with other junta leaders, gave his first interview to the Athens magazine *Epikaira*, through his lawyer, Mr George Alfandakis.

General Ioannidis claimed that when the four Greek chiefs of staff defied his order to resist the Turkish landings, junior junta officers wanted to have them shot. "The general agrees that he made the mistake of not placing them under arrest, at least", the lawyer added.

It was the four chiefs of staff who decided at one point to hand over power to the Greek politicians when the prospect of a Greek-Turkish war seemed inevitable last July. They induced General Ioannidis to consent.

In a personal statement which accompanied the interview today, General Ioannidis urged the Government to put him on trial "even tomorrow", so that those responsible for the treason of Cyprus should be uncovered. He said: "The disclosure of their identities shall leave the Greek people speechless."

General Ioannidis rejected charges that he had attempted to overthrow President Makarios at the instigation of the American Central Intelligence Agency. "I challenge any Greek, or alien, to produce any evidence that I ever had even contacts with them", he said.

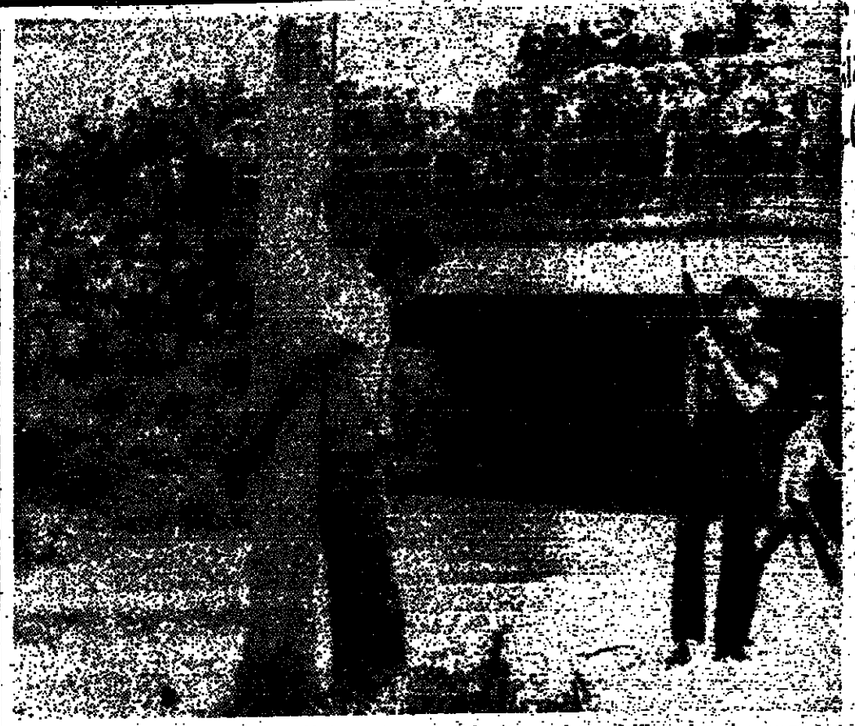
The coup against Archbishop Makarios had been "demanded" by the Greek general staff, he said, "as a necessary action to safeguard the defence of Cyprus from the Turks". He implied that the Americans had used the Greek chiefs to topple Archbishop Makarios, thus provoking the Turkish invasion.

The lawyer said: "Demetrios Ioannidis believes that the Americans agreed and encouraged the Turkish invasion which was the last act in an old orchestrated plot which started being applied in March 1974. The aim was to overthrow Makarios, topple the (Greek) military regime, allow the Turks to invade the island on a limited scale, and proclaim 'double enosis'".

General Ioannidis was convinced that by using two submarines and a number of Phantom fighter bombers Greece could have thwarted the main Turkish invasion in Cyprus on July 22. "This would have put an end to the Turkish military threat to Greece", he said, but the chiefs of staff had refused to act.

The Greek Government has deferred all penal action against the junta for the Cyprus coup invoking "important reasons concerning Greece's foreign relations". After a secret briefing by the Government, the leaders of three opposition parties last April endorsed the Government's action.

However, the opposition warned the Government this week that it considered that the reasons invoked were no longer valid and that prosecution for this offence should be resumed before the end of July.



Crime and punishment: Handcuffed to a concrete pillar, Tran Tien Dung, accused of theft, awaits the verdict of a South Vietnamese people's tribunal which tried him in the presence of hundreds of villagers in Tam Hiep, near Saigon. After a two-hour deliberation the court decided to spare the life of the 22-year-old thief and was led away to be "reeducated and to regret his crimes".

Refugees of Vietnam's other wars

From Bruce Palling,
Sakon Nakorn, north-east Thailand, June 19

Now that Thailand and North Vietnam are heading towards normalization of their relations, one of the most immediate issues to be dealt with will be the fate of the 50,000 long-established Vietnamese refugees in north-east Thailand.

The products of earlier conflicts, most of them fled from neighbouring Laos and Cambodia in the late forties when the French reoccupied their Indo-China colonies. While most of the refugees have lived a separate but harmonious life with the Thai people, violence erupted here and in the border town of Nongkhai last month, with hundreds of Tai youths going on the rampage, stoning and looting Vietnamese shops and dwellings.

These demonstrations occurred between the first visits ever made to Thailand by delegations of the new South Vietnamese authorities and the North Vietnamese Government. There was therefore speculation that the Thai mobs might have been agitated by elements wishing to upset these tentative approaches to Bangkok by its communist neighbours. A deputy governor in the region said that the demonstration—mainly boys of 15 to 18—were paid between 10 an 20 baht each (20-40p) for the afternoon's rioting.

However, there is still no hard evidence of who was behind the rampage. One deputy Thai minister, who made a brief visit to Nongkhai, blamed the disturbances on the CIA. This same belief is shared by the Vietnamese themselves, but is generally scoffed at by provincial officials.

One group, which has drawn suspicions on itself is a recently formed rightist movement headed by retired Army officers, which has called for the immediate repatriation of the Vietnamese to North Vietnam. But again no tangible evidence has been found of their involvement.

The Vietnamese have not had an easy existence in Thailand since their arrival nearly 30 years ago. The succession of military dictatorships which ruled in Bangkok from the late forties until October, 1973, felt little but mistrust for the Vietnamese, whom they considered a fifth column, ready and willing to aid the fledgling Thai communist movement.

Ever since their arrival, the Vietnamese have lived in closely knit communities—a situation which was encouraged by the Thai Government's refusal to grant them citizenship and the imposition of severe travel restrictions and other hindrances to normal life.

More than 200 were demined in the mid-fifties as communist sympathizers, and these and 40,000 other Vietnamese were shipped back to North Vietnam between 1960 and 1964, by agreement worked out un the auspices of the Inte tional Committee of the Cross. The repatriation stop then because of the escala of the Indo-China war after Gulf of Tongking incident, infrequent contacts were m in the early seventies altho nothing came of them.

Most of the Vietnamese this and other towns live small traders, tailors, mechar or repairers of electrical go In Sakon Nakorn, their lea is 57-year-old Nguyen Thanh, who raises pigs in spare time. He heads the dormant provincial repatriat committee, which has an off in Sakon Nakorn.

Both Mr Thanh and assistant, Mr Le Hung, a sh keeper, are openly pro-Ha with many posters and ph graphs from North Viet plastered on the inside walls their battered repatriat office.

But it is uncertain how m Vietnamese would opt remain in Thailand if t could lead a more normal in a place of their choosing Thai deputy governor told n "I have talked to many V namese about local and int national affairs and they wo go as easily as we think . They will not stay beh because they like Thail they want to play politic

© The Times

Turkey violates our airspace, Cyprus protests

New York, June 19.—Cyprus asked the United Nations today for urgent consideration of what it called the "repeated, systematic" violation of its airspace by Turkey.

In a letter to Dr Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary-General, Mr Zenon Rossides, the chief delegate for Cyprus, said the violation of Cyprus's airspace caused considerable apprehension and tension.

His letter was circulated as a document of the Security Council, which adjourned a debate on Monday on the Cyprus issue and has set no date for a resumption.—Reuter.

Angolan rivals agree to disarm all civilians

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, June 19

There is growing optimism here that the Angolan reconciliation talks now in progress at Nakuru will result in measures to prevent further outbreaks of violence among the territory's liberation groups. There are, however, still doubts about the ability of the three rival groups to continue to work together in the spirit which has grown up in the meeting.

While the Angolans continue to insist that details of their decisions must await the final communique because so many items are interdependent, it is believed that they have agreed to disarm all civilians and to take part in joint political meetings when they return to the country.

It is considered likely that the talks will end by this weekend, one factor being that several of the delegates are due to attend the Mozambique independence celebrations next week.

A statement issued at Nak uru said the delegations h analysed the need to disa the civilian population, a had adopted measures strengthen and support t transitional Government enable it to function properly

It added that "satisfacto solutions" had been found t all problems discussed so f but said these could not made public at present.

Today, the three Angol leaders—Dr Agostinho Neto MPLA, Dr Holden Roberto FNLA, and Dr Jonas Savim of Unita—had a private me ing with President Kenyatta Kenya, under whose aegis t meeting is taking place, befo resuming their working se sions.

Dr Lopo do Nascimento, Deputy Prime Minister Angola, would only comme that the talks were progressi well, while Dr Diegenes Bo vida, the Angolan Justi Minister, said real progre was now being made after "difficult starts".

Philosopher of 75 elected President of Greece

From Mario Modiano
Athens, June 19

Mr Constantine Tsatsos, Greek politician, scholar, and philosopher, was elected today by Parliament to be the first President of the republic under the new constitution which he largely drafted. He is to assume his duties tomorrow after taking the oath of office before Parliament.

He was elected with the support of New Democracy, the ruling party to which he belonged. In today's secret ballot he received 210 votes, 10 more than the required two-thirds majority. He was given a standing ovation by his party colleagues as he entered to cast his own vote.

Mr Panayotis Kanellopoulos, the respected former Prime Minister, nominated by the main opposition party, the Centre Union/New Forces, received 65 votes. Twenty blank papers were cast by the socialists and the communists.

The new President, who will be 76 on July 1, is widely respected in Greece as a scholar, teacher and energetic politician who had never lost in Greek elections since the end of the war.

He became the close confidant and adviser of Mr Karamanlis when the latter's political star began to rise in 1955. He served in several Cabinet posts, but more frequently as Minister in Charge of the Prime Minister's office.

It was because of this mutual trust that Mr Karamanlis chose Mr Tsatsos to be President with fairly extensive powers over the domestic political scene. In fact, he is to act only as locum tenens until Mr Karamanlis solves some urgent problems. He will then resign and allow Mr Karamanlis to be elected head of state.

PLO diplomatic status refused

Wellington, June 19.—The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) will not be allowed to open an office in New Zealand with the status of a diplomatic mission, Mr Wallace Rowling, the Prime Minister, said today.

He was commenting on remarks in Wellington earlier today by a PLO representative, Mr Jamel el-Sourani, who said he would meet officials of the Foreign Affairs Ministry later, to try to persuade them to allow the PLO to open an office.—Reuter.

Policewoman is accused

Hongkong, June 19.—Hon kong's first Chinese wom police superintendent appeare today in the Central Court on corruption charge. No plea w taken from Miss Helen Lu aged 35, who is accused holding assets disproportiona to her official income. She w remanded on bail until Tuesda

Miss Lui joined the Hon kong police force as an inspe tor in 1959 and became superintendent four years ag —Reuter.

Saigon to take control of all banking

Saigon, June 19.—Revolutionary authorities in Saigon have ordered all 34 banks in South Vietnam to close permanently with the exception of the National Bank of Vietnam, under a new banking system being introduced.

Full details of the new system were not available but they were expected to include orders to the closed banks, 14 of them foreign owned, to transfer all deposits to the National Bank, which will also take charge of collecting their debts.

Depositors will be allowed to make limited withdrawals from the National Bank, according to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, which emphasized that it would guarantee future foreign investment in the country.—Agence France-Presse.

How Mr Stonehouse financed his swim

From Our Correspondent
Melbourne, June 19

Mr John Stonehouse, the British MP, began organizing his disappearance about four months before he vanished from a beach in Miami last November, the Melbourne magistrates court was told today.

Mrs Sheila Buckley, Mr Stonehouse's secretary, had helped to lay the plans, it was stated in court. But Mr F. James, the Crown prosecutor recalled that Mrs Buckley told Scotland Yard a month after Mr Stonehouse disappeared that she believed he was dead, although Mr Stonehouse had contacted her by telephone two days after his disappearance and she had written four letters to him in Australia.

In his summing up at the extradition hearing Mr James said that in July last year Mr Stonehouse had forged applications for birth certificates in the name of Joseph Arthur Markham and Donald Clive Mildoon and for a passport in the name of Markham.

On September 3 he had called at a branch of the Bank of New South Wales in London posing as Mr Markham and had told a bank official that he was considering emigrating to Australia in November and opened a bank account.

Later he had asked the bank to transfer about $A20,000 (about £12,000) to Melbourne. On October 14 he wrote to the bank telling it he would inform it later of his Melbourne address. "He was making plans to come to Australia long before the urge to swim at Miami overtook him", Mr James said.

The acquisition of increased overdraught facilities by Mr Stonehouse was part and parcel of his plan to provide himself with funds after he disappeared in Miami and reappeared in hi new identity, the prosecutor claimed.

Mr Stonehouse, he continued left behind political and busi ness obligations in England an the bank in question was decei fully induced to offer increase credit. The cheques which wer the subject of charges again Mr Stonehouse and Mrs Buck ley were the means to begin ning a new life.

Mr Stonehouse had done a much as he could to ensure the fruition of life insurance poli cies taken out before his di appearance, the prosecutor added.

Earlier Mr George Hampel, for Mrs Buckley, told the court that there was no evidence that Mrs Buckley had any guilty knowledge about the cheques or any any preknowledge of Mr Stonehouse's disappearance.

The hearing was adjourned until tomorrow.

is still deeply committed sia despite setbacks in o-China, Dr Kissinger says

r Strafford
June 19
important speech in last night, Dr Henry the Secretary of out the broad lines ican policy towards after the setbacks in a.
eech was remarkable mphasis it placed on tions with Japan, and affirmation of Ameri- commitments.
nited States, Dr Kiss- would not turn away as a result of recent it regarded its rela- Europe and Japan as ually vital, and "our o our commitments will ong in one part of the in the other".
ld, he added, continue se the efforts of any or group of countries e their will on Asia by nderance of power or il. Specifically, the States was resolved to the peace and security Korean Peninsula, for of crucial importance and to all of Asia.
ppriately enough, the was given to the Japan at a dinner attended by ian 1,500 people. In his remarks, Dr Kissinger ledged that events in ina had raised questions about the future of an foreign policy.
paradoxically, these have also driven home cognition, among Asians as well as Americans, of how essential a strong and purposeful United States is to global peace and progress".

The main lesson to be learnt from Indo-China, Dr Kissinger said, was that outside help "can only supplement, not create, local efforts and local will to resist". In fulfilling their commitments, Americans would "look to our allies to assume the primary responsibility for maintaining their own defence, especially in manpower.

"There is no question that popular will and social justice are, in the last analysis, the essential underpinning of resistance to subversion and external challenge."

He softened the effect of these principles, however, by saying that in applying them, the United States had to take care not to undermine stability in Asia and thereby world peace. American support and assistance would be available where it had been promised.

He went out of his way to make almost an apology to the Japanese for the "Nixon shocks" of 1971, when the United States began its rapprochement with China. There had been, he said, "painful but transitory misunderstandings" to which, let us be frank, our own tactics contributed".

Since then, he went on, "we have learnt from experience; these strains are behind us". American-Japanese relations had never been better in 30 years.

As for the future, "we make a clear distinction between our allies and our adversaries". Dr Kissinger said. "'Equidistant diplomacy' is a myth. For us, Japan is not an occasional interlocutor but a permanent friend, a partner in building a world of progress.

"Of course, we do not expect to pursue identical policies. But we should seek to maintain compatible approaches. In our relations we should recognize a higher standard of mutual concern than normally obtains between states, accepting a greater obligation to consult, to inform and to harmonize domestic and external policies that impinge on the interests of the other."

The United States would be proposing a regular review of policies at foreign minister level, to be held alternately in Washington and Tokyo, in order to assess the present and plan for the future.

Turning to energy, Dr Kissinger pressed the American view that the main consumers should pool their efforts, while conceding the Japanese point that co-operation should not lead to confrontation with the producer countries.

The United States would continue to provide Japan with nuclear fuel under long-term contracts, and was ready to begin a large-scale research and development effort with Japan to discover new energy sources.

It would also take account of Japan's dependence on the United States for food, particularly in times of tight markets.



Gift for a president: M Giscard d'Estaing, the French head of state, receiving a gift of amber beads from a Polish girl during his walkabout in the Old Town of Gdansk yesterday. Later the President laid a wreath at a monument to Polish soldiers who died in the Second World War and had talks with Mr Edward Gierek, the Polish Communist leader.

Rabbinical challenge to ruling on divorce

From Our Own Correspondent
Jerusalem, June 19

Under pressure from the National Religious Party (NRP), the Israel Government has asked the Supreme Court to reconsider a recent verdict in which a divorced woman won an order against rabbinical judges who had "forbidden her to her husband and her lover". If the Supreme Court verdict is reversed, a restrictive clause added by the Rabbis to her divorce certificate, warning her that she may not marry her lover nor remarry her husband, will be restored.

The case has aroused deep controversy in Israel and is threatening to reopen the impassioned debate over "who is a Jew?" If the Rabbinical ruling is upheld, the woman's 18-month-old child by her lover will be automatically stigmatized as bastard and—in accordance with Deuteronomy XXIII, 2—"shall not enter into the congregation of the Lord . . . even unto the tenth generation".

The state's request that the Supreme Court should rehear the case is understood to have been taken after much heart-searching by ministers. It reached the courthouse only a minute before the allotted time for its submission expired. Public opinion is overwhelmingly against the Rabbinical ruling, but Mr Yitzhak Rabin's Government has constantly to look over its shoulder at the NRP, which controls the balance of power in the Knesset.

In its request, the state maintained that the High Court decision in favour of the divorcee was an intervention in the application of religious law.

The divorcee, Mrs M. L., had separated from her husband in 1971 after two years of marriage. They were divorced by mutual consent through the Beersheba Rabbinical Court in December, 1973, by which time Mrs M. L. was pregnant by her lover, a frontline soldier. She asked the court to speed up the issue of a certificate making the decree absolute, so that she could marry the father before the baby was born, but met with a hostile response.

Because of her disclosure, a restrictive clause was added to the divorce certificate stipulating that she could neither marry her lover nor remarry her husband.

But she applied for an order nisi, nullifying the clause, and earlier this month won her case in the Supreme Court by a two-to-one verdict.

Mass rally in India to support Mrs Gandhi

Delhi, June 19.—India's ruling Congress Party plans a huge rally in Delhi tomorrow to demonstrate support for Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, who is threatened with a six-year disqualification from office after being convicted for corrupt electoral practices.

The party, closing ranks behind its Prime Minister, will make full use of its vast machinery and financial resources to bring at least 100,000 together for the rally. Mr Gandhi will address it.

Indian political analysts say that the party is devoting enormous sums for the rally to cover transport costs, food and other "incentives". Similar rallies will be held in most state capitals.

The Opposition is responding by planning a public meeting on Sunday and also a larger gathering later this month to be addressed by Mr Jayaprakash Narayan, the anti-corruption leader.

Mrs Gandhi will ask the Supreme Court tomorrow for a special hearing on Monday to register her appeal against conviction. Under a stay of judgment, she was allowed to remain in office for 20 days.—Reuter.

Ford warning of war danger in Middle East

From Fred Emery
Washington, June 19

President Ford today again gave warning of a "drift" towards war in the Middle East. He was preparing to meet Mr Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, who arrives tonight for a day of talks. Mr Khaddam will also meet Dr Kissinger, Secretary of State.

According to the Minneapolis Tribune, Mr Ford's emphasis came as something of a surprise to the interviewers, after his talks with President Sadat of Egypt and Mr Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel.

The paper speculated that Mr Ford may be fearful of a stalemate in the present negotiations aimed at another Sinai disengagement agreement. Certainly, officials here agree there are differences still outstanding between Cairo and Jerusalem, but they caution against drawing conclusions at this stage.

The newspaper reported that Mr Ford said that war "sure was and is" still too near for comfort, as he suggested some months ago.

". . . The longer we drift with no prospect of action the more potential the igniting becomes", the President said.

Another war, he added, "would be bloodier. It would be more costly and inevitably lead to an oil embargo. We think there has to be movement. There can't be stalemate and stagnation."

With Mr Khaddam, Mr Ford is expected to express his gratification at Syrian moderation as seen in the extention of the United Nations mandate on the Golan Heights, and the Syrian leaders' visits to both Jordan and Lebanon.

What the American side wishes to raise in connexion with possible further disengagement on the Golan is unclear. Certainly, political accommodation is sought and if there can be any link between progress in the Golan and the proposed pull-back in the Sinai, it will be explored.

Mr Hermaneilts, the American Ambasasdor to Egypt, is still in Washington and is reported ready to take back to President Sadat Dr Kissinger's assessment of the point at which the interim negotiations with Israel now stand.

Damascus, June 19.—President Makarios of Cyprus arrived in Damascus today from Cairo for an official four-day visit to Syria. He was greeted at the airport by President Hafex al-Assad and senior ministers.—Reuter.

Syrian view heard in London

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister, had a working breakfast with Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, yesterday.

Syria is extremely dissatisfied with the latest turn of events in the Middle East, believing that a step by step approach is mistaken, and undermines the overall interest of the Arab people. No doubt Mr Khaddam, who stopped in London on his way from Damascus to Washington, will make known these views to Dr Henry Kissinger, the American Secretary of State.

Mr Callaghan welcomed the opportunity of discussing Syria's views on the Middle East as this was his first meeting with Mr Khaddam. The two ministers also reviewed bilateral relations.

It is understood that neither the question of arms supplies nor the treatment of Syrian Jews was raised at the meeting, which lasted 75 minutes. Mr Callaghan accepted an invitation from Mr Khaddam to pay a visit to Syria.

ashington icial its over w pay

Our Own Correspondent
ington, June 19

Jack Bennett was not g when he said he was , and gave it as the reason is resignation yesterday as sury Under-Secretary for tary affairs.
lleagues today echoed his nt that salaries of senior ials were not being raised. agreed, as could be ex- d, with his assertion: "It's ime what is being paid to le coming in government staying in government". added: "Too many good le are leaving government."
Bennett came to the sury four years ago from a vice-president in charge e tanker fleet at Esso International. His yearly emoluments e must have run into six res in dollars. He left the sury at $40,000 (£17,700) ar, nearly $4,000 more than n he joined in 1971.
e has four children at ersity, costing him about 00 a year each. At his part- press conference, he said: e had to borrow an un- ionable amount of money." s known to have maintained house in Connecticut, and it aid that his wife continued ve in the style to which she been accustomed.
ne official remarked that was "suspicious but not ster" that so many senior were leaving the Treasury. could have something to do h the onset of the election mpaign or it could just be ation.

How the White House press system works

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, June 19

Once a day, sometimes twice, the White House press secretary comes before 30 or so "regulars" of the press corps.

Technically, the group could extend to the 1,500 journalists, including foreigners, who are accredited, and on important occasions the gathering often expands to close on 100.

Mr Ron Nessen, the President's chief spokesman, who is a former agency and television reporter, prepares himself for about five hours beforehand, reading and checking, often with the President.

He then announces what the President wants to be announced, and is available for up to an hour of questioning. Informally, he is not supposed to end the sessions, but on one recent acrimonious occasion he walked out.

He has complained that reporters sometimes fail to ask a question which he is prepared to answer. He never "volunteers" such an answer for fear that the reporters might think it planted. Because of this some information that ought to get out does not, but as a rule the operation functions very well, and with Mr Nessen acrimony is the exception.

He has a staff of about 50 and this is a tremendous help in the swift distribution in typescript of everything said on the record, both the announcements and the answers.

Mr Nessen occasionally, but rarely, gives out information on a background basis, in which a "White House source" is quoted. Mr Ford does not like too much of this, at least not in his press secretary's office.

Sometimes, Cabinet officers, high officials or Congressional leaders appear at the press briefing to give an on-the-record explanation of policy, or business they have just transacted with the President.

An informal lobby system—not a closed shop like the British model—also operates between the White House staff and the regulars of the White House press. No correspondent worth his salt would rely on Mr Nessen alone for his news, and so he develops contacts with senior White House officials, either individually or in groups, on the telephone, by interview, or over breakfast and lunches.

All these people get their views out as "White House officials", usually "senior" White House officials. "Senior American official" is a description given to someone who does not sound like an American because of his guttural accent.

Within this system, only very rarely is "deep background" used, in which the information is disseminated without attribution, as if it came off the top of a reporter's own head. If it were not for this device, most of the columnists in town would be literally writing their own thoughts.

There is nothing that guarantees that the truth or even more information gets out under the White House press system. It depends on personalities, and, as seen in Mr Nixon's decline and fall, can lead to a virtual drying up of information.

Mr Nessen probably never spoke more truly than when he admitted discovering, after he got settled into his new job, that as a newsman he had only known about 20 per cent of what was really going on.

Church vote for women priests

Quebec, June 19.—The general synod of the Anglican church of Canada voted 186 to 56 last night in favour of ordaining women.

The ordination of women was approved in principle in 1973, but a second synod had to endorse the measure before it could become church law.—

Bicentennial plants

San Francisco, June 19.—Four rare plants from the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, England, have been presented as a bicentennial gift to the Conservatory of Flowers in Golden Gate Park.

nited States threatened y railway strike

m Our Own Correspondent
shington, June 19

The United States is eatened with a widespread l strike beginning next Mon-.

The Railroad Clerks' Union nounced today that they are satisfied with their wages rgaining, which has now ached the penultimate stage federal mediation.
Railways carrying about half freight and much of the ssenger traffic could be empted if the union decides to stop the bankrupt lines. Plans are afoot in Congress to ss legislation sending the rkers back to negotiations, t authoritative sources today sclosed this would not happen ntil the strike had actually be- in.

The railroads are not covered by the Taft-Hartley Acts which the President can invoke to enforce a 90-day cooling off period. But in 1973, Congress passed special legislation compelling an extension of the negotiating period, which effectively permitted one-day strikes.

Considering the havoc a strike would play with the economy and particularly on the struggling car industry, there is remarkably little tension apparent in Congress and the White House.

President Ford's spokesman suggested that it was premature to speak of action to stop the strike. In any event, the President could only act through Congress. Officially, the same view is advanced in the Senate labour committee.

Boxing bout could influence Malaysian leadership poll

From Our Correspondent
Kuala Lumpur, June 19

Muhammad Ali's coming title fight against Joe Bugner will be brought into new perspective this weekend at a key political meeting.

The first of more than 1,000 delegates have already begun to arrive in Kuala Lumpur for a general assembly of the United Malays National Organization (UMNO) principal partner in Malaysia's ruling coalition.

Two powerful contenders for high office are Datuk Harun Idris, Chief Minister of the State of Selangor, who played a leading role in bringing the Ali-Bugner fight to Malaysia, and Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, head of Pernas Securities, who negotiated a recent share deal with Haw Par, the Hongkong-based trading company.

Some observers see political motives behind both moves, for both have been popular with UMNO members. The presence of Muhammad Ali, a kind of folk hero, has done much for Datuk Harun's chances while Tengku Razaleigh's business flair will impress a conference certain to spend much of its time on economics.

The two men are candidates, with five others, for three positions as vice-presidents of the party. Tun Abdul Razak, the Prime Minister, and Datuk Hussein Onn, the deputy Prime Minister, have been returned unopposed as president and deputy president.

partheid rules n theatres nay be eased

rom Our Own Correspondent
ape Town, June 19

Johannesburg's civic theatre pens its doors to a multiracial udience for the first time morrow evening, amid speculation that the Government is autiously preparing a new olicy to allow multiracial audiences at theatres generally.
ape Town's civic theatre, the lico Malan, went multiracial three months ago.
At present, confusion abounds lsewhere. The authorities have ust refused permission for a drive-in cinema in Port Elizabeth to be used by all races. Yet permission has been given or a multiracial audience to ttend a performance by a inger at a conventional theatre here next week.
According to reports in some pro-Government Afrikaans papers, the Cabinet has already decided in principle to scrap all apartheid in theatres, cinemas and opera houses. Government sources say the reports are premature.

Bitter press attack over Simonstown

From Michael Knipe
Cape Town, June 19

An unusually bitter and scornful attack on Britain has been made by Die Burger, the Cape Town Afrikaans language newspaper, in connexion with the abrogation of the Simonstown agreement.

In sharp contrast to most other parliamentary and press comment here, which has been of a more regretful nature, Die Burger took a virulent editorial line, accusing Britain of "lacking the moral courage formally to scrap the agreement like gentlemen". The ending of the naval association, the paper suggests, was symptomatic of the decay and decomposition of Britain as a world power.

Die Burger is the mouthpiece of the Nationalist Party in the Cape province. By normal criteria it can be regarded as reflecting the views of the Government, and especially those of Mr P. W. Botha, the Minister of Defence, who is on its board of directors and a close friend of Mr Piet Cillie, the editor.

There would be no tears in South Africa over the termination of the agreement, said Die Burger's editorial, because through British "breach of faith, it has become hollowed out like a rotten pumpkin". British world power had decayed as fast as any comparable empire in history. The end was "rather sordid and not very heroic—a whimper, not a bang. The last phases of the Simonstown agreement were typical of the process as a whole."

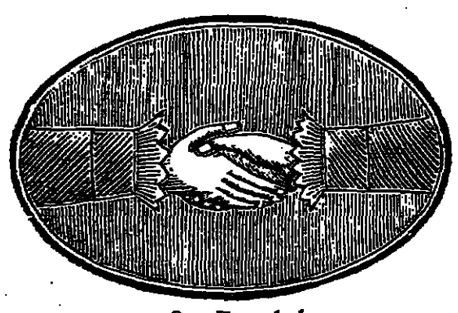
Britain had lost the ability to assert herself internationally and tried, over Simonstown, "to make of inevitability a wretched virtue", said Die Burger. "The decline of the military relations with South Africa was given a moral colour. Weapons which Britain, in honour bound, had to provide under the agreement, were withheld as a gesture of condemnation of South African policy. They could have been used to oppress black people! But to whom did they not sell arms in the meantime to try to save the British balance of payments?"

The editorial said that the decision over ending the agreement caused a struggle "between strategic realists and the ideological imperialists of socialism. The latter inherited the power-conceit of the old imperialism without the economic and military means that gave it meaning and effectiveness."

Die Burger added scornfully: "The clown of Uganda is presently demonstrating how idle and unrealistic such an approach can become".

Termination of the agreement had come, according to Die Burger, at a time when it could serve as a consolation prize for "those elements squirming under the defeat they suffered in the referendum over the Euromart". These elements had "contaminated a large part of the Third World with their outlook".

Simonstown was thus "merely an episode in a history of decay and decomposition". But Britain would need "a stable and orderly South Africa, whatever its leftist missionaries might do to upset it".



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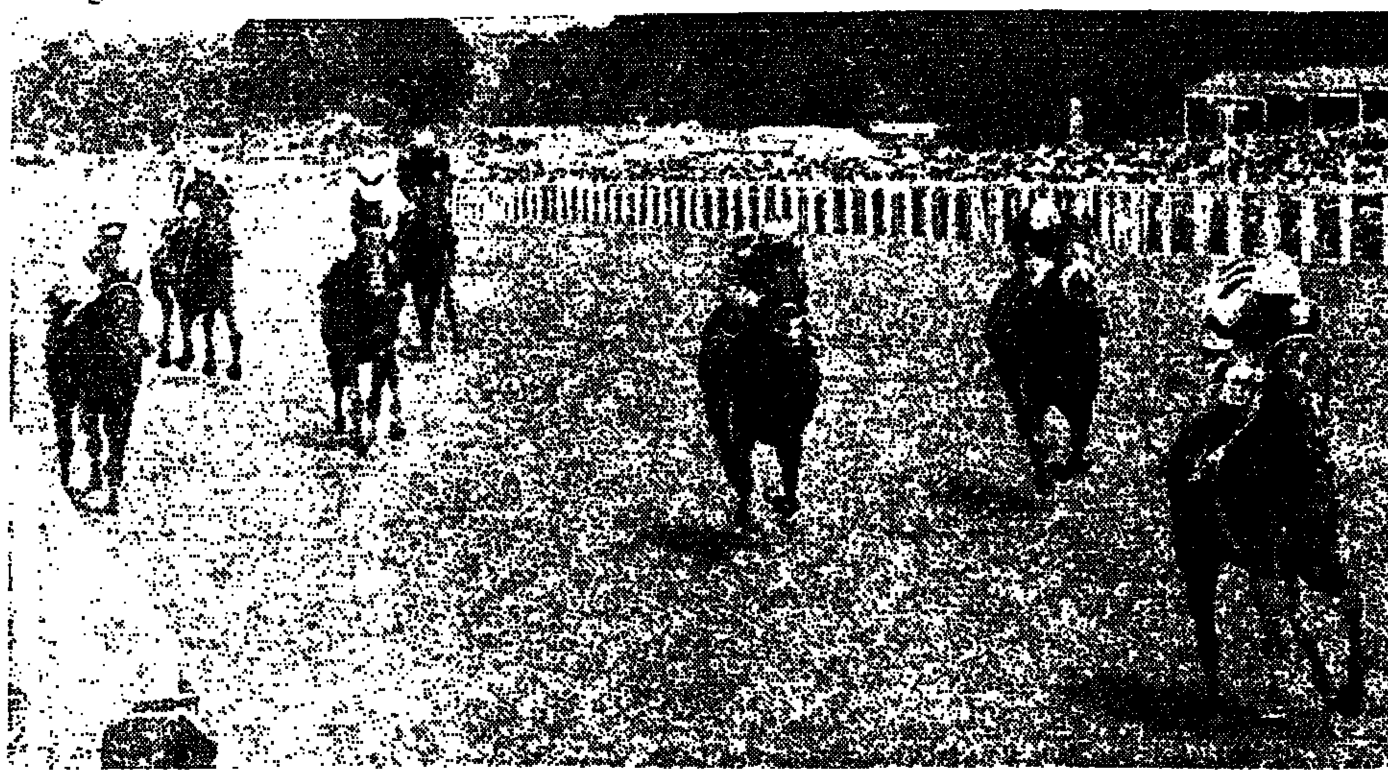
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SPORT

Racing



Master of the parade ring and now of the race, Sagaro (right) dominates his field as Piggott gently nudges him home.

Sagaro strikes blow for classic form

By Michael Seely

Sagaro, ridden by Lester Piggott Piggott at his most insolently cool and confident, yesterday became the twelfth French-trained winner of the Ascot Gold Cup since the war. Predictably, with no front runner in the field, the race was run at a crawl for the first mile. Passing under the mile and a half gate the leader, Philominsky, quickened the pace. In Swinley Bottom Proverb was pulled up lame. Four furlongs out Waldron on Kambalda broke for home and turned into the straight clear of Philominsky, Le Bavard and Mistigri.

Sagaro was cruising sweetly on the bridle all of six lengths behind the leader in fifth place, with Piggott sitting imperturbable and still. Below the distance the favourite still had a formidable task in front of him and for one moment the blasphemous thought flashed through my mind that the master was cutting matters fine. In a split second all doubts were stilled as Sagaro cantered smoothly into the lead and, gently nudged along, won by four lengths from the Irish-trained Mistigri, with the other French challenger, Le Bavard, three parts of a length away in third place.

After the race Gibert, the jockey on Le Bavard, lodged an objection to Taylor, the rider of Mistigri, on the basis of "taking my ground a furlong and a half from home." The protest was sustained, Le Bavard was placed second, Kambalda third, while the unfortunate Mistigri was relegated to last.

Sagaro, who was giving Piggott a sixth success in this race, is trained by Francois Boutin and belongs to Gerry Oldham, the Swiss-based financier. Mr Oldham has long been a staunch supporter of racing. For many years his horses were trained with great success by Harry Wragg, but now, with the exception of eight who are with William Robinson in Ireland, they are trained in France.

Among the many famous horses that have carried the chocolate and white hoops to victories in important races have been Intermezzo, winner of the St Leger in 1969, Talgo, successful in the Irish Derby in 1956, and Salvo, whose greatest feat came in a gallant failure to beat Topyo in the 1967 Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe. Mr Oldham must have been a proud and happy man yesterday, for not only did the financier breed the colt's sire, Espresso, and his dam, Zambara, but also Sagaro's granddam, Grischuna.

As with the success of Bolkonski on Tuesday, yesterday's result struck another resounding blow for classic form as Sagaro had taken the Grand Prix de Paris last summer. His recent defeat by Le Bavard in the Prix du Cadran was said to have occurred because, following an accident received during the Prix Jean Prat, Sagaro had been some way off his peak for the French Gold Cup.

There was no doubt about who was master yesterday, both in the parade ring and during the race. Sagaro dominated his field in the paddock, being a strong, well-balanced individual with a great air of quality. Neither Oldham or Boutin would reveal their running plans, as the Grand Prix de St Cloud, to be run a fortnight next Sunday, would come too soon. Sagaro would on no account return to England for the Goodwood Cup or the Doncaster Cup, his owner said. "We came here for the prestige, not the prize money", Mr Oldham said.

They say that lightning never strikes in the same place twice, but it has struck no fewer than five times for that legendary character, Vincent O'Brien, at this Ascot meeting. When Swingtime got the better of a thrilling duel with Street Light and Our Charlie in the closing stages of the Cork and Orrery Stakes, this was the fifth horse that O'Brien had saddled during the first three days of the meeting, and all five had won.

Although O'Brien has had a string of triumphs in major races all over the Continent, he has never accomplished a feat like this. The Irish trainer admitted that of his five winners, he would only have given first-rate chances to Gay Fandango, Imperial March and Swingtime. The last feat that I can recall prior to this was when Leslie Hall sent four animals to the York Ebor meeting in 1959 with similar results.

The ball continued to roll the Irish way when Piggott scored a confident victory on Faliraki in the Norfolk Stakes. Faliraki displayed an impressive turn of foot when striding away from his rivals in the last furlong and a half.

Blue Cashmere arrives at Ascot looking smart

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

The high standard of racing set this week should be maintained on this last day of Ascot. The King's Stand Stakes, which is the centrepiece, has grown in stature in recent years, so much so that it is now regarded as the first round proper of the sprinters' championship.

There was a time when it was always the last race of the day. I am glad that it has been slotted into the middle of the programme. With Bay Express, who won it last year, Blue Cashmere, Flirting Around, Willy Willy, Auction Ring, Hot Spark, Streak, who won the Windsor Castle Stakes 12 months ago, and Princesse Lee in the field, it should amount to a great trial of strength and speed. It has long been my view that Blue Cashmere is capable of winning this sprint if he is at his best and yesterday his trainer, Michael Stoute, assured me that Blue Cashmere, who won the Nunthorpe Stakes at York last August in a fast time, has never been better. An encouraging bulletin such as that was all that I needed and Blue Cashmere is my selection.

Blue Cashmere showed those of us who were at Sandown Park on Spring Bank holiday just what a fast horse he was on his day when he won the Temple Stakes. He did so by outpacing Paris Review, Streak, Midsummer Star and Bay Express, and his time that day was the only one better than average for any race run during the meeting. That, I think, was significant. If you agree that Blue Cashmere is capable of winning, the question is who will follow him home—probably Flirting Around and Hot Spark.

Good sprinters are not thick on the ground in France, but in Flirting Around and Princesse Lee they have mustered two who will surely make their presence felt this afternoon, along with Hot Spark, Bay Express and Auction Ring. Flirting Around beat Princesse Lee by a length when he won the Prix Saint-Georges at Longchamp in May. These two left Wren's Hill and Silver God, two English sprinters, trailing that day. Last year Flirting Around won two other good French sprints, the Prix de Meautry, in which he was too good for Boone's Cabin, who has been honoured, if that is the word, with 10st in the Wokingham Handicap this afternoon, and the Prix du Gross Chenes.

When he won the Palace House Stakes at Newmarket on 2,000 Guineas day, Hot Spark beat Bay Express, Silver God and Blue Cashmere. But Blue Cashmere was some way off being cherry ripe on that occasion and I am optimistic about his chance of beating Hot Spark this time. Auction Ring is reverting to sprinting, having failed to stay further in both the English and Irish 2,000 Guineas. Last year he won the July Stakes and he was placed in both the Gimcrack Stakes and the Middle Park Stakes.

There have been better fields for the Hardwicke Stakes since the war, but never a larger one. Park Top is the only filly to have won it in the same period, but today may see the supposedly weaker sex in front. There are five fillies in the field, led by Dibidale, who won the Irish Oaks so impressively last July. Dibidale only just scrambled home ahead of Mil's Bomb in the Yorkshire Oaks later in the season, but Mil's Bomb then went on to win the Park Hill Stakes at Doncaster from Riboreen and Shebeen.

It was Shebeen who beat Dibidale in the Jockey Club Stakes at Newmarket this spring but there is reason to think that Dibidale was below par that day. Her training schedule had been put out of gear towards the end of March when she struck one of the metal discs that mark the gallops on the downs near Lambourne. She returned home with blood streaming from a deep cut down her near hind coronet. Her trainer, Barry Hills, assured me yesterday that Dibidale was now in excellent fettle, and she is preferred to Mil's Bomb, who finished third in the Coronation Cup, albeit seven lengths behind Bustino.

Relay Race, who won this race 12 months ago, has not been easy to train in the meantime. Anyone who backs the winner of either the Wokingham Stakes or the Britannia Stakes invariably deserves a medal in addition to the money. Today the Wokingham Stakes has attracted 20 runners and the Britannia seven more. No horse has won the Wokingham carrying more than 9 st 5 lb this century. Yet Boone's Cabin, the hope of Ireland, not to mention the countless followers of Lester Piggott who has already enjoyed a fabulous week, will be trying to hump 10 st to victory.

Well that I think Boone's Cabin will run, I cannot see him succeeding. Perhaps the winner will come from a short list comprising Import, Questa Notte, Tolspring and Lord Henham. Import finished three lengths behind Questa Notte at Kempton Park last month and he will be meeting her on six poounds better terms. Import has won at Lingfield Park in the meantime and won well.

STATE OF GOING (official): Royal Ascot: good to firm. Ayr: good. Redcar: firm. Warwick: 1 mile and under, good to firm: remainder firm.

Ascot programme

2.30 WINDSOR CASTLE STAKES (2-y-o: £3,647: 5f)

101 41121 African Winner (D) (Mrs Wade), C. Brittain, 9-4 L. Piggott 2
102 1121 Music Boy (D) (K. Mackey), S. Wainwright, 9-4 J. Seagrave 4
107 2132 Leinster House (D) (Mrs Hodges), D. Holmes, 9-1 T. Ives 5
110 0 Churchillian (Lady Cholsea), C. Bewicke, 8-11 .. J. Reid 8
112 033 Kala Shikari (R. Tikkoo), B. Hanbury, 8-11 .... F. Durr 1
115 31 Stand to Reason (D) (Lord Ranfurly), B. Hills, 8-11 W. Carson 3
120 0 Mountain Child (D. McKenzie), W. Marshall, 8-8 R. Marshall 9
121 Sindo (Mrs Pugh), R. Hollinshead, 8-8 ...... C. Astbury 6
125 01141 Venus of Stretham (D) (A. Hemmings), G. Blum, 8-8 M. Thomas 7

11-10 Music Boy, 4-1 African Winner, 5-1 Stand to Reason, 10-1 Venus of Stretham, 12-1 Leinster House, 14-1 Kala Shikari 16-1 Churchillian, 25-1 others.

3.5 HARDWICKE STAKES (£12,345: 1½m)

202 034-143 Realistic (H Blagrave), Blagrave, 6-9-0 ...... A. Murray 6
203 31100-4 Relay Race (CD) (Sir R Macdonald-Buchanan), H. Cecil, 6-9-0 .... F. Durr 5
204 1310-30 Sir Penfro (D) (J. Philipps), M. V. O'Brien, 4-9-0 T. Murphy 9
205 21011-3 Dibidale (D) (N. Robinson), B. Hills, 4-8-11 W. Carson 7
206 2130-43 Mil's Bomb (D) (L. Freedman), N. Murless, 4-8-11 G. Lewis 10
207 1333-00 Arthurian (CD) (Mrs Hanes), H. Cecil, 4-8-10 L. Piggott 11
208 004-104 Charlie Bubbles (C) (L. Salner), P. Walwyn, 4-8-10 P. Eddery 5
210 012- Straight Flight (Sir M. Sobell), W. Hern 4-8-10 J. Mercer 8
211 0202-30 Riboreen (D) (D. Prenn), J. Winter, 4-8-7 .. B. Taylor 2
212 411-013 Shebeen (CD) (Sir K. Butt), B. Hobbs, 4-8-7 G. Baxter 1
215 100-00 Thalassa (D) (A. Richards), C. Brittain, 4-8-7 .... P. Cook 4

11-8 Dibidale, 7-2 Shebeen, 9-1 Mil's Bomb, 6-1 Relay Race, 10-1 Sir Penfro, 12-1 Charlie Bubbles, 14-1 Realistic, 20-1 Riboreen, Straight Flight, 25-1 others.

3.45 WOKINGHAM HANDICAP (£3,502: 6f)

301 120-211 Boone's Cabin (D) (R. Sangster), M. V. O'Brien, 5-10-0 L. Piggott 6
302 311-010 Step Ahead (D) (Mrs Anderson), P. Cole, 4-9-10 R. Edmondson 9
303 020-000 Tackerton (Mrs Cohen), J. Oxley, 4-9-7 ..... G. Starkey 1
304 240-24 Mayday Melody (D) (Miss Sutton), J. W. Watts, 5-9-6 A. Bond 3 16
305 0-00011 High Award (D) (C. East), S. Supple, 4-9-5 R. Wernham 5 11
307 0-20000 Sin Y Sin (D) (Dr J. Sahagun), R. Smyth, 1-9-0 F. Durr 10
309 40-1212 Tolspring (D) (S. Jackson), D. Smith, 5-8-13 P. Eddery 20
310 24003-3 Blue Star (D) (W. A. Stephenson), Stephenson, 5-8-9 J. Mercer 3
312 1-00100 Hovis (D) (Sir M. Turner), R. Smyth, 5-8-8 P. Cheese 7 2
313 443-204 Lord Henham (D) (A. Smith), N. Callaghan, 5-8-6 I. Johnson 5 19
314 414-431 Questa Notte (D) (Lord Fairhaven), B. Hobbs, 4-8-5 G. Rodrigues 5 14
316 00-3000 Pericet (D) (Mrs Westley), T. Corbett, 6-8-3 M. Thomas 18
317 0-00031 Import (D) (H. Cowzer), W. Wightman, 5-8-2 E. Eldin 6
319 341-342 Klyoswanee (D) (T. Islo), J. Winter, 4-8-0 .. M. Kettle 8
320 2-40020 Parbleu (D) (Mrs Kidd), A. Stevens, 6-7-13 ..... J. Roe 12
321 00-0014 Parlour Noble (K. Guirajani), H. Blackshaw, 5-7-10 W. Carson 15
322 34-0132 Day Two (D) (R. Payne), V. Mitchell, 6-7-9 .... E. Apter 4
323 020000 Roman Way (D) (T. Crawford), R. Hannon, 5-7-8 R. Fox 5 13
324 11-0000 Mark Jason (C. Gaventa), R. Smyth, 5-7-8 .... J. Cain 5 17
325 212000 Yellow Prince (A. Stevens), Stevens, 5-7-8 .. D. McKay 7

7-1 Import, 6-1 Questa Notte, 8-1 Boone's Cabin, 10-1 Step Ahead, 12-1 High Award, Tolspring, 14-1 Mayday Melody, Blue Star, Lord Henham, 16-1 Tackerton, Hovis, Klyoswanee, Yellow Prince, 20-1 Day Two, Parbleu, 25-1 Parlour Noble, Sin Y Sin, 33-1 others.

4.20 KING'S STAND STAKES (£12,513: 5f)

401 111-720 Bay Express (CD) (P. Cooper), P. Nelson, 4-9-4 B. Taylor 11
402 3010-31 Blue Cashmere (CD) (R. Clifford-Turner), M. Stoute, 5-9-4 F. Durr 5
403 31130-1 Flirting Around (D) (Mrs Hausmann), R. Carver, 4-9-4 Y. Saint-Martin 12
405 21-2302 Silver God (D) (D. Robinson), M. Jarvis, 5-9-4 J. Seagrave 8
406 300d1-0 Turnkey (D) (Mrs Wigan), N. Murless, 4-9-4 G. Lewis 9
407 3-00030 Western Way (D) (Mrs Lally), P. Lally, 4-9-4 .. C. Roche 4
408 4-03121 Willy Willy (D) (Dr C. Khulmann), R. McCormick, 4-9-1 L. Piggott 1
409 1123-00 Auction Ring (S. Weinstock), W. Hern, 3-8-9 .. J. Mercer 7
410 10411-1 Hot Spark (D) (R. Tikkoo), D. Weld, 3-8-9 .... J. Roe 2
411 000103 King of Troy (D) (P. Gallagher), W. Marshall, 3-8-9 R. Marshall 3
414 113-030 Streak (CD) (Mrs Myers), J. E. Sutcliffe, 3-8-9 W. Carson 10
415 13302-2 Princesse Lee (D) (J. Wertheimer), A. Head, 3-8-6 F. Head 6

7-2 Hot Spark, 9-2 Blue Cashmere, 5-1 Bay Express, 15-2 Flirting Around, 8-1 Princesse Lee, 9-1 Willy Willy, 12-1 Auction Ring, Silver God, 14-1 Streak, 16-1 Turnkey, 25-1 others.

4.55 BRITANNIA STAKES (3-y-o handicap: £3,588: 1m)

501 44-4440 Good News (A. Ewing), G. Hunter, 9-0 .... T. McKeown 31
502 110-142 Chil the Kite (D) (Lady Rosebery), B. Hobbs, 8-13 G. Lewis 35
503 021-030 Sweet Reclaim (Mrs Normand), T. Waugh, 8-12 A. Murray 7
504 132200 Janes Joker (D) (Mrs Waterhouse), R. Hollinshead, 8-11 T. Ives 5
505 1002-00 Aviator (G. Reed), S. Hall, 8-8 .... J. Mercer 13
506 100-033 Prebihas (F. Jeffery), G. P-Gordon, 8-7 ..... B. Taylor 1
507 1042-03 Layawaka (J. Fisher), P. Robinson, 8-7 ...... L. Piggott 10
508 442-421 Solo Violin (H. Zeisel), H. Cecil, 8-6 ...... A. Bond 3 20
509 041-002 Berkeley Square (G. Townsend), J. Oxley, 8-6 ..... P. Eddery 17
510 301-030 Glorious Devon (R. Bulfield), D. Whelan, 8-4 .... B. Rouse 12
512 00-0311 Stark Ribot (R. Tikkoo), B. Hanbury, 8-3 ..... F. Durr 16
513 1410-04 Slim Jim (D) (P. Roberts), I. Balding, 8-2 .. P. Waldron 11
514 4-000 Highest (Lady Beaverbrook), W. Hern, 8-2 ..... J. Roe 2
515 0100 Born Gambler (D) (R. Sangster), B. Hills, 8-1 W. Carson 8
517 10-0200 Kashvilla (G. Greenwood), A. Stevens, 7-13 ..... D. McKay 27
518 0-011 Baronet (Lady Beaverbrook), W. Hern, 7-13 ... M. Thomas 9
519 01040- Stirling Castle (Sir Macdonald-Buchanan), N. Murless, 7-12 R. Wernham 5 13
520 0013-01 My Hussar (L. Goldschlager), J. Sutcliffe, 7-12 R. Fox 5 22
521 3012-0 Arthur Lees (Mrs Wickens), J. E. Sutcliffe, 7-11 R. Ballantine 5 6
522 004-102 Prince of Egypt (D) (J. Whitney), J. Tree, 7-11 E. Johnson 26
523 2-01 Assonish (The Queen), I. Balding, 7-11 .... T. Carter 3
524 131112 Yamadori (D) (J. Kashiyama), R. Houghton, 7-9 D. Cullen 14
525 1-00013 Wephen (D) (D. Weatherley), P. Cole, 7-8 ...... J. Lowe 24
526 21 King Zeus (R. Dennis), W. Elsey, 7-6 .... S. Salmon 3 19
527 0013-04 Crestina (A. Richards), D. Hanley, 7-5 .... R. Still 25
528 23-0000 French Harmony (J. Pearce), D. Smith, 7-5 C. Rodrigues 5 15
529 02110-0 Mournayke (J. Redfern), J. Holt, 7-0 ...... W. Jesse 1

11-2 Yamadori, 7-1 Baronet, 8-1 My Hussar, 10-1 Chil the Kite, Layawake, 12-1 Solo Violin, Stark Ribot, 14-1 Born Gambler, 16-1 Astonish, Sweet Reclaim, Berkeley Square, 20-1 Janes Joker, Good News, Prebihas, 25-1 Arthur Lees, Slim Jim, Stirling Castle, Wephen, King Zeus, Prince of Egypt, 33-1 others.

5.30 QUEEN ALEXANDRA STAKES (£3,347: 2m 6f)

601 0-04031 Banco Divin (C) (J. Knox), C. Bewicke, 7-9 ...... J. Reid 12
602 3000-42 Cumbernauld (CD) (R. Muddle), B. Hanbury, 8-9-8 B. Raymond 6
604 4 I'm Happy (M. Vickers), E. Harty, 9-9-5 .... R. Parnell 12
605 Island Saint (D. O'Kelly), H. V. Murless, 7-9-5 ... J. Roe 5
607 01 Meaden (F. Sasso), D. Sasse, 7-9-5 ...... R. Edmondson 2
608 0110-14 Night in Town (C) (B. Firestone), I. Balding, 4-9-5 L. Piggott 3
610 30-1032 Double Default (Sir D. Clague), C. Magnier, 5-9-2 T. Murphy 9
612 0101-10 First Footman (H. Thomas), W. Marshall, 4-8-12 A. Kimberley 13
613 330-230 Hell's Gate (G. Stevenson), W. Watts, 5-8-12 R. Taylor 10
615 12120-0 Miss Osprey (A. Marler), H. Cecil, 4-8-9 ...... F. Durr 16
616 010000 Prime Soleil (L. Dowman), K. Ivory, 5-8-9 .... P. Cheese 6
617 00d230 Flower Robe (S. McGrath), McGrath, 4-8-8 G. McGrath 7
618 212-311 Meadow Moss (Mrs Parker Poe), P. Prendergast, 4-8-8 C. Roche 4
619 Invincible (Mrs Riley-Smith), M. Francis, 8-8-7 A. Murray 15
620 002 True Lad (Mrs Swainson), W. Swainson, 5-8-6 W. Carson 8
621 u2304-3 Belle Bretonne (J. Woodman), S. Woodman, 4-8-5 J. Matthias 11

7-4 Night in Town, 4-1 Meadow Moss, 7-1 Cumbernauld, 8-1 Double Default, 10-1 Flower Robe, Meaden, 14-1 Hell's Gate, 16-1 Banco Divin, 20-1 I'm Happy, Island Saint, 25-1 others.

Ascot selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

2.30 Music Boy. 3.5 Dibidale. 3.45 Lord Henham. 4.20 BLUE CASHMERE is specially recommended. 4.55 Arthur Lees. 5.30 Flower Robe.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

3.5 Mil's Bomb. 3.45 Questa Notte. 4.20, Blue Cashmere. 4.55 Berkeley Square.

Ascot results

2.30 (2.35) CORK AND ORRERY STAKES (£4,311: 6f)

Swingtime, b f, by Buckpasser—Swoon's Tune (J. Mulcahy), 3-7-8 ...... W. Carson (11-1) 1
Street Light, ch f, by St Chad—Crystal Light (Ld Harrington), 3-3-11 .... A. Kimberley (9-1) 2
Our Charlie, b c, by Crossing the T—Tanglerum (C. Witchell), 3-7-11 Ron Hutchinson (10-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 15-8 fav Steel Heart (4th), 4-1 Paris Review, 33-1 Mrs Tiggywinkle, 35-1 Sceptred Isle, Touch of Gold, 66-1 Phantom Town. 9 ran.

TOTE: Win, 57p; places, 20p, 35p, 37p; dual forecast, £2.51. M. V. O'Brien, in Ireland. ¾l, nk. 1min 15.42sec. Talk of the Town did not run.

3.5 (3.6) NORFOLK STAKES (2-y-o: £5,895: 5f)

Faliraki, b c, by Prince Tenderfoot—Super Flower (Mrs M. O'Toole) 8-11 L. Piggott (6-1) 1
Royal Boy, ch c, by Realm—Nana's Girl (D. Robinson), 8-11 B. Raymond (8-13 fav) 2
National Wish, b c, by National—Somebody's Wish (Dr J. Masterson), 8-11 J. Roe (33-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 10-1 Brave Panther (4th), Radetzky, 11-1 Spanish Air, 33-1 Attymon Place, Fairman, 50-1 Bendy Baby, Raffia Set. 10 ran.

TOTE, Win, 52p; places, 15p, 13p, 25p; dual forecast, 45p. M. O'Toole, in Ireland. 3l, 1½l. 1min 2.19sec.

3.45 (4.2) GOLD CUP (£19,079: 2½m)

Sagaro, ch c, by Espresso—Zambara (G. Oldham), 4-9-0 L. Piggott (7-4 fav) 1
Le Bavard, ch c, by Devon III—Lueur Doree (R. Auber), 4-9-0 A. Gibert (9-4) 2
Kambalda, b h, by Right Royal V—Opencast (Mrs M. Wyatt), 5-9-1 ...... P. Waldron (25-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 6-1 Proverb (p), 13-2 Zab, 7-1 Girandole (4th), 14-1 Mistigri (disq), 66-1 Philominsky. 8 ran.

TOTE: Win, 30p; places, 15p, 20p, 35p; dual forecast, 47p. F. Boutin, in France. 4l, ¾l. 4min 48.06sec. Mistigri finished second and Le Bavard third, but after an objection by the third to the second, and a stewards' inquiry, Mistigri was disqualified. Le Bavard was placed second and Kambalda third.

4.20 (4.35) KING EDWARD VII STAKES (3-y-o: £9,789: 1m 4f)

Sea Anchor, ch c, by Alcide—Anchor (R. Hollingsworth), 8-10 J. Mercer (5-1) 1
Libra's Rib, ch c, by Ribot—Libra (Mrs J. Rogers), 8-10 L. Piggott (9-2) 2
Whip It Quick, b c, by Philemon—Ma Griffe (Exors of the late G van der Ploeg), 8-10 A. Murray (4-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 2-1 fav Consol (4th), 10-1 Golden Swan, 11-1 Quiet Fling, 12-1 Ravel, 16-1 Great Ball. 8 ran.

TOTE: Win, 43p; places, 15p, 18p, 16p; dual forecast, £1.87. W. Hern, at West Isley. 2½l, nk. 2min 33.11 sec.

4.55 (5.4) CHESHAM STAKES (2-y-o: £3,095: 6f)

Smuggler, ch c, by Exbury—Hiding Place (Ld Porchester), 8-11 J. Mercer (9-1) 1
Broxted, gr c, by Busted—Luciennes (D. Cock), 8-11 W. Carson (5-1) 2
Elite Princess, gr f, by Prince Regent—Leit Motif (Col Sir D. Clague), 8-8 L. Piggott (6-4 fav) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-1 Magnificent Return (4th), 6-1 Il Ruffino, 10-1 Botanist, 25-1 Calibration 33-1 Black Bay, Field Marshal. 9 ran.

TOTE: Win, 83p; places, 23p, 21p, 14p; dual forecast, 3.49. W. Hern, at West Isley. 3l, 2l. 1min 16.69sec.

5.30 KING GEORGE V STAKES (Handicap: 3-y-o: £3,427: 1m 4f)

Zimbalon, b c, by Ragusa—Zither (R. Hollingsworth), 8-5 J. Mercer 9-4 jt fav) 1
Marco Ricci, b c, by Herbager—Double Drift (C. St George), 7-7 E. Johnson (7-1) 2
Don Fortado, b c, by Kalydon—Fortunella (Sir C. Clore), 8-4 W. Carson (15-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 9-4 jt fav Hunza Dancer, 6-1 Barrettstown, 10-1 Fiery Ring, 14-1 Grand Chat (4th), 20-1 Prospect Rainbow, 33-1 Noble Bay, Creek Monarch, Nynon Princess. 11 ran.

TOTE: Win, 38p; places, 16p, 22p, 29p. W. Hern, at West Ilsley. 2l, sh hd. 2min 32.22sec.

TOTE DOUBLE: Sagaro and Smuggler, 22.35. TREBLE: Faliraki, Sea Anchor and Zimbalon, £29.50. Jackpot: 9,945.55—3 winning tickets. Today's pool at Ascot guaranteed at £10,000.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: All engagements: Gold Hawk, Last Orders, Master Ted, Racnee, Red Quince, Serpent's Tail (all dead).

Horse show

Broome does a man's job on tough course

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Frederick Broome, who will not attain his majority until October, did a man's job at the Royal Highland Show at Edinburgh on Wednesday night in the defence of the Usher's Brewery Gold Tankard, which his elder brother, David, has won on many past occasions. David was riding at the Lincolnshire show, where he had a fall from Jaegermeister.

Only three went clear over the toughest course of the week so far, and Frederick Broome was drawn first in the barrage on Wenlock Wolf, who hit the middle element of the treble, but his time of 51.6 sec put him well beyond striking distance. Mick Saywell had the first part of the combination down and was 5.4 sec slower for second place on Hideaway. Deborah Johnsey finished third on the American bred Croupier, who hit the first two parts of the treble.

Yesterday's grades B and C competitions went to Harvey Smith on the grey, Santos, a full brother to John Taylor's former horse, Spey Royal, which Saywell used to ride. Saywell himself finished runner-up on Chain Bridge, who won here on Tuesday with Captain Mark Phillips in the saddle. Captain Phillips, who leaves for the United States on Monday, has now returned south and Trevor Banks is minus another jockey after the accident which befell Willie Halliday, who has been strapped up since Johnny Walker took him straight through the last fence in the first qualifying event for the Crawfords Scotch whisky championship. Smith and Saywell have divided the horses between them, and one of the most impressive is the chestnut seven-year-old, Strongbow, an Irish horse by Chilon, which Trevor Banks bought in Spain three months ago from the owner of the Mateus wine firm, together with a Spanish-bred horse, Casique.

Mrs George Gibson judged the Lloyds Bank in-hand championship qualifier, which was won by the first pony this year to earn his ticket to Wembley, Mr and Mrs R. Hayes's chestnut two-year-old, Gem's Kestrel, who was runner-up to Sammy Dasher for the supreme award last year. Reserve was the runner-up for the young hunter championship, Mrs C. A. Mitchell's two-year-old, Vulgans Strike, by Vulgans Air.

GRADES B AND C: 1, H. Smith's Santos; 2, M. Saywell's Chain Bridge; 3, P. Deasy's One More Time.

LLOYDS BANK IN-HAND CHAMPIONSHIP QUALIFIER: Mr and Mrs R. Hayes's Gem's Kestrel; reserve, Mrs C. A. Mitchell's Vulgans Strike.

USHER'S BREWERY GOLD TANKARD: 1, F. Broome's Wenlock Wolf; 2, M. Saywell's Hideaway; 3, Miss D. Johnsey's Croupier.

Rugby League

Millward is out injured but others recover

Auckland, June 19.—Roger Millward, England's captain, has been left out of the English team to play New Zealand in a world series match here on Saturday because of a severe foot injury. Millward received the injury during England's match against Wales in Brisbane on June 11.

Further injuries brought problems for the selectors. "We had four injuries in four minutes during our match against the North Island country team yesterday", said England's coach, Alex Murphy. England brought only 20 players to New Zealand and seven were put on the injured list.

Kenneth Gill was unconscious for five minutes after being heavily tackled in the game at Huntly yesterday. Steven Norton pulled a calf muscle and Tom Martyn, Keith Bridges and George Fairbairn were also injured.

However, they all reported fit after training for 90 minutes this morning. Only David Chisnall, with fluid on the knee, is still doubtful and a final decision on his availability will be made tomorrow.

ENGLAND: G. Fairbairn; K. Fielding, J. Atkinson, L. Dyl, J. Walsh; K. Gill, S. Nash; S. Norton, T. Martyn, E. Chisnall, D. Chisnall, G. Nicholls or M. Morgan, K. Bridges.—Reuter.

Cost of seeing a game to be raised

Rugby League spectators will have to pay more next season. At the annual meeting of the league in Leeds yesterday it was decided to raise the minimum admission charge to 50p for first division games and 40p for second division games. The all-round minimum last season was 35p.

Rochdale Hornets failed in a move to persuade delegates to scrap the rule that allows a home club to compel their visitors to play a weekend fixture on a Friday night. Rochdale maintained that, after paying their players for broken time, they were well out of pocket. Some other clubs, however, claimed that Friday night football was popular with their supporters. The proposal was defeated by 15 votes to eight.

Auckland, June 19.—The International Rugby League Board agreed today to allow referees to award an extra penalty in front of the posts when a defender commits a serious infringement after a try conversion has been taken. It was also agreed that referees should have the power to order off players for periods of temporary suspension during a match.—Reuter.

Yachting

Finn Gold Cup for Olin

Malmoe, June 19.—Magnus Olin, of Sweden, won the Finn Gold Cup, the world championship trophy for yachting in this category, after seven days of navigating the tricky waters of the Sund between Denmark and Sweden. Olin picked up only 45 points, followed by Boudewyn Binkhorst, of the Netherlands, who finished with 52. Third place went to the Frenchman Sergé Maury with 53.7 points. Albino Fravezzi, of Italy, won the final event of the competition here today.

FINAL RACE: 1, A. Fravezzi (Italy); 2, G. Andersson (Sweden); 3, C. Bickrack (Brazil); 4, C. Law (GB); 5, P. Vollebregt (Netherlands); 6, P. Sundelin (Sweden).

OVERALL: 1, M. Olin (Sweden), 45 pts; 2, B. Binkhorst (Netherlands), 52; 3, S. Maury (France), 53.7; 4, J. Bermer (Australia), 55; 6, C. Law (GB), 71.

Golf

Heavy rains increase chances of outsiders in the US Open

Medinah, June 19.—Heavy rains drenched the course at the Medinah country club yesterday. It forced most of the players in the field of 150 to curtail practice on the eve of the seventy-fifth United States Open golf championship which begins today. A torrential downpour was accompanied by thunder, lightning and a tornado warning.

The course was closed for the rest of the day because of flooding. Rain also curtailed practice rounds on Tuesday. Jack Nicklaus, who is favourite to win the championship, was among those on the 7,032-yard, par-71 course when the storm struck. He had played 14 holes.

Nicklaus, who has won a record 15 international tournaments, said that recent rains had made the course much easier. The opinion was shared by Arnold Palmer among many others. Nicklaus added: "But even at that, it will to tough to break 280 (four under par). With dry conditions, maybe four or five could win. But now it could be any of 30 players."

Palmer, who has won the Spanish Open and the British PGA this year but has not won an important tournament since the 1964 Masters, had 15 holes' practice today before the deluge came. Nicklaus, seeking a fourth Open title, is scheduled to tee off with Tony Jacklin, the 1970 Open champion, and Ben Crenshaw. holes before the rains. He had played only three holes before the rains yesterday.

Jacklin, the British Open champion in 1969, said that he was satisfied with his practice round today. "I had a few birdies and a few bogeys, but I was around par when the rain began." Asked his opinion of the course, Jacklin said: "It's a good test of golf."—Reuter.

Jacklin predicted a spate of high scores this year. "Seventy-three (two over par) is a good round here", he said after playing 17.

Card of course

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	390	4	10	582	5
2	187	3	11	402	4
3	421	4	12	384	4
4	446	4	13	453	4
5	527	5	14	167	3
6	442	4	15	318	4
7	594	5	16	452	4
8	205	3	17	220	3
9	435	4	18	406	4
Out 3.647		36	In	3.385	35

CARDIFF: Welsh professional championship: 143, E. M. Walters (Radyr), 74, 69; 144, C. Strathee (Bryn Meadows), 73, 71; 145, DePoy (Bryn Meadows), 71, 74; P. Worthing (Monmouthshire), 75; 146, H. Gould (Southerdown), 74, 72; 147, J. Howe (Pontypool), 72, 75.

Newmark final aggregates

Final aggregates in the Newmark women's international golf tournament at Hoylake, Cheshire yesterday were:

301: Mrs D. Hanson (West Britain) 73 + 75 + 76 + 77; Miss C. Semple (US), 71 + 74 + 78 + 78; Miss Sheard (S Africa), 73 + 77 = 75 + 7
304: Mrs M. Parsons (Australia), 73 78 + 79 + 77.
306: Miss S. Needham (Hawick), 73 75 + 85 + 73; Miss J. Bruce (Africa), 72 + 74 + 75 + 80.
308: Mrs S. Bishop (NZ), 75 + 80 78 + 75; Miss C. Lugenbuhl (Switzerland), 77 + 76 + 76 + 77; J. Anderson (Gullane), 75 + 8 76 + 77.
311: Miss D. Savoy (Canada), 7 80 + 79 + 79; Mrs S. McC (Australia), 78 + 75 + 80 + 80.
312: Miss W. Pithers (Reigate, Surrey), 72 + 81 + 78 + 81.
312: Miss S. Boaz (NZ), 77 + 78 80 + 78; Mrs A. Kaye (Ilkley), 74 + 85 + 78; Miss M. Palmer (Canada), 77 + 76 + 78 + 82; Mrs H. Barry (Handsworth), 77 + 76 + 81 + 7
315: Miss A. M. Pain (France), 78 76 + 79 + 82.

Athletics

Low profile and late arrival softens impact of circus

By Neil Allen
Athletics Correspondent

When the circus comes to town there is invariably a parade to draw the attention of the customers. But when the International Track Association's group of professional athletes arrived in London yesterday, 24 hours before their first ever "world professional championships" at Crystal Palace this evening (7.0), they kept what could be described as a low profile.

Some 40 athletes flew down from a reasonably successful rehearsal in Edinburgh and booked into a hotel near London Airport which was offering them free accommodation in return for sponsoring one of this evening's 13 events. A handful of the athletes travelled up to central London for BBC overseas radio. The rest waited for commercial television to bring the cameras to them for a Friday night preview spot.

I emphasize the comparatively small amount of publicity before the meeting, because the Crystal Palace national sports centre admitted, at 3 pm yesterday, that only 400 tickets had been sold for this evening's fixture. Based on sales before some recent amateur fixtures, I expect no more than 4,000 spectators this evening which would be close to the lowest ever drawn by ITA in their three years of existence. The circus should have come several days earlier to make its impact felt in one of the world's biggest cities.

There is a British interest this evening in the appearance of David Hemery against Larry James in the unusual event of the 330 yards hurdles. But they will be the only two competitors in the race. Rod Milburn will be concentrating on the 120 yards high hurdles.

In spite of this thinness, there will also be some athletics as good as could be found at any amateur meeting in the world. Brian Oldfield's shot put of 73ft 1in in Edinburgh is ahead of any amateur record and he has also reached 75ft in the United States. Steven Smith pole-vaulted 18ft 3½in in the chilly Edinburgh weather and came close once to 18ft 7½in which is higher than any man has ever done, paid or not. The secretive but immensely talented Ben Jipcho of Kenya starts in the mile this evening and, allowing for a troublesome tendon, he could also turn out in the two miles.

The ITA organization have missed their big chance with Jipcho. They should have persuaded him, with small pieces of green paper, to aim only for the mile this evening, publicized the fact beforehand and then kept their fingers crossed that Jipcho would clip the world amateur record of 3min 51sec. I think he is capable of that, when he is at his freshest, and he could hold Brendan Foster or Ian Stewart all the way in a two miles. But he is usually too obsessed about winning two prizes of £400 for first place instead of going all out for one record which would make the general sporting public conscious of professional athletics.

Apart from the vaulter Smith, Oldfield, Jipcho and Milburn there is a fifth athlete in action tonight who could, but for the understandable lure of money, have been thinking of a medal in next year's Olympics. That is John Smith, who this year has run 440 yards in 45.2sec. Wayne Edmundson, with a time of 45.4sec, would also be a sure bet for a place in the British amateur team.

I also look forward to seeing Wyomia Tyus in the women's 100 yards. It is often overlooked that she is the only sprinter, male or female, ever to regain the Olympic 100 metres titles with her victories in 1964 and 1968. Ms Tyus, now a mother, was also one of the most self effacing of all Olympic champions. I am glad she has been earning well.

There is razzmatazz as well this evening. With 10 individual event sponsors, and an overall meeting sponsor (3M), it will be a challenge for Saturday's *World of Sport* programme on independent television to work out whether they need any commercial breaks. There is also a sprint relay with four of the "heavy men" taking on four disc jockeys from commercial radio. There is no need to wince. At one Los Angeles ITA promotion, a California Senator headed a team against a group of airline stewardesses. A report states "the runners broke into laughter and failed to finish".

Motor racing

Lauda must lose if championship is to remain open

By John Blunsden

Bearing in mind that Niki Lauda and his Ferrari have won the last three world championship grands prix, and recalling that last year Lauda and his teammate, Regazzoni disappeared from sight in the Netherlands to score their most convincing success of the year, it may be tempting to suggest that Sunday's Dutch Grand Prix will be a mere formality for the Italian team.

I do not believe this will be so, if only because it all looks too easy for them. There is no doubt, however, that the recent rash of Ferrari successes is tending to confuse their opposition. For example, Bernard Ecclestone, the owner of the Martini Brabham team, has suggested that if the track is hot and dry on Sunday his cars will prove a match for the Ferraris, whereas if it is cold and damp (and Zandvoort has a habit of being so) the race could be for third place behind Lauda and Regazzoni. Jody Scheckter of the Elf-Tyrrell team, on the other hand, expresses precisely the opposite view, and is hoping for a wet track to nullify any Ferrari advantage. They cannot both be right.

One thing is certain, Lauda must be prevented from scoring his fourth straight victory (an achievement last performed by the late Jochen Rindt in 1970) if the world championship battle is to remain an open contest; he already holds a 10 points advantage over Carlos Reutemann, his closest challenger, which means that he will still head the points table on Sunday.

Reutemann and Pace may have the best chance of halting the Ferrari runaway if their Brabhams can repeat the form they demonstrated in Sweden two weeks ago, but the UOP's Shadow team of Jarier and Pryce are desperately hungry for a first grand prix victory having frequently shown race winning speed this season only to be stopped by niggling problems. Sunday's race, which will bring the first half of the championship contest to a close, will mark the first anniversary of of Pryce's entry into grand prix racing; it is not beyond his capabilities to celebrate it with a win.

The Tyrrell and McLaren teams have been going through a thin patch, but their professionalism should soon see them back on top form, and James Hunt must be in with a chance if his Hesketh can find some much needed reliability. Another candidate for a place near the front of the field must be Brambilla, whose recent performances at the wheel of the March 751 (he has led the last two races and was fastest on both practice days in Sweden) have been a high point of the European season.

Now that the March's potential has been amply demonstrated, the German driver, Hans Stuck, will be rejoining the team, but probably not until the British Grand Prix next month. There is a change of car for Alan Jones. His regular Hesketh has been withdrawn after the decision of his entrant, Harry Stiller, to switch to another form of motor racing, and the 28-year-old Melbourne driver will join Tony Brise in the Embassy Hill team. The arrangements may become permanent if the team has a successful Sunday.

Finishing touches are being put to Morris Nunn's latest Ensign, the N175, which will be driven by Roelof Wunderink if the Dutchman is sufficiently recovered from injuries. The team's old car has been entered for Gijs van Lennep. The Japanese Maki has been tested again, and this car, too, should make its first appearance. The Ford DFV engine, which powers the vast majority of the entries, made its first appearance eight years ago in this race when it was victorious in the hands of the late Jim Clark.

DRIVERS' CHAMPIONSHIP: N. Lauda, 32 pts; C. Reutemann, 22 pts; E. Fittipaldi, 21 pts; C. Pace, 16 pts; J. Scheckter, 15 pts; C. Regazzoni, 12 pts; P. Depailler, 11 pts; J. Mass, 10½ pts; J. Hunt, 7 pts; J. Ickx, R. Peterson, M. Andretti, 3pts.

CONSTRUCTORS' CHAMPIONSHIP: Brabham-Ford and Ferrari, 35 pts; McLaren-Ford, 26½ pts; Tyrrell-Ford, 19 pts; Hesketh-Ford, 7 pts; Lotus-Ford, 6 pts; Parnelli-Ford, 5 pts; Shadow-Ford, 2½ pts; Penske-Ford, 2 pts; March-Ford and Hill-Ford, 1 pt.

Football

Attendances are highest for three years

Football League attendances last season were the highest since the 1971/72 season. The final total was 25,577,977—an average of 12,612 each match—compared with 12,325 for the 1973/74 season. The second division average was higher than 15,000 for the first time since 1970/71. There was also an increase in the third division gates from an average of 6,199 in 1973/74 to 7,402.

Final attendance figures for the 1974/75 season, with the previous season's average in brackets, were:

FIRST DIVISION: total 12,613,178: average 27,301 (28,292).
SECOND DIVISION: 6,965,970: 15,056 (13,693).
THIRD DIVISION: 4,086,145: 7,402 (6,199).
FOURTH DIVISION: 1,922,684: 3,183 (3,926).
TOTAL: 25,577,977: 12,612 (12,325).

Giles deal settled

Johnny Giles, of Leeds United, will sign as player-manager of West Bromwich Albion on Monday. He met Albion's chairman, Bert Millichip, at the Hawthorns yesterday and agreed final terms in the £50,000 deal.

New league referees

The new referees on the Football League list for next season are:

L. F. Burden (Bradstone, Dorset), B. Chadwick (Darwen, Lancashire), T. Farley (Newton Aycliffe, co Durham), A. Hughes (West Kirby, Liverpool), S. M. L. James (South Croydon), J. Sewell (Quorn, Leicester), R. Jones (Deganwy, Denbighshire), B. S. Lewis (Surrey), B. Martin (Keyworth, Nottinghamshire), D. V. Reeves (Middlesex), D. T. Richardson (Lincoln), B. T. Stevens (Stonehouse, Gloucestershire).

Sponsorship of home series may be discussed

The four British football associations may consider sponsorship of the home international championship when they meet at Gleneagles Hotel, Perthshire, today. The meeting precedes the annual meeting of the International board tomorrow.

The associations have been talking for some time about the possibility of a sponsor to take over the series. They have been looking for ways and means of rewarding the players who take part in the series. Sponsorship could be one way round the problem. So far, however, nobody has come forward with a firm offer.

The board meeting will have two resolutions before them from the Scottish FA. One concerns the corner kick. The Scots are suggesting that a line be drawn 11 yards from the corner flag to prevent encroachment by opposing players at corner kicks. The SFA are also recommending that for obstruction a direct free kick should replace an indirect free kick.

Wales have a controversial motion forward for the second time. They want to do away with the indirect free kick altogether. They are suggesting that when offences take place in the penalty area, which at present are punished by an indirect free kick (such as over-carrying the ball by the goalkeeper, or obstruction), then a direct free kick, not a penalty kick, be awarded. This motion was rejected by the board last year.

Furniss faster still

Long Beach, June 19.—Bruce Furniss set a world record of 1min 50.89sec in the finals of the 200 metres free-style at the American world championship swimming trials here last night. The 18-year-old Californian improved the mark of 1min 51.41sec he set in the heats earlier in the day.—Reuter.

Royal member

Prince Charles is to become an honorary life member of MCC.

Record chance

Victory for Boone's Cabin today would establish a weight-carrying record in the Wokingham Stakes, which was first run in 1874. Vincent O'Brien's horse must carry 10st—5lb more than the 1972 winner Le Johnstan.

Piggott tries for No 3

Lester Piggott teams up with Vincent O'Brien's only runner at the Ascot meeting tomorrow—Guillaume Tell in the Churchill Stakes. Piggott won the race on Laurentian Hills in 1973, and Arthurian last year.

Modern pentathlon

STOCKHOLM: Overall individual placings after four events: 1, P. Leonov (Soviet Union), 4,313 points; 2, V. Shmelev (Soviet Union), 4,066; 3, A. Archibald (England A), 3,992. Other placings: 9, R. Phelps (England B), 3,796; 10, P. Whiteside (England A), 3,788; 12, A. Parker (England A), 3,782. Team: 1, Soviet Union, 12,236; 2, England A, 11,412; 3, Finland, 11,272; 4, England B, 11,318. Shooting: 1, Leonov, 199; 2, Phelps, 197. Swimming: 1, Shmelev, 3min 30.3sec. Other times: 4, Parker, 3:42.2; 6, D. Nightingale (England A), 3:47.2; 7, Archibald, 3:48.4.

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Baltimore Orioles 13, Cleveland Indians 6; Boston Red Sox 15, Detroit Tigers 1; Milwaukee Brewers 6, New York Yankees 3; Kansas City Royals 13, California Angels 0; Texas Rangers 10, Chicago White Sox 3; Oakland Athletics 7, Minnesota Twins 6.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Cincinnati Reds 6, Atlanta Braves 1; Philadelphia Phillies 9, Chicago Cubs 7; San Francisco Giants 8, San Diego Padres 1; Pittsburgh Pirates 9, St Louis Cardinals 5; Montreal Expos 7, New York Mets 6; Los Angeles Dodgers 4, Houston Astros 0.

Boxing

Bugner says he would give Ali a rematch

Kuala Lumpur, June 19.—Joe Bugner said today he would agree to a rematch if he took the World heavyweight boxing championship from Muhammad Ali on July 1. But Ali retorted: "How could he give me a return bout when he doesn't have a ghost of a chance of taking my title? The crown is too heavy for him. I will not have any problems beating Bugner."

Bugner said: "Ali is a great sportsman and a great fighter and it's only fair to give him the privilege of fighting for the title again. However, this return bout will also depend on a number of things which will have to be worked out first before it can be staged."

Commenting on Ali's statement that he would introduce a new boxing style to be known as the "Malaysian waltz", Bugner said: "I'll meet Ali any time after July 2 to challenge his gimmicks."

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...ledon seedings were ... in three singles ... of four during the ...ment at Nottingham. ... John Player, yester... ...sers included Jimmy ...uillermo Vilas, and ... seeded first, fourth ... Wimbledon. But all ...nce from this is that ...o beat them, Roscoe ...llip Dent and Tony ... playing well and will ...ore respect than ever ...rtain goes up on Mon-...

... Vilas and Ashe have ...h match play on grass ...ed for the moment. ...e content to shift into ...ctive London bases, ...h the balls to be used ...ion (a different make ... at Nottingham), and ...est minds and bodies ...s for the biggest chal-...e tennis year.

...ive matches at Chiches-...r here", said Connors, ...don champion. "Maybe ... too much. I never ...e. But last year I lost ...y here, unintentionally, ...ar I lost on Thursday, ... unintentionally. Tanner ...e. He played very well. ...g the ball well. My ... just missing but they're ...oser. Don't worry. By ...e balls will be meeting

... lost to Stan Smith last ...ottingham and yesterday ... at him 7—5, 6—3. Tan-... later: "A lot of times ...nts I had to hit a second ... he missed the return. ...t Connors. But all the ...ho can play on grass are ...towards Wimbledon now, ...t's the only big one on ...he United States champ-...will be played on clay this ... it is a long time since ...ralian championships had ... international entry. ... who kept popping up in ... of big finals between ... 1970, is playing singles ... first time since January, ... had an operation on an ... tendon. He told us yes-...hat he had entered for ...ion chiefly to play doubles ... he left his wife and ... in London this week because he did not expect to be in Nottingham long. "I thought I'd just come up on Monday and then go back. I keep telling my wife I'll be home the next day. But I seem to be playing better each day. It's just a matter of whether I can keep improving."

Other players reckon that if something goes wrong with Connors, then Roche is among the men who will have a chance at Wimbledon. He is certainly playing with much of his old flair, as John Alexander and Ashe have discovered in successive matches. Roche beat Ashe 6—3, 6—4.

Dent's 5—7, 6—2, 7—5 win over Vilas, his third left-handed opponent in succession, was every bit as precarious as the score suggests. In the third set Vilas had two break points for a 6—5 lead and the shot that won Dent the match was astonishing. At 5—6, Vilas served two double-faults and went 30—40 down: match point. He then hit a good service and a respectable backhand crosscourt volley. But Dent hurtled the width of the court and, stooping on the run, picked the ball up low and managed to play a forehand passing shot down the line. "I just guessed he was hitting the cross court and I sort of slid into it", said Dent, who had obviously and audibly enjoyed the fun of the final crises here.

Vilas, who twice played that characteristic shot, with the ball hit between his legs while his back was to the net, won the Masters tournament on grass last December. But he has not had much time to adjust from clay to grass since he played the French final last Sunday. "You have to change everything on grass". He was going to buy a box of balls, he said (the kind that he will be hitting next week) and try to improve his service returns, his volley, and his second service.

Today's pairings are: Tanner v Roche and Tom Okker v Dent: left handers at the top of the draw, right handers at the bottom. Each pairing also represents a clash of tennis generations, with Roche and Okker over 30 and Tanner and Dent in their middle 20s.

MEN'S SINGLES: Fourth round: T. Okker (Netherlands) beat R. Carmichael (Australia), 6—4, 3—6, 6—3; A. D. Roche (Australia) beat A. Ashe (US), 6—3, 6—4; P. Dent (Australia) beat G. Vilas (Argentina), 5—7, 6—2, 7—5; R. Tanner (US) beat J. Connors (US), 7—5, [illegible].

...yers banned ...n betting ...Vimbledon

...n is being imposed on ... betting at Wimbledon dur-...e tennis championships. ... David Mills, secretary of ... England club, where the ...onships are held, said ...ay that notices would be ... in the players' areas, in ... the dressing rooms, telling ...hey are not to make use ... betting shop which is to ...ned at the championships ... first time.

...is means", he said, "that ... will not be allowed to bet ... premises during the tourna-...

... action by the Wimbledon ...ities follows a warning by ...d Evans, European director ... Association of Tennis Pro-...als, to keep away from the ... shop at Wimbledon, which ...e run by the William Hill ...zation.

... Evans said it would be un-...or players to bet on matches. ... are under enough pressure ... days as it is. This sort of ... can only make it worse. It ...ew problem in the game. ...all certainly be talking about ...en our members meet in ...n on Sunday."

... Moore, a London based ... African player and a senior ...er of ATP, took the oppo-...iew. He said: "If you took ...e among the players right ... the majority would support ...g at tournaments. I am also ...e board and at our meeting ... weekend I shall try to see ... the betting shop is available ...be use of our players. All ... talk about corruption is ...d. We earn enough money ...e game to make a good liv-...nd all the betting we do is ... for a bit of fun."

Kent boy's hopes dashed by South American

Iito Alvarez, of Argentina, destroyed the hopes of 19-year-old Christopher Wells, a Kent county player, of reaching Wimbledon, when he beat him in straight sets in the men's singles final round of the qualifying tournament at Roehampton yesterday.

Wells, whose service weakness in a blustery wind let him down, provided few problems for Alvarez, who won 6—2, 6—3, 6—4 in an hour and 24 minutes.

Wells twice broke Alvarez's service to take a 3—1 lead in the second set, but the experienced 29-year-old South American then won seven successive games to put him two sets ahead and two games up in the third. Wells's resistance, after pulling back to lead 4—3, ended when Alvarez broke his service in the ninth game and then won on his first match point.

MEN'S SINGLES: qualifying round: L. Alvarez (Argentina) beat C. S. Wells, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4; J. W. Blocher (US) beat S. J. Docherty (Australia), 3—6, 7—5, 6—3, 6—4, 6—0.

Order of play at Wimbledon on the first day

CENTRE: J. S. Connors v J. M. Lloyd; A. R. Ashe v R. A. J. Hewitt; R. Taylor v J. Fillol; T. S. Okker v N. Pilic.

ONE: O. Parun v N. A. Fraser; M. Cox v I. Tiriac; A. D. Roche v J. Hrebec; K. R. Rosewall v C. Barazzutti.

TWO: B. Borg v J. Andrew; A. Metreveli v A. Amritraj; R. Tanner v R. C. Lutz; I. Nastase v T. I. Kakulia.

THREE: C. J. Mottram v B. Anderson; R. Ramirez v N. Spear; M. Lara v J. W. Feaver; S. R. Smith v B. M. Bertram.

FOUR: V. Gerulaitis v R. O. Ruffels; J. G. Alexander v J. Kuki; C. Dowdeswell v G. C. Richey; R. Fisher v P. Dominguez.

FIVE: J. K. Andrews v [illegible]; B. Mignot v C. W. Owens; A. J. Stone v J. Borowiak; P. Bertolucci v J. R. Canzalal.

SIX: B. E. Gottfried v R. A. Lewis; M. J. Farrell v V. Pecci; R. P. Doll v R. W. Drysdale; M. C. Riessen v P. Proisy.

SEVEN: V. Amritraj v B. J. Phillips-Moore; G. Vilas v R. J. Simpson; G. E. Reid v F. D. McMillan; A. Zugarelli v H. Rahim.

EIGHT: I. Molina v B. Mitton; J. Loyo-Mayo v A. G. Fawcett; W. L. Brown v R. D. Crealy; P. C. Dent v J. Pisecky.

NINE: B. Taroczy v C. M. Robinson; R. J. Moore v J. M. Yuill; U. Pinner v P. Cornejo; R. J. Carmichael v K. G. Warwick.

TEN: W. J. Austin v J. G. Paish; A. Mayer v A. R. Gardiner; P. B. McNamara v M. R. Edmondson; R. Thung v J. F. Caujolle.

ELEVEN: K. Meiler v S. E. Stewart; J. Fassbender v H. Kary; P. Gerken v J. B. Mandarino; A. J. Pattison v T. Koch.

TWELVE: M. Estep v D. T. Crawford; P. C. Kronk v H. J. Pohmann; T. R. Waltke v C. S. Dibley; S. Krulevitz v F. V. McNair.

THIRTEEN: G. Battrick v G. R. Stilwell; J. Kamiwazumi v E. J. van Dillen; W. Fibak v C. Mukerjea; R. L. Kriss v R. L. Case.

FOURTEEN: J. Velasco v C. Kirmayr; C. M. Pasarell v J. W. Blocher; R. Eisenbroich v M. Holecek; S. Ball v H. Rose.

COURTS TO BE ARRANGED: T. W. Gorman v I. el Shafei; A. Panatta v L. Alvarez; J. Kodes v G. Goven; G. Masters v J. K. Holladay.

...imbledon loses ...ysdale and ...aybe Mottram

...ff Drysdale, of South Africa, ... out of Wimbledon and ...stopher Mottram is doubtful. ...dale has withdrawn because ... virus infection. Apart from ...ing in the singles, Drysdale ... due to partner Mark Cox in ... doubles.

...ottram, aged 20, missed ...bledon two years ago because ... school examinations and had ... withdraw early in the cham-...ships last year because of ...illitis. This time he has ...is elbow. He saw an ortho-...ic specialist yesterday and as a ...lt his father said that he ...ht have to withdraw.

... decision will be taken before ...nday's deadline. Mottram was ...tnering Roger Taylor in the ...bles and, if he is forced to ...hdraw, Taylor could well join ... with Cox.

...iss Wade and Mrs King ...ove nearer each other

Virginia Wade, who has rarely ...own such impressive form in ... build-up to Wimbledon, scored ... other fine win yesterday to ...ach the semi-final round of the ...omen's singles at Eastbourne. ...er victim was Pamela Teeguar-...n, of America, whom she beat ...—2, 6—1, in superb fashion.

At the other end of the draw, ...e former Wimbledon champion ...llie Jean King continued to ...ake progress. A trial of strength ...etween her and Miss Wade in ...aturday's final seems more and ...ore likely.

Miss Wade played with confi-...ence and she dominated the ...merican. She won the first set ...rom two-all and the second from ...ne-all and there was little Miss ...eeguarden could do. Olga Morozova, who reached the final of Wimbledon last year, also reached the semi-final round, where she now meets Mrs King.

MEN'S SINGLES: Second round: G. Reid (US) beat C. Dowdeswell (Rhodesia), 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Second round: Miss R. Casals (US) beat Miss M. Tyler, 6—3, 6—3. Third round: Miss H. Anliot (Sweden) beat Miss K. Krantzcke (Australia), 6—2, 7—5; Miss P. Teeguarden (US) beat Miss S. Mappin, 6—1, 6—0; Miss S. V. Wade beat Miss G. Stevens (SA), 6—4, 6—2; Mrs W. L. King (US) beat Miss N. Chmyreva (USSR), 6—2, 7—6; Mrs O. Morozova (USSR) beat Miss S. Barker, 1—6, 6—2, 6—3; Miss G. Coles beat Miss L. Beaven, [illegible]; Miss L. Boshoff (SA) beat Miss A. Kiyomura (US), [illegible]. Fourth round: Miss S. V. Wade beat Miss P. Teeguarden (US), 6—2, 6—1; Mrs W. L. King (US) beat Miss L. Boshoff (SA), [illegible]; Miss L. Hunt (Australia) beat Miss R. Casals (US), 6—4, 9—8; Mrs O. Morozova (USSR) beat Miss G. Coles, 9—7, [illegible].

Evening racing

Hamilton Park

7.0: 1. James Three (5-1); 2. Black Fire (5-1); 3. Crotsette [illegible]. 14 ran. Oriolano did not run.
7.25: 1. Offa's Mead (8-1); 2. Royal Darwin (8-1); 3. Grand Attraction (25-1). [illegible] ran. Peace and Quiet [illegible] fav. Daldridge did not run.
7.50: 1. Captain's Wings (2-8); [illegible] Bath Miss (20-1); 3. Regal Tudor (15-2). 7 ran.
8.20: 1. Dutch Martyr (8-1); 2. Nisbet-Anne (12-1); 3. Never Never (17-4 fav). 11 ran. Catwey Island did not run.
8.50: 1. Onward Tsubame (4-1); 2. Starla (10-1); 3. Moral Sound (7-2 fav). 11 ran.
9.20: 1. King's Drum (11-1); 2. I'm All Right Jack (11-2); 3. Chars (20-1). 9 ran. Gypsy Bronze, 7-2 fav. Davadara did not run.

Cricket

Questions likely from the Don in Adelaide

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

So the post-mortem examinations continue on that remarkable match between England and Australia at Headingley on Wednesday; on how so many batsmen came to be dismissed for so few runs when there was so much at stake. What, I wonder, must Sir Donald Bradman be making of it all, back in Adelaide? Four times he played against England at Headingley, scoring 334 in 1930, 304 in 1934, 103 and 16 in 1938 and 33 and 173 not out in 1948.

If asked where he most liked to bat, he would have to give serious consideration to this same ground where, at one time on Wednesday, 16 wickets had fallen for 132 runs. What on earth has happened, he must be asking himself. Can the batting really be so awful, or the bowling really so good, or the groundsmanship really so bad, or the game really so different, as to explain the changing scene?

To take the pitch first. It had been used before, for the match between Australia and Pakistan 10 days earlier. This was a pity, perhaps, but by no means crucial. The bounce was on the low side but again not critically so. More important, I think, was the amount of grass the groundsman had left after mowing. Looking at the pitch before the match one was struck at once by how uncommonly green it was. Much greener than in Bradman's day. To that extent the groundsman gave the faster bowlers an immediate advantage.

Then there was the atmosphere. As during the Test match against Pakistan last year, the sky was heavily overcast. Then, too, the ball swung prodigiously, as balls tend to do more now than they did 30 or 40 years ago. Bowlers work on them more, for one thing; for another, the seam is more pronounced; and lush outfields, the result of modern dressings, allow the ball to keep its shine for longer than it did.

Batting on Wednesday morning was extremely difficult, especially against Gilmour with his natural left-arm swing. On these occasions it is the bowler capable of ducking the ball into the bat who is most effective. When the batsmen play and miss they are likely to be leg-before. Against the bowler moving the ball away from the bat, they can play and miss with impunity, as Arnold found to his despair against Pakistan last year. The fact that Gilmour, by way of variation, ran the ball away to the slips as well, made him that much harder to play.

Coupled with Gilmour's devilish bowling (in different conditions he could take nought for plenty against West Indies at Lord's tomorrow), there were the technical limitations of England's batting. Gilmour's fullish length demanded, I thought, more forward play, bat and pad together. Whether Australia would have fared any better than England had they batted first there is no knowing. Many said not—and against their own Gilmour I doubt whether they would.

Against the England attack, as it was constituted, I am not so sure. Australia, I think, would probably have made more than England, batting first; and England would have made more than they did, batting second. As for "the Don", even in his prime he would have done pretty well to have made 50 against Gilmour, bowling as he did on Wednesday morning.

It was all bitterly disappointing for England, of course. Having rejoiced at the prospect of a moving ball, they were themselves counfounded by it. Australia deserved to win and that is all there is about it. England's next chance of getting level with these Australian bowlers will be at Edgbaston in three weeks' time, with how different a side from Wednesday's we shall have to wait and see.

The two pieces of evidence to emerge from this latest defeat, which may be used in choosing the team for Edgbaston, are the fact that Denness, although England's top scorer, looked as vulnerable against anything short and fast as he did in Australia, and that Snow bowled as well as he has done for a long time. Whether, at the age of 33, Snow can keep it up over a five-day match is another matter. He should be given the chance to try, though, and no doubt will be.

Players agree to loiter on a dreary road

By Peter Marson

BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire, with eight second innings wickets in hand, lead Yorkshire by 21 runs.

Doleful, drab, disappointing, dreary, dismal or dull. All of these adjectives, either singly or strung together, might be used to describe yesterday's cricket, especially that in the day's last period when, at snail's pace, Warwickshire, 98 runs behind on the first innings, spent the last two hours and 45 minutes making 119 runs.

It was as if the players, with no obvious path to success open to them, had unwittingly agreed to a position of stalemate. By now the pitch was slow, grudging, showing neither pace nor bite, as indifferent to batsmen as to bowlers. The batsmen, eschewing risks, would take runs where they could, but only if the bowlers erred in length and line. In these terms the bowlers could and would be reluctant to give much away.

Yorkshire had started the day in a promising position with 104 runs on the board from 47 overs and nine wickets in hand including their redoubtable captain, Boycott, who was ready and eager to begin again. He had made 57 on Wednesday evening and Leadbeater 18. Brown opened the bowling partnered by Perryman, who bowls at medium pace. Warwickshire had had time to contemplate the consequences of a lengthy monologue from Boycott, when, unexpectedly, Boycott dropped into Brown's lap by way of a neat catch by Abberley at first slip.

The morning was overcast and the wind as boisterous as it had been on the first day and Brown and Perryman proved to be just as difficult to play now as had been Robinson and Cooper. Moreover, Brown's greater pace and his ability to get the ball to lift made him a definite threat. Add to that the fact that Yorkshire's shepherd had left his sheep, and their meandering could be understood. It was a pity later on, though, when the time had come to break into a trot and head for home, that beyond the instinct and invention that is in Stevenson, Yorkshire continued to dally.

Brown and Perryman bowled excellently throughout the first hour and 25 minutes of the morning.

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings, 158
Second Innings
R. N. Abberley, l-b-w, b Robinson .. 8
J. Whitehouse, c Robinson, b Carrick .. 24
K. D. Smith, not out .. 55
M. J. K. Smith, not out .. 27
Extras (w 1, n-b 1, l-b 2, b 1) .. 5
Total (2 wkts) .. 119
G. W. Humpage, E. E. Hemmings, P. Oliver, W. A. Bourne, D. J. Brown, S. P. Perryman, P. J. Lewington to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—16, 2—67.

YORKSHIRE: First Innings
G. Boycott, c Abberley, b Brown .. 66
R. G. Lumb, c Humpage, b Perryman .. 26
B. Leadbeater, c Whitehouse, b Perryman .. 24
J. H. Hampshire, c Humpage, b Brown .. 5
A. Sidebottom, c Humpage, b Bourne .. 23
D. L. Bairstow, b Hemmings .. 20
G. B. Stevenson, c Perryman, b Hemmings .. 30
P. Carrick, c Whitehouse, b Lewington .. 11
H. P. Cooper, b Bourne .. 10
G. A. Cope, not out .. 15
A. L. Robinson, not out .. 6
Extras (b 9, l-b 9, w 1) .. 19
Total (9 wkts, 114 overs) .. 256
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—68, 2—118, 3—124, 4—124, 5—164, 6—189, 7—210, 8—223, 9—242.
BOWLING: Brown, 27—9—53—2; Bourne, 24—6—46—2; Perryman, 25—7—48—2; Hemmings, 26—4—62—2; Lewington, 12—4—28—1.
Bonus points: Warwickshire 4, Yorkshire 6.
Umpires: A. E. G. Rhodes and D. Oslear.

Middlesex caught at the point of safety

By Gerry Harrison

OLD TRAFFORD: Middlesex with seven second innings wickets in hand, are 34 runs behind Lancashire.

Three wickets for four runs in the last quarter of an hour of play, two of them to brilliant catches, have put Lancashire into a powerful position. For a nasty, bruising hour Smith and Barlow survived the combined attacks of Lee, Shuttleworth and Ratcliffe on a wicket which was unpredictable and will keep some of its terrors for the final day.

At the point where safety for Middlesex seemed around the corner, their resistance cracked. A diving catch by Simmons removed Smith who had offered one chance before he had scored. The night watchman, Lamb, was superbly held at point by Kennedy and then Barlow gave a simple chance to Lloyd at first slip. Middlesex are now left with large problems.

Both openers were battered by Lancashire's opening bowlers and in the light of their experiences, the innings of Lloyd looked better than it did at the time. Eighty-four in 83 overs, or in four and a quarter hours, which ever currency is preferable, is heavy going. Selvey had had him groping more than once as he chipped away at his labour. Yet he stuck to it manfully, occasionally throwing off the shackles of worry and responsibility and has performed an excellent service for his side.

On the other hand, Reidy's contribution was a shaft of sunlight on a cool and cloudy day. This 22-year-old, built on the sturdy lines of someone who packs away the groceries, put considerable meat into the play. His first scoring shot was a cover drive off Selvey and during his 95 minutes at the wicket he mixed aggression with caution on a wicket which had by no means finished its tricks. His hook off Lamb put up the 50 partnership but his best shot was a straight six off Titmus after the old campaigner and Edmonds had caused him one or two problems. A mishook off Titmus ended it all.

Lloyd went four overs later and thereafter the struggle for runs was not a pretty sight as Selvey demonstrated the wicket's characteristics. Engineer laboured an hour for 16, Abrahams 80 minutes for 10 and Hughes lasted only four balls. Lloyd decided to put the heat on Middlesex. So after losing 100 minutes batting through rain, Lancashire were left with a lead of 78 runs which could still be plenty.



David Lloyd: an innings built on cautious responsibility

MIDDLESEX: First Innings 1[illegible] ([illegible] overs: K. Shuttleworth 4 for 7[illegible]; P. Lee 4 for 46)
Second Innings
W. J. Smith, c Simmons, b Ratcliffe .. 21
G. D. Barlow, c Lloyd, b Lee .. 8
T. M. Lamb, c Kennedy, b Lee .. 0
J. M. Brearley, not out .. [illegible]
N. G. Featherstone, not out .. [illegible]
Extras (b 1, n-b 3) .. 4
Total (3 wkts) .. [illegible]
[illegible] Radley, H. A. Gomes, [illegible], P. H. Edmonds, F. J. Titmus, M. W. W. Selvey to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—29, 2—30, 3—[illegible].

LANCASHIRE: First Innings
D. Lloyd, c Brearley, b Selvey .. 84
A. Kennedy, c Featherstone, b Selvey .. 21
[illegible] Pilling, l-b-w, b Lamb .. 21
B. W. Reidy, c Selvey, b Titmus .. [illegible]
F. M. Engineer, c and b Lamb .. 16
J. Abrahams, c Radley, b Selvey .. 10
J. Simmons, not out .. [illegible]
D. P. Hughes, c Edmonds, b [illegible] .. 0
Extras (b 1, l-b 4, n-b 6) .. 11
Total (7 wkts dec, 105.4 overs) .. [illegible]
R. M. Ratcliffe, K. Shuttleworth, P. Lee did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—72, 2—107, [illegible], 7—237.
BOWLING: Selvey, 39.5—11—82—4; Lamb, 30—8—60—2; Gomes, 18—4—[illegible]—0; Titmus, 11—3—26—1; Edmonds, [illegible].
Bonus points: Lancashire 6, Middlesex 3.
Umpires: C. G. Pepper and A. G. T. Whitehead.

Innings that would not take wing

By Alan Gibson

SWANSEA: Glamorgan, with one first innings wicket in hand, are 69 runs behind Kent.

It wa a damp and drizzly day, though not in itself disagreeable after the heatwave. I share the view of Muggeridge that there is a lot to be said for our mixed climate. The weather did not, however, help the cricketers, what with interruptions and a wet ball and a slippery outfield and poor light. The pitch took the showers well, though it was obviously not so easy for batting as it had been on Wednesday, when Kent scored 326 for five and Glamorgan 35 for no wicket.

The Glamorgan innings was a little like those early aeroplanes worked by pedals: impressive as they gathered speed, but never getting more than a few feet above the ground. The batsmen kept getting out just as they were settling in. The first four of them scored no less than 22 and no more than 31. The innings to take the eye, of course, was Majid's. He was missed in the slips, first ball, by a Venerable Personage, whose identity I cannot bring myself to reveal (though I offer the clue that he scored 73 on Wednesday). After that Majid played some strokes of power and beauty, none better than his cover drives, although when I have seen him recently he has been scoring most of his runs on the leg side.

I was taking a deep breath for a powerful bit of description, and the bowlers were doubtless doing the same, when he was out. The drizzle may have confused my vision, but it looked to me as if the master was trying to cut a half volley. The Venerable Personage gave a quite unvenerable skip of relief.

Majid's wicket was the fifth to fall, at 147, in the 46th over. It was a question, for a while, whether Glamorgan would save the follow-on. Ellis and Eifion Jones avoided this, though once again the partnership fell just as it was beginning to flutter. Ellis, a Welshman, 25 years old, born in Llandudno, played well. A couple of years ago Tony Lewis told me that Ellis was going to become a solid, middle-order batsman, a type of which we do not have too many, and the young man confirmed it by his application to the task yesterday.

Kent have a good chance of winning the match if there is a full day's play today. After the rain the pitch is likely to be tricky on the last afternoon. They would no doubt be happier if Underwood was in their side. They did not bowl or field badly yesterday, yet there were times when they looked a little flustered and short of ideas. They can hardly be criticized for this in their present reduced state. The Venerable Personage was not, I am sure, displeased with them.

KENT: First Innings, 326 for 5 dec (G. W. Johnson 142, M. C. Cowdrey 75).

GLAMORGAN: First Innings
A. Jones, c Topley, b Jarvis .. 20
A. L. Jones, c Nicholls, b Elms .. 31
R. C. Davis, b Shepherd .. [illegible]
Majid Khan, b Hills .. [illegible]
M. J. Llewellyn, b Elms .. 31
R. P. Ellis, c Nicholls, b Topley .. 18
E. W. Jones, c Nicholls, b Jarvis .. 30
J. W. Solanky, c Cowdrey, b Hills .. 15
M. A. Nash, not out .. 8
A. E. Cordle, b Hills .. 10
G. D. Armstrong, not out .. 14
Extras (b 2, l-b 5, w 1, n-b 8) .. 16
Total (9 wkts, 91 overs) .. 257
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—55, 2—87, 3—100, 4—133, 5—147, [illegible], 7—218, 8—218, 9—237.
Bonus points (to date): Glamorgan 5, Kent 8.
Umpires: D. G. L. Evans and P. B. Wight.

Worcester v Northants

AT WORCESTER

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings, 311 for 5 (R. T. Virgin 108, D. S. Steele 102, Mushtaq Mohammad 54).
Second Innings
R. T. Virgin, c Wilcock, b Imran .. 59
A. Tait, b D'Oliveira .. 51
D. S. Steele, not out .. 67
Mushtaq Mohammad, c Inchmore, b D'Oliveira .. 6
P. Willey, c D'Oliveira, b Gifford .. 7
G. Cook, not out .. 8
Extras (b 2, l-b 8, n-b 5) .. 15
Total (4 wkts dec) .. 213
G. Sharp, Sarfraz Nawaz, R. M. H. Cottam, B. S. Bedi, J. C. J. Dye did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—103, 2—147, 3—154, 4—200.
BOWLING: Brain, 6—0—20—0; Cumbes, 7—1—26—0; Inchmore, 13—[illegible]—43—0; Imran Khan, 12—[illegible]—1; Gifford, 16—3—36—1; D'Oliveira, 16—1—48—2.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings
J. A. Ormrod, b Sarfraz .. 0
K. W. Wilkinson, l-b-w, b Dye .. 4
G. R. Cass, c Dye, b Cottam .. 25
E. J. O. Hemsley, c Cook, b Bedi .. 25
B. L. D'Oliveira, b Sarfraz .. 33
Imran Khan, c Steele, b Bedi .. [illegible]
H. G. Wilcock, c Virgin, b Bedi .. [illegible]
J. D. Inchmore, l-b-w, b Sarfraz .. 13
N. Gifford, b Bedi .. 0
B. M. Brain, c Steele, b Sarfraz .. 0
J. Cumbes, not out .. 0
Extras (l-b 5, w 2, n-b 4) .. 11
Total (59.1 overs) .. 161
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—22, 3—54, 4—72, 5—80, 6—131, 7—137, 8—158, 9—161, 10—161.
BOWLING: Sarfraz, 12.1—3—42—4; Dye, 13—5—24—1; Bedi, 24—13—35—4; Cottam, 7—1—32—1; Mushtaq, 3—1—17—0.
Second Innings
J. A. Ormrod, c Mushtaq, b Sarfraz .. 0
K. W. Wilkinson, b Sarfraz .. 11
G. R. Cass, not out .. 7
E. J. O. Hemsley, l-b-w, b Dye .. 3
B. L. D'Oliveira, c Virgin, b Bedi .. 7
B. M. Brain, not out .. 0
Extras (l-b 1, w 1, n-b 3) .. 5
Total (4 wkts) .. 41
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—14, 3—22, 4—37.
Bonus points: Worcestershire 3, Northamptonshire 8.
Umpires: K. E. Palmer and H. Horton.

Notts v Sussex

AT NOTTINGHAM

Nottinghamshire (18pts) beat Sussex (2) by an innings and 15 runs.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings, 326 for 6 (M. J. Harris 110, B. Hassan 54, C. E. B. Rice 92).

SUSSEX: First Innings
G. A. Greenidge, c Hassan, b Stead .. 20
J. R. T. Barclay, l-b-w, b Stead .. 2
M. J. J. Faber, b Stead .. 0
P. J. Graves, c Harris, b Wilkinson .. 2
A. E. W. Parsons, l-b-w, b Stead .. 0
J. J. Groome, l-b-w, b Stead .. 0
R. P. T. Marshall, c Rice, b Wilkinson .. 37
A. W. Mansell, c Rice, b Latchman .. 35
C. E. Waller, not out .. 23
J. Spencer, c Rice, b Latchman .. 0
S. J. Still, c and b Latchman .. 0
Extras (l-b 5) .. 5
Total (57.4 overs) .. 124
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—11, 2—11, 3—16, 4—17, 5—19, 6—34, 7—72, 8—119, 9—122, 10—124.
BOWLING: Stead, 20—3—43—5; Latchman, 9.4—[illegible]—25—3; Wilkinson, 14—5—31—2; Rice, 10—3—27—0; White, 4—1—5—0.
Second Innings
G. A. Greenidge, c Harris, b Wilkinson .. 17
J. R. T. Barclay, lbw, b Stead .. 6
M. J. J. Faber, c Hassan, b Wilkinson .. 20
P. J. Graves, b White .. 36
A. E. W. Parsons, lbw, b Latchman .. 13
J. J. Groome, b Latchman .. 31
A. W. Mansell, c Stead, b Rice .. 13
C. E. Waller, not out .. 11
R. P. T. Marshall, c Wilkinson, b Latchman .. 2
J. Spencer, c and b Latchman .. 18
S. J. Still, c Rice, b White .. 6
Extras (b 9, l-b 1, w 5) .. 15
Total .. 187
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—18, 2—38, 3—49, 4—53, 5—105, 6—141, 7—141, 8—149, 9—180, 10—187.
BOWLING: Rice, 11—6—14—1; Wilkinson, 10—[illegible]; Stead, 11—4—23—1; Birch, [illegible]—12—0; White, 17.5—7—38—2; Latchman, 15—5—61—4.
Umpires: R. Aspinall and P. Pachford.

Sarfraz soon takes control

Worcestershire made a poor start when they were set a hard target of 364 in just over seven hours by Northamptonshire at Worcester yesterday. Sarfraz Nawaz took two wickets in his first three overs and by the close Worcestershire had reached 41 for four wickets after 70 minutes batting.

Northamptonshire's advantage had been developed in the morning when Sarfraz (four for 42) and Bedi (four for 35) ended Worcestershire's first innings for 161. They declined to enforce the follow-on and scored quickly to reach a declaration at 213 for four. Virgin (59) and Tait (51) had an opening partnership of 103 and Steele was 67 not out at the end.

Leicester

Illingworth and Roger Tolchard helped Leicestershire to a formidable lead of 322 over Somerset with a sparkling century partnership in 69 minutes.

They hammered the Somerset attack after four wickets had gone down for 63, and at the close they were well placed at 203 for five with Tolchard 75 not out.

Higgs, the Leicestershire fast bowler, had taken six for 62 to help shoot out Somerset for only 197 and a lead of 119. His figures included a brilliant spell of four for nine in four overs. He then took an excellent catch at slip off Balderstone to dismiss the stubborn Close, as five wickets fell for only 13 runs.

Nottingham

Nottinghamshire ended a dismal record by beating Sussex inside two days at Trent Bridge for their first championship win for 12 months. They bowled out Sussex for 124 and 187 to win by an innings and 15 runs.

Second XI competition

CROUCH END: Essex II, 158 and 170 for 6 dec (R. M. O. Cooke 77, S. Plumbe 50); Middlesex II, 83 and 227 for 3 (M. J. Vernon 76, S. Wright 50). Middlesex II won by seven wickets.

LUTTERWORTH: Leicestershire II, 278 for 5 dec: Glamorgan II, 56 and 160 (G. Richards 59, P. Clift 4 for 60). Leicestershire II won by an innings and 62 runs.

GUILDFORD: Surrey II, 218 and 181 for 5 (D. Owen-Thomas 85 not out); Hampshire II, 261 for 8 dec (N. Pocock 76, N. G. Cowley 52).

BIRMINGHAM: Lancashire II, 317 and 187 for 4 dec (Khan 63, Sullivan 63); Warwickshire II, 169 (A. Arrowsmith 4 for 30, J. Edmonds 4 for 57) and 110 for 5.

Minor Counties

WISBECH: Cambridgeshire, 154 and 175 for 9 dec (P. Holman 86 not out; J. Dale 4 for 54); Lincolnshire, 152 (D. Wing 4 for 30) and 180 for 5 (G. Robinson 94). Lincolnshire won by [illegible]

Today's cricket

BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire v Yorkshire (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Somerset (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).
MANCHESTER: Lancashire v Middlesex (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).
SWANSEA: Glamorgan v Kent (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Northamptonshire (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).

SECOND XI COMPETITION
GUILDFORD: Surrey II v Hampshire II.
BIRMINGHAM (M and B ground): Warwickshire II v Lancashire II.

Under-25 competition

STREET: Somerset, 99 for 8; Gloucestershire, 200 for 2 (N. Cooper 51 not out). Gloucestershire won by eight wickets.

Leicester v Somerset

AT LEICESTER

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings, 316 for 5 (B. Dudleston 126, J. F. Steele 68, B. F. Davison 81 not out).
Second Innings
B. Dudleston, c Jennings, b Jones .. 8
J. F. Steele, l-b-w, b Jones .. 7
J. C. Balderstone, b Breakwell .. 22
B. F. Davison, c Taylor, b Botham .. 16
*R. Illingworth, b Botham .. 46
R. W. Tolchard, not out .. 75
J. Birkenshaw, not out .. 16
Extras (b 1, l-b 4, n-b 8) .. 13
Total (5 wkts) .. 203
G. F. Cross, N. M. McVicker, G. D. McKenzie, K. Higgs to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—11, 2—22, 3—[illegible], 4—63, 5—169.

SOMERSET: First Innings
D. J. S. Taylor, c Illingworth, b Higgs .. 1
B. C. Rose, b McVicker .. [illegible]
P. W. Denning, run out .. 35
P. A. Slocombe, c Tolchard, b Higgs .. 26
*D. B. Close, c Higgs, b Balderstone .. 32
I. T. Botham, c Tolchard, b Higgs .. 0
J. M. Parks, b Higgs .. 3
K. F. Jennings, l-b-w, b Higgs .. 0
D. Breakwell, c Dudleston, b Balderstone .. 10
H. R. Moseley, c Illingworth, b Higgs .. 20
A. A. Jones, not out .. 0
Extras (b 5, l-b 2, n-b 4) .. 11
Total (74.1 overs) .. 197
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—4, 2—77, 3—115, 4—151, 5—154, 6—166, 7—167, 8—167, 9—196, 10—197.
BOWLING: McKenzie, 16—3—48—0; Higgs, 31.1—5—62—6; Illingworth, 6—4—2—0; McVicker, 14—3—41—1; Cross, 6—3—15—0; Balderstone, 11—2—18—2.
Bonus points: Leicestershire 8, Somerset 5.
Umpires: B. J. Meyer and R. Julian.

The greatest all-rounder in cricket history continues to prove a point to himself and his employers

A happy return to the league with bat and ball

While the West Indies do battle with Australia tomorrow at Lord's in the final of the World Cup for the Prudential Trophy, the greatest all rounder in the history of cricket will be displaying his talents against Oldham on a pleasant little ground three miles north of Rochdale.

Sir Garfield St Aubrun Sobers, who many hoped would make this world cup competition his rousing finale to 21 years of Test cricket, is playing instead the part of the professional with the Littleborough club in the Central Lancashire League. For him it is an enjoyable job in the game he loves and needs; for Littleborough it is a distinguished piece of cricketing business enterprise.

So it is not New Zealand, Pakistan and Australia these days but Heywood, Werneth, Milnrow and Walsden. And no regrets either. "It was in my agreement with Littleborough that I could play for the West Indies if required", he said. "The groin injury I have had meant I had to withdraw from the squad. Any cricketer alive would have liked to play in that one but I have no regrets because I have had a good run and I have got a job to do here."

Sobers and league cricket are old friends, of course. Before overseas players flooded into county cricket he had eight happy years in the leagues with Radcliffe (Central Lancashire League) and Norton (North Staffordshire and South Cheshire league). Littleborough with a population of 14,000 might not possess the pull of St John's Wood but only the prejudiced and the ill informed will pursue the Coronation Street tag too far.

In fact, the Hare Hill ground is a green, attractive, well maintained one with facilities which are the focal point of more than cricket in the town. It is a part of the world where fierce competitive cricket was in full swing at the beginning of the century; where failure is more often attributed to "a bloody bad shot" rather than because the ball did something in the air and off the seam; where success is appreciated and talent not hard to find.

"The negotiations to persuade Gary to come here, in competition from a few others, lasted four or five months" said Mr Fred Hamer, the club chairman. "It was not a gamble from our point of view because we already had the money. This is a thriving club with something like 2,000 members. We knew Gary would be an attraction, particularly with the bat and he has always had the reputation of being a good professional and easy to get on with. But there are no mugs in this league and even he cannot carry the side."

Sobers's basic reward is £2,200 and a bonus of £500 if Littleborough win the league or knockout cup from which, in fact, they have recently been eliminated. On top of that he is entitled to a collection if he scores 50 runs or takes a minimum of five wickets for a maximum of 30 runs. One collection per man, that is the rule. In his first match he scored 56 and collected £44.81. At Castleton Moor last week on a cold day in front of a poor crowd, he scored 137 which realized £11.60.

Sobers's Test debut was against England in 1953-54 before he had reached the age of 18 when he was called up to take the place of the injured Valentine. His first appearance for Littleborough was against Rochdale and increased the attendance from an average of 750 to something in the region of 4,000. Among the spectators was the landlady who showed him that special quality of northern hospitality when he first came to England as an 18-year-old.

The basic requirements of the Central Lancashire League are on the same lines, vaguely, as world cup cricket. Each of the 14 sides is allowed one professional. The matches are of 35 eight-ball overs for each team with no over limitation on bowlers; five points for a win if you bowl the other side out in the process, three points if you do not. So in theory, Sir Gary, of the competitive temperament, distinguished bat, quick bowler, wrist spinner, slow left arm bowler and world class fielder is to league cricket what Wilson of the *Wizard* comic was to athletics.

In 1955 the young Sobers hit Lindwall and Miller for 43 in 15 minutes. Last weekend he scored



The occasion is not quite as important as it used to be but the same gifts are on view in a scene not unfamiliar.

137 which included 10 sixes and 13 fours, the last 50 coming in 20 minutes. He then invited the opposition's wicketkeeper to demonstrate his prowess at stumping. The great man then took six for 51. That was his best performance of the season.

So far his performances read: 56, 59, 36, 31, 32, 9, 97 not out, 137; and with the ball he has taken 2—51, 5—70, 3—31, 5—32, 2—24, 3—26 and 6—51. And behind these bare figures is the reason why he is not still gracing first class cricket at the age of 38. An eye injury and a groin strain have troubled him.

"Gary has had some bad luck," said Mr Hamer. "The weekend before last he was not really fit and asked me if we could find a deputy professional. I tried everyone I knew but could not get anyone. I rang Gary back at 11 on the Saturday morning and told him he would have to play if at all possible. He did, scored 97 not out but could not bowl."

Sobers puts it this way: "I am a professional cricketer and if it is at all possible to play I will although I am not 100 per cent. In one-day cricket with plenty of time to recover I can get by at the moment. In a higher grade I could not. It is just a fact of life that you cannot remain 100 per cent fit forever."

Anyone who can count among his Test distinctions a world record score of 365 not out, 26 centuries, 235 wickets and 110 catches has nothing to prove on any cricket square except perhaps to himself and his employers. His values to Littleborough are the obvious ones. The gates have trebled, the bar tills never stop ringing and they have lost twice, once when Sobers was not playing, once when he was out unluckily for nine. Littleborough are second in the league.

Sobers might have captained the West Indies in 39 Test matches and led them to victory against Australia and England in the mid-60s, but he does not have the honour of leading Littleborough today. That distinction goes to the club captain and treasurer, Jack Hunter, and is all part of established league tradition.

Despite 21 seasons playing for Barbados, eight in English league cricket, three in South Australia, seven for Nottinghamshire and 20 years of Tests, he denies that he has played too much cricket. "It is impossible to play too much. If you are a young man and love a sport you cannot wait to get out there. Twelve months a year does not matter. People work all year, why should you not play all year, particularly when if you get a duck you have got a day off whether you want it or not. I have had my share of days off."

But very few offdays and whatever standards Sobers is to be judged by now, those of Lord's, Littleborough, or the village green, 17½p entrance fee to see a flash of his remarkable genius, even if it is against the bottom club in the league, is still superb value for money.

Gerry Harrison

Victoria, the Mother of an Empire

Fourth in an occasional series on women as rulers.

Queen Victoria is the only female monarch whom we can know thoroughly as a person. Her letters and journals, and a number of sympathetic biographies, open her complex and not altogether attractive character to us in a way that contrasts strikingly with her enigmatic predecessors.

It is clear that Victoria was not in the least "Victorian" in the common perjorative sense of that term. She was far more liberal than the most Liberal of her governments, ahead of her time in her attitude to the treatment of animals, racial prejudice, and (where her own children were not concerned) sexual morality.

She expressed sympathy for a German princess who had been seduced by a footman, blaming her family for their harsh, if conventional, treatment of her, and in the year of her Golden Jubilee modified the Court regulations so that divorced women who were innocent parties could be received (this contrasts with Prince Albert's attempt, 50 years earlier, to insist that her bridesmaids must be the daughters of women of good character). She regarded Dreyfus as a "poor martyr", was furious at the term "niggers", and appreciated Indian art before most of her contemporaries saw anything in it but ethnographic curiosities.

Her notorious horror at the idea of women's emancipation has overshadowed her very real sympathy and identification with other women's causes. She saw no reason for suffering in childbirth and, although her own confinements were easy, was one of the first to make use of chloroform in the face of general disapprobation. Ecstatic in her own marriage, she yet felt that women were in general exploited by men, and showed little sign of succumbing to the cant of the dual standard of sexual morality. While no supporter of unsuitable matches, she placed the promise of domestic happiness far above political alliance in the marriages she furthered for her children and grandchildren, and expressed disgust at forced marriages, where there was discrepancy of age and temperament. She was emotional, hot-tempered, prejudiced, opinionated, and stubborn.

All this ill accords with the generally received image—or rather images—of her. The child called from her mother's bedroom to be Queen of England seems to have changed without transitional stages to the black-beetle matriarch, mourning without pause for the husband of her youth (Albert and Victoria were both 42 when he died). It accords no better with her contemporaries' presentation of her to themselves and to posterity—the paintings of the pure young Queen in white at her first Privy Council (in fact she was wearing black in mourning for her uncle); the doting wife and mother, surrounded by her family; the massive Empress, globular in stone in all the cities of her Empire.

In the nineteenth century the general attitude to women was Miltonic—"He for God only, she for God in him". Subordinated to their families until marriage, and then to their husbands, they were constantly exhorted to cherish, love, honour and obey their masters. Woman's place was in the home; the Victorians were the first people to celebrate the joys of the domestic hearth, be it ever so humble.

Once in the home, woman ruled. The worlds of men and women were separate, the *world of men superior*; but a woman might be "the Angel in the house", the Queen of her garden (in Ruskin's concept) as the King was king of his treasury: a being supreme in her territory, unsullied by the sordid concerns of man's business in the world, a fit mother for his children, able to provide him with spiritual refreshment from the fountain of her irrational purity.

The Victorians are often accused of reducing their women to the status of children, but in fact they saw their highest role as motherhood—in *David Copperfield* the comparative worth of David's two wives is indicated by the fact that Dora dies in childbirth while Agnes becomes the mother of *David's children*.

The belief that women must be kept separate from the sordid and corrupting business of the world (which Victoria fully shared, and which explains the apparent inconsistency of her simultaneous support of the energetic Miss Nightingale and opposition to female emancipation—tending the sick was an *appropriate occupation*; involvement in politics was not) was clearly incompatible with Victoria's role as head of the nation, which must involve her in the contamination of worldly business. Since it was acceptable for woman to rule as mother, and to provide spiritual inspiration as wife, Victoria was presented as the wife and mother of her people, the Empire eventually becoming her nursery; the belief that the English stood in a quasi-paternal relationship to other races, of course, reinforced this.

It is the triumph of Victorian propaganda that we should still receive *this* image. Victoria, delighted though she was with the title "Empress", was more of an earth-mother, an up-dated Triple Goddess (Tennyson gives her three aspects). She herself seems to have chosen to stress her matriarchal, rather than her monarchical role: in her Golden Jubilee procession she insisted on wearing a (hideous) bonnet rather than the expected crown. The idea of her 372,000,000 subjects worshipping the "Great White Mother" is not entirely a myth; a myth was worshipped, but the worship took place. Victoria herself, as her letters show, felt maternal to her subjects; and she was not a woman who easily felt maternal to her own children.

The popular acceptance of Victoria as a mother to her people



started surprisingly early in her reign, long before she had become a matriarch in fact, mother or mother-in-law to most European royalty. A ballad of 1837 proclaims "Although she is of early years, She is possess'd of tender cares, To wipe away the orphans' tears, While she is Queen of England". It was a role she found congenial. Her marital happiness stemmed at least partly from the fact that in Albert (who seems to have taken himself at her estimate) she found the morally and intellectually superior male for which the early death of her father gave her a psychological need; throughout her life she seems to have found most sympathetic those men with whom she could fall into an archetypal male/female relationship: daughter to Melbourne, mistress to Disraeli. A child of her age, she saw her highest role as Mother, and it is difficult to *know whether, like Elizabeth I*, she consciously fostered her public role.

There are some interesting indications of this; the bonnet is one. The exposure given to the fertile and domestic aspects of the Royal Family, in portraits, and in Victoria's own publication of extracts from her journals, is another. Her relationship with Gladstone may be a third. "Gladstone treats the Queen like a public department; I treat her like a woman", said Disraeli. Gladstone was right about what the Queen was, as a political fact; wrong about how she was presented, by and to herself, and by and to her people. May not some of her hostility have come from Gladstone's refusal to fall into social patterns which she knew to be appropriate?

Whether consciously or not, Victoria was outstandingly successful in projecting an image that was in harmony with the reality of her life and the feelings of her age. Mother to her people, she had nine children; "Angel in the Empire", she was an adoring, and adored, wife. In her progress from innocent girl to inconsolable widow, she fell at each stage into the pattern of what her age thought a woman should be. But one should never forget Bismarck's comment: "That was a woman! One could do business with her!"

Jean Wilson

Dr Wilson is a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

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Keeping the fans happy

Next time you read of 10,000 girls besieging the Bay City Rollers reflect on one thing: They are in very good company. There are doctors, clergymen, an assortment of barristers—at least one of whom is a QC—and teachers who have one thing in common with the screaming horde of girls. They are all members of fan clubs.

Not, it must be emphasized, members of the Rollers club or even supporters of the Osmonds, but subscription-paying fans of entertainers—some of whom have not made a live performance in years, many (to adapt the vernacular of Broadway) now busy watching the takings at the big box office in the sky.

The most active fan club members belong to the Al Jolson Society. Jolson died a quarter of a century ago, but hardly a day goes by without someone playing a Jolson record on the radio—quite likely as a result of a bombardment from the society.

It is this group that boasts the QC and the clergyman. There are perhaps a thousand British members in the society—more than in the American branches—who get together for a yearly teach-in about their hero, show his films, play his records and hold learned discussions about the time he first sang *April Showers*. They will tell you to the day and name the theatre. But there is nothing morbid about the organization. Its secretary, 41-year-old Mr Dennis Sykes, legal adviser to a hospital group, says: "We're not following a cult, simply enjoying the work of the world's greatest entertainer."

Members of the Judy Garland Club—"We don't call it a *fan* club", Organizer Mrs Gwen Potter says—are equally committed to the subject of their adoration, whom they always call simply "Judy". Like the Jolson group they pay about £1 a year, have the same sore of get-togethers and receive two magazines, one in spring, the other in autumn. Like them, they show films, play records, exchange tapes.

"But we don't do what the Doris Day Club got into hot water doing a little while ago—they taped rare gramophone records and sent them out to their members. The Performing Rights Society didn't like that."

The Judy Garland enthusiasts—I did promise not to call them fans—also boast a gaggle of professional people in their membership and they like talking about *them*. "*So much has been written about* Judy's following among homosexuals that we like to show it is not the whole picture", Mrs Potter says. For reasons never properly explained there was always a large homosexual audience at Garland performances. In recent years the image has become magnified, and it tends to rankle.

Equally upsetting to any club organizer, apparently, is the image of the fanatic. "The ones with the petty jealousies, who have to have every picture ever taken of Judy and every song she ever sang, they're a bit sick", Mrs Potter says. There are even some who hire films and snip out entire sequences.

Other fan club organizers echo those sentiments. "You can't be a fanatic and run a club", says Mrs Maureen Street, who supervises the 118,000 members of the Osmonds Fan Club. She has five helpers and herself earns "about the same as a good secretary". To the 118,000 she sends out posters and books, incribed photographs, stickers, a biography of the group, and instructions on how to nominate the Osmonds for awards. This year the club was chosen as fan club of the year by a pop paper.

Her members—most of them aged about 14 and 15—are the natural heirs to the kids who went crazy over the Beatles and *Rolling Stones* and, *through the generations*, back to the Bobby Soxers who cheered the young Frank Sinatra.

It is all much more organized than it was a generation ago—and Mrs Street brings to the Osmonds the experience of having previously run two other fan clubs. She says the singing family is grateful for her efforts. It ought to be. Fan clubs provide the only known example of consumers actually paying to advertise a commercial *product*.

But the kind of support given to the 80p-a-year subscribers to the Osmonds club is not exactly mirrored by Elvis Presley in his reaction to his fans. At one time he had 4,000 fan clubs in the United States alone, and did not acknowledge any of them. The British club was registered at the Board of Trade in 1956 by two people operating from a house in Mayfair, who were known only as Jeannie and Doug. No one has heard of either for years. Now the man in charge is 30-year-old Mr Brian (Todd) Slaughter, a journalist from Loughborough. He says he has 12,000 members who also pay £1 a year. For their money they get six magazines, subscribe to the Elvis Presley Guide Dog for the Blind appeal, and have the chance of paying for a trip to meet Elvis at his home in Memphis, Tennessee.

"They meet Elvis, but they don't discuss the club", Mr Slaughter says. "They see *him like anyone else—they queue up* outside his room, go in for a couple of minutes, shake his hand and go out again."

Michael Freedland

Pinta trouble for the people who cannot stomach milk

"Drinka pinta milka day" proclaim the posters, confident in the assumption that milk is the best of foods: yet for most of the world's population a pint of milk is likely to cause indigestion and stomach cramps, flatulence, and bowel upsets.

Milk contains protein, fat, and a sugar, lactose, which is found in no other foodstuff. Digestion and absorption of lactose *require a specific enzyme, lactase, present in* the intestinal lining of newborn human babies and indeed all newborn mammals. For some reason as yet unexplained, however, lactase disappears from the intestinal cells of most growing children (and animals) so that few adults can digest or absorb milk sugar. The lactose passes through the intestine undigested to reach the lower bowel, where it is fermented into gas and acid, causing discomfort, dis*tension, and* diarrhoea.

Why, then, has milk earned its reputation as a good food? The answer is simple: in Britain and the rest of northern Europe this adult inability to digest milk is rare; the pale-skinned races are the exception to the general rule. An absence of intestinal lactase is characteristic of adults of the black, brown, and yellow races, but alactasia is found in only 10 per cent of Scandinavians, Dutch, Germans, and British. Further south in Europe the picture changes, and many Italians and Greeks are lactase-deficient, and the enzyme is absent in more than 80 per cent of Africans—and black Americans of African descent.

When living in a community with European culture and diet, individuals with alactasia may not realize that their recurrent discomfort after meals is due to milk intolerance. A recent study in a hospital in Baltimore, US, showed that while three-quarters of a group of black patients with alactasia knew that a glass of milk upset their digestion, the rest did not. All had been given milk as part of their hospital diet—no one had thought to question its value as an invalid food. No one knows how much vague indigestion and discomfort in otherwise healthy adults is attributable to unrecognized milk intolerance.

The racial differences in the ability to digest milk were discovered less than 10 years ago, and ever since there has been scientific speculation about their cause. Differences in diet in different cultures cannot be the whole answer; for while north Europeans have domesticated cattle and relied on milk for a substantial amount of their food intake for the past 10,000 years, cattle are domesticated in other parts of the world, too. However, herdsmen in Asia and Africa rarely drink raw milk in the same way as Europeans: generally they have found techniques to rid milk of much of its lactose while preserving the protein and fat by converting their milk into cheese, yoghourt, kumyss, ghee, kefir, and similar products.

The ability to digest lactose is passed on from parent to child, and its high incidence among Europeans should in theory be explicable in terms of evolution by natural selection. Two German geneticists, Dr Gebhard Flatz and Dr Hans Werner Rotthauwe have suggested that lactose tolerance is an adaptation to the climatic conditions of northern Europe. An average diet in northern countries may be short of several essential nutrients, and one of the most important is vitamin D. Vitamin D is unique among vitamins, for it can be made within the body as a result of the action of sunlight on the skin, so that dietary deficiency becomes a problem only in those parts of the world where sunshine is scarce. Lack of vitamin D leads to lack of calcium in the bones and the diseases of rickets and osteomalacia; and in a primitive society the bony deformities caused by these diseases can result in women dying during childbirth. There is strong evidence, for example, that the Norse colony in Greenland was depleted by bone disease due to vitamin D deficiency.

The depigmentation of the European skin is one evolutionary attempt to over*come lack of vitamin D*, for a pale skin is more efficient in synthesising the vitamin from the weak sunlight north the river Scheldc. To some extent lactose duplicates the action of Vitamin D by enhancing the absorption of calcium from food; so that in conditions of marginal vitamin D deficiency, teenage children and adults who could drink and digest milk—with its high calcium content—would be less likely to develop bone disease. This evolutionary advantage probably explains *the high proportion* of Europeans who retain the intestinal enzyme throughout the lifespans.

Milk, then, seems to be nature's food for babies but a natural food for adults only in northern Europe and those parts of the world settled by northern Europeans. It is neither culturally nor biologically acceptable to the vast majority of peoples. The rejection of dried milk supplied by aid programmes—*it was used to* whitewash houses in South America, for example—has resulted from its unfamiliarity rather than its indigestibility; but the fact remains that it is unsuitable as a food for most adults outside Europe.

Dried milk is an invaluable food in that it is cheap, nutritious, and easily packed and transported; but its role is limited in feeding the growing population of a hungry world.

Dr Tony Smith

Our Medical Correspondent

Law Report June 19 1975

Court of Appeal

No jurisdiction to hear costs taxation appeal

In re an Order for Costs out of Central Funds (F. A. R. Bennion)

Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Waller and Mr Justice Kilner Brown

The Court of Appeal held that it had no jurisdiction to grant Mr Francis Bennion leave to appeal to their Lordships' court against the order for taxation made in his favour by the Central Criminal Court following his successful private prosecution of Mr Peter Hain for conspiracy in connexion with South African sporting tours.

The trial judge (Judge Gillis, QC) had made an order that the prosecution's costs should be paid out of central funds, pursuant to section 3 of the Costs in Criminal Cases Act, 1973, subsection (3) of which provides: "The costs payable out of central funds . . . shall be such sums as appear to the Crown Court reasonably sufficient—(a) to compensate the prosecutor . . . for the expenses properly incurred by him in carrying on the proceedings. . . ."

The Criminal Appeal Act, 1966, as amended, provides by section 1: "(2) The Court of Appeal shall consist of two divisions, namely—(a) the civil division . . . (b) the criminal division which shall, subject to any such rules, exercise—(i) all jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal under Parts I and II of the Criminal Appeal Act, 1968; and (ii) all other jurisdiction which was that of the Court of Criminal Appeal immediately before it ceased to exist (including the jurisdiction to order the issue of writs of venire de novo)."

Mr Bennion in person; Mr Harry Woolf as amicus curiae.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that Mr Bennion moved for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeal against the taxation of costs in his favour in the Central Criminal Court arising out of the successful prosecution of Mr Hain, with Mr Bennion himself as the private prosecutor. The trial judge had made the costs order in Mr Bennion's favour pursuant to section 3 of the Costs in Criminal Cases Act. The Act contemplated that the Crown Court would assess the costs.

Supplementary to that it was provided by the South East Circuit Practice Direction No 3 of 1973 (which applied to that circuit only) that "In criminal proceedings in the absence of rules governing appeals from decisions of the taxing officer of the court an appeal lies to the court. Accordingly, until rules are made relating to costs payable out of Central Funds by virtue of section 47 of the Courts Act, 1971, the following procedure is to be adopted in all Crown Courts within the [SE circuit]: 1. The Chief Taxing Master of the Supreme Court will hear appeals from Crown Court taxing officers and advise the Presiding Judge. . . . 3. The decision of the Presiding Judge will be communicated to the parties."

Mr Bennion's solicitors put forward a figure for costs of over £29,000. Additionally Mr Bennion regarded himself to be entitled to two sums each in excess of £4,000 which he had incurred in the preparation of the case. The taxing officer assessed his costs at £11,000.

Mr Bennion appealed to the Chief Taxing Master, who held a hearing at which the items were carefully considered. The matter was referred to Mr Justice Melford Stevenson, as a presiding judge of the South East Circuit, who allowed £20,000 as representing the costs to be allowed.

Now Mr Bennion sought to appeal to the Court of Appeal. The question was one of jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal, Criminal Division, was derived from section 1 of the Criminal Appeal Act, 1966, as amended. The reference to "all jurisdiction . . . under . . . the [1968 Act]" was a reference to the court's normal jurisdiction to hear appeals against conviction and sentence following trials on indictment. There was no right for the prosecutor to appeal; the defendant could appeal against conviction and sentence.

Mr Bennion said that there was jurisdiction because the court had "inherent power". There was such power because the Court of Appeal was a superior court and a characteristic of superior courts was that they had powers of supervision; *the Court of Appeal's main* function being the hearing of appeals, it could supervise Crown Courts. The difficulty, however, was that the Crown Court itself was a superior court of record.

Mr Bennion said that he derived support from the fact that once it was recognized that the Court of Appeal had powers to issue Practice Directions to the Crown Courts, then the Court of Appeal was in effect recognizing its authority to supervise the Crown Courts. That argument was not helpful. Practice Directions were: (1) directions indicating to the trial courts the approach to discretionary powers; they indicated matters of principle; (2) they indicated errors of law common in different parts of the country to which attention had to be drawn. There was nothing to show that the Court of Appeal exercised general supervisory powers over Crown Courts.

The matter was put beyond doubt by *R v Jeffries* ([1969] 1 QB 120) and, more especially, in *R v Collins* ([1970] 1 QB 710), where the Court of Appeal held that it had no inherent power to deal with interlocutory appeals.

In *R v Smith (Martin)* ([1974] 2 WLR 495), an unusual case where the Crown Court ordered solicitors to pay costs of an adjournment on the basis that they were neglectful, the Master of the Rolls gave a detailed analysis as to why solicitors could not appeal. He made it clear that the Court of Appeal, Civil Division, could not deal with it because the power to do so did not appear among the powers conferred by the Acts.

His Lordship thought that it was remarkable that such progress had been made over the years without the difficulty of appeals from taxation of costs *coming to light. It was high time* that questions of taxation of prosecution costs be carefully considered. The days were past when they could be brushed aside. There must be protection by a proper system of appeal. Their Lordships were gratified to hear that draft regulations were already in hand under section 17(2) of the 1973 Act.

There was no alternative but to refuse leave to hear Mr Bennion's appeal.

Solicitors: Treasury Solicitor.

Financial commitments on matrimonial property

Earley v Earley

Before Lord Justice Cairns, Lord Justice Scarman and Sir Gordon Willmer

[Judgment delivered June 18]

The shares of a husband and wife in the equity of property jointly owned by them should be calculated by reference not only to their cash payments in acquiring it, but also to their financial commitments and burdens in respect of it.

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by Mr Gregory Leonard Earley, of Shakespeare Avenue, Portswood, Southampton, from an order of Judge Lee QC, at Southampton County Court, that his interest in the matrimonial home be extinguished on the payment of £200 to him by his wife, Mrs Susan Frances Earley, of Moreton Park Road, Bideford, Devon.

Mr David Griffiths for the husband; Mr Michael Fauvelle for the wife.

LORD JUSTICE CAIRNS said that the marriage between the husband, aged 31, and the wife, aged 24, was brief. They became engaged in 1971 and married in June, 1972. In the September they were at loggerheads and separated. They attempted a reconciliation, and in October, while still living apart, they bought a house, which was conveyed in their joint names. They spent only one night together in the house, in February, 1973, when the husband left. There were no children.

The house cost £5,348. A mortgage loan *of £4,000 was obtained*, repayable in monthly instalments of £33. The balance of the purchase money was provided by loans of £100 and £840 to the couple by the wife's parents and £327 from the wife's savings account to which the husband had contributed £50. The wife had repaid £100 to her parents.

Apart from two mortgage payments made by the husband in October and November, 1972, the wife had been responsible for all the repayments to date. She wished to live in the house and to own it.

By an application under section 17 of the Married Women's Property Act, 1882, the husband claimed to be entitled to half of the equity in the house. Subsequently, in a petition for divorce, the wife claimed the transfer of property order under section 24 of the Matrimonial Causes Act, *1973. The judge dealt with* the two applications together.

The judge based his decision on the spouses' financial contributions to the purchase money. The husband had actually contributed only £116, made up of two mortgage instalments and his share of his wife's savings account. Adding a sum to take account of inflation, the judge decided that the husband was entitled only to £200, and made an order that the wife should pay him that amount in extinction of *his* interest in the house.

It was said for the husband that although the judge said at the start of the judgment that the conduct of either party should not be taken into account, his further comments showed that he had in fact done so.

It was also said, fairly in his Lordship's opinion, that if the husband's entitlement was to be worked out by reference to his contribution, so should the wife's, and on that basis the wife would get much less than the order gave her.

His Lordship thought that the judge approached the matter on a wrong basis. The right approach was not merely to have regard to cash contributions of the spouses but also, as had been suggested by Lord Justice Scarman in argument, to look at their commitments in respect of the property.

The starting point was the date of the applications in November, 1974. At that time the husband was under an obligation to repay £50 to his wife in respect of the £100 loan discharged by her and also to repay half of the £840 loan still outstanding. The approximate contributions of the *spouses in cash and commitments* were, therefore, £500 by the husband and £900 by the wife. That would give the husband 5/14 of the equity of £3,822 (£1,350).

But in his Lordship's view, for various reasons, the husband would be receiving too much if he was given that amount.

It had to be borne in mind that the wife had borne almost entirely the responsibility for the mortgage instalments, that she would continue to do so, and that the house was increasing in value while she kept up the repayments.

Taking all those matters into account, his Lordship thought that a fair sum to which the husband was entitled was £750, and the appeal should be allowed by varying the order accordingly. The husband, however remained liable to meet his commitments to his wife and her parents—which came to £470.

LORD JUSTICE SCARMAN, concurring, said that when a couple acquired a house in equal shares, it was sometimes dangerous to attach too much importance to their cash contributions. It was important to look not only at the cash contributions, but also the commitments accepted by each. It was not possible to work out a fair share for each by an arithmetical process. In the present case the property had not even been sold and before the capital could be *realized*, *substantial* burdens must be discharged. Regard must be had to the undoubted fact that the wife would have the obligation of discharging the repayments and also to the fact that the husband would be getting an immediate cash payment without the house being sold.

However, his Lordship would add that the present case was not one in which conduct was of any importance and the judge should have disregarded it.

Sir Gordon Willmer agreed with both judgments.

Solicitors: Bernard Chill & Axtell, Southampton; Cross & Dickinson, Southampton.

University news

Cambridge

Elections:

TRINITY HALL: The Right Rev R. A. K. Runcie, Bishop of St Albans (*fellow and dean 1956 to 1960*), and Professor R. W. K. Honeycombe, President of Clare Hall (fellow 1966 to 1973), into honorary fellowship.

Professor O. Kahn-Freund, Arthur Goodhart Professor of Legal Science, 1975-76, into a professorial fellowship for the academical year 1975-76. M. Beddow (research fellow of the college) into a staff fellowship in German from October 1 (to be held in conjunction with a college lectureship at St John's College).

Wales

SWANSEA: Professor G. Williams, head of the department of history and Professor J. Burke, professor of physical metallurgy, to be vice-principals from October 1; Dr S. Anglo, senior lecturer in the history of ideas, to be reader.

ENTERTAINMENTS

Also on page 8

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OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN. 240 1911
THE ROYAL OPERA
Tonight, Mon. & Thur. 7.30 Falstaff. Tomor. 6.30 Die Frau ohne Schatten. Wed. 7.30 Così fan tutte. Seats avail. except Wed. Theatre closed Tues.

GLYNDEBOURNE FESTIVAL OPERA until August 6 with the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Today at 5.30 The Cunning Little Vixen (Janacek). Unsold tkts. offered at 2 for the price of 1. Tomorrow & Thurs. at 5.30 The Rake's Progress (Stravinsky) Tkts. at £10.80. For Thurs. Box Office: Glyndebourne, Lewes (Ringmer 812411) & Ibbs & Tillett, 124 Wigmore St. (01-935 1010).

THE ROYAL BALLET AT BATTERSEA PARK. 240 1911. Tonight 7.30. Tomor. 2.30 & 7.30 Swan Lake. Mon. & Thur. 1.30 & 7.30. Tue. & Wed. 7.30 La Fille mal gardée. Standing room only available at 75p from 1½ hours before curtain up.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, Rosebery Ave. 837 1672. Until June 28.
NEDERLANDS DANS THEATER
Tonight 7.30: Viewers, Noble et Sentimentale, An American Beauty Rose Status Quo.

CONCERTS

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL (928 3191) Tonight 7.45 POETRY INTERNATIONAL 75. Patricia Beer (U.K.), Nicolas Guillen (Cuba), Geoffrey Hill (U.K.), Stanley Kunitz (U.S.A.), Robert Lowell (U.S.A.), Atukwei Okai (Ghana).

28th ALDEBURGH FESTIVAL
June 6th-23rd
Booking now: Festival Office, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, IP15 5AX. Tel.: (072-885) 2935.

THEATRES

ALT. INN, 37 Brewer Street, W.1. Lvgs. Tues.-Sun. 8. THE FIRST NIGHT OF PYGMALION. By R. Huggett. Patricia Samuels and Richard Huggett.

ADELPHI THEATRE. 836 7611. Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Thurs. Sat. 3.0
JEAN SIMMONS HERMIONE GINGOLD
JOSS ACKLAND in
A LITTLE NIGHT MUSIC
"Music that ravishes the senses, a show kissed with genius."—Guardian.

ALBERY. 836 3878. Mon. to Fri. 8. Sats. 5 & 8.15. Mat. Thur. 3.
JUDI DENCH DANIEL MASSEY
THE GAY LORD QUEX
With SIAN PHILLIPS
Directed by JOHN GIELGUD

ALDWYCH 836 6404
Return by public demand of Tom Stoppard's award-winning
TRAVESTIES
"Should on no account whatever be missed." Obs. Evenings 7.30. Mat. tmr. & Wed. June 25 at 2.30. Ends July 12. Recorded booking info. 836 5332.

AMBASSADORS. 836 1171. Mon.-Th. 8.15; Fri. 6, 8.15; Sats. 5.30, 8.45. Geoffrey SUMNER Jane DOWNS Terence ALEXANDER Joyce HERON Bill KERR Marguerite HARDIMAN Helen GILL Ray COONEY in London's Hit Comedy
THERE GOES THE BRIDE
Seats £2.50, £2, £1 OR all-inclusive top price theatre ticket plus dinner at a delightful nearby restaurant. £5.50 per head.

AMBASSADORS. Also late-night revue at 11.15 p.m. to 12.15 (All seats £1)
HINGE & BRACKET
SIXTY GLORIOUS MINUTES

APOLLO. 437 2663. Evening 8.0. Mats. Thurs. 3.0. Sats. 5.0 & 8.30.
MARGARET LEIGHTON ALEC GUINNESS
A FAMILY & A FORTUNE

ARTS Theatre Club. 836 3334. Great Newport St. (adj.) Leics. Sq. Underground). Instant temp. Mmbshp. avail. 15p. Eve. Tuesday to Sunday at 8.
KENNEDY'S CHILDREN
"The play is fantastic."—Observer.

CAMBRIDGE THEATRE. 836 6056. Michael DENISON, Derek GRIFFITHS, Val PRINGLE, Norman BEATON in
THE BLACK MIKADO
"THE BEST MUSICAL OF 1975 AND PROBABLY 1976 & 1977 AS WELL!"—Sunday Times. Evenings 7.30. Mat. Tu. Sat. 2.30.

CHICHESTER. 0243 86333. Tonight & June 21, 28. June 23, 24 at 7.0. June 21 at 2.0 AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE "Tremendous undiluted . . . overwhelming . . . uproarious fun." S. Times. "Worth travelling miles to see." D. Exp.

COMEDY. 930 2578. Evgs. 8. Sats. at 5.30 & 8.30. Mats. Thur. 3.
HAYLEY MILLS
PETER DOBAT, LEIGH LAWSON
A TOUCH OF SPRING
Directed by Allan Davis
"THIS JOYOUS COMEDY." Ev. News

CRITERION. 930 3216. Evgs. 8. Sats. 5.30 & 8.15. Mats. Thurs. at 3.
GERALDINE McEWAN RODERICK COOK
JAMIE ROSS
OH COWARD!
"Coward has always had brilliant interpreters—but none more brilliant than these."—S. Times.

DRURY LANE. 836 8108. Evgs. 7.30. Matinees Weds. & Sats. 2.30.
MICHAEL CRAWFORD in
BILLY
A NEW MUSICAL
"MICHAEL CRAWFORD A WHOPPING WONDERFUL STAGE STAR." News of the World. "HE AND HIS SHOW ARE A TREAT."—S. Express.

DUCHESS. 836 8243. Evenings 8.0. Fri., Sat. 6.15, 9.0.
ALIVE ON STAGE
OH! CALCUTTA!
OVER 1,500 PERFORMANCES
BREATHTAKINGLY BEAUTIFUL S. Tel.
THE NUDITY IS STUNNING.—D. Tel.

DUKE OF YORK'S. 836 5122. Evs. 8. Sats. 5 & 8.30. Mats. Th. 3.
BERYL REID MALCOLM McDOWELL
RONALD FRASER
ENTERTAINING MR SLOANE
From the JOE ORTON Festival. "Superlatively well cast." D. Tel. "A beautiful evening." Fin. Times.

FORTUNE. 836 2238. Evenings 8.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.30. Thurs. 2.45 red. prices
SLEUTH
"THE BEST THRILLER EVER." N.Y. Times. 6th GREAT YEAR.

GARRICK. 836 4601. Evgs. 8.0 SHARP. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30. Red. price Wed. 3.0
ROBERT STEPHENS in
MURDERER
by ANTHONY SHAFFER
"BRILLIANT & EXCITING"

GLOBE THEATRE. 437 1592
BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR
Evening Standard Drama Award
RONALD PICKUP in
THE NORMAN CONQUESTS
by ALAN AYCKBOURN
R'ND & R'ND THE GARDEN Tnt. Mon. Wed. 8.15: TABLE MANNERS Tomor. 5.30, Tu., Th. 8.15: LIVING TOGETHER Tomor. 8.30, Wed. 3.0.

GREENWICH. 858 7755. CHARADES. THE KNIGHT OF THE BURNING PESTLE. Evgs. 8.0. Until July 5.

HAMPSTEAD TH. CLUB. 722 9301. Evgs. at 8. Sat. Mats. 5. THE DEATH OF A BLACK MAN by Alfred Fagon. "An absorbing play . . . a handsome production." Fin. Times.

HAYMARKET. 930 9832. Evgs. 7.45. Mat. Wed. 2.30. Sat. 4.30 & 8.0.
JOHN CLEMENTS
in Ronald Millar/C. P. Snow's
THE CASE IN QUESTION
An excellent evening's entertainment . . . an enthralling story."—Harold Hobson, Sunday Times.

HER MAJESTY'S. 930 6606. Evngs. 8.0. Fri., Sat. 6.0 & 8.40.
HAIR

KING'S HEAD THEATRE CLUB. 226 1916. CHOCOLATE CAKE by Nicolas Wood. 8.00. Dinner (opt.) 7.0.

KING'S ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488. Mon. to Th. 9.0. Fri., Sat. 7.30, 9.30
The ROCKY HORROR SHOW
BEST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR
Evg. Standard DRAMA AWARD. 73

LITTLE ANGEL MARIONETTE THEATRE, 14 Dagmar Passage, N.1. 01-226 1787. Sat. June 21st, 11 a.m. JOHN STYLES. PUNCH & JUDY. Balloons, fun and games. 3 p.m. RAPUNZEL. Sun., June 22nd, 3 p.m. RAPUNZEL.

LYRIC. 437 3686. Evenings 8.0. Fri. 8.30. Th., Sat. 5.0 & 8.30.
JOHN, PAUL, GEORGE, RINGO . . . & BERT—Evg Stand. Award
BEST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR
Play & Players Award
BEST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR

MAYFAIR. 629 3036. Fully air cond. Evenings 8.15. Sat. 5.30 & 8.40. Billy WHITELAW, Barbara FERRIS and Dinsdale LANDEN in
ALPHABETICAL ORDER
"Michael Frayn's Comedy is a delightful experience."—S. Stan.

MERMAID. 248 7656. Food 248 2835. Evenings 8.15. Sat. 5.0 & 8.15. (Mat. Thurs. 3.30—reduced prices)
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR
by Shakespeare
FULL DINNER, WINE & BEST THEATRE SEAT FOR £4.95.

NEW LONDON, Parker St., Drury Lane, WC2. 405 0072. THURSDAY played by WILLIAM [illegible] MEMORABLE EVENING OF LAUGHTER. Opens Mon. 7.0. Mon.-Th. 8.0. Fri., Sat. 5.30 until July 12.

OLD VIC. THE NATIONAL THEATRE (928 7616). Tonight & Monday. Tomorrow at 2.15 & 7.30. Bernard Shaw's
HEARTBREAK HOUSE
Tuesday at 7.30:
HAPPY DAYS
Wednesday 7.30. Thurs. 2.15 & 7.
NO MAN'S LAND
Some seats held for sale day of performance from 10 a.m.

OPEN AIR, Regent's Pk. 01-486. New Auditorium opening dat THE TAMING OF THE SHREW The Round House. Until [illegible] A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM opens here July 16.

OPEN SPACE. 580 4970. Temp m Ntly. 8.0 (ex. Mon.) MEASURE FOR MEASURE. Shakespeare/Marowitz. "A fascinating exercise in tampering." D. Tel. Last 4 wks. Lunchtime 1.10: PRISONER & ESCORT by Charles Wood.

PALACE. 437 6834. Mon. to Th. Fri., Sat. at 6.0 & 8.40.
JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR

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TOMMY STEELE
IN LONDON'S MOST BEAUTIFUL MUSICAL
HANS ANDERSEN
"SUMPTUOUS SPECTACLE, SPLENDID SONGS. IT'S WONDERFUL." D. SEATS AVAIL. THEATRE & AGENTS

PHOENIX THEATRE. 01-836. Evenings 7.45. Sat. 5.45 & 8.4
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"IS MAGNIFICENT."—Sunday T. LATE NIGHT PERF. TONIGHT.

PICCADILLY. 437 4506. Evgs. 8. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Mat. Weds. at 3.
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in NEIL SIMON'S
THE SUNSHINE BOYS
"Audience rocking in their chairs." D. Exp. "A laugh a minute." "Continuous laughter."—E. S.

PRINCE OF WALES. 930. Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Wed., Sat. 3.
JAMES STEWART
in HARVEY
"Heartwarming Triumph."—F. T. LIMITED SEASON ONLY

QUEEN'S. 01-734 1166. Evening Mat. Thur. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.
VINCENT PRICE
CORAL BROWNE
CHARLES GRAY in
ARDELE
A Play by JEAN ANOUILH

RAYMOND REVUEBAR. THE. 734 1593. At 7 p.m., 9 p.m., 11. PAUL RAYMOND presents
THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA '75

REGENT. 323 2707. Evenings. Fri., Sat. 7.0 & 9.15.
11th MONTH OF SENSATIONAL STAGE SHOW OF THE SEVENTIES
LET MY PEOPLE COME
AN ADULT MUSICAL
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ROUND HOUSE. 267 2564. Evgs. Fri. at 8. Sats. 5, 8.30. Mats. & Thurs. at 2.30. Until July 5. Jeremy Irons Zoe Wanamaker "Both excellently attuned performances."—Sun. Telegraph—in
THE TAMING OF THE SHREW
SPIRITED EVENING OF MASQUERADING COMEDY." Daily

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745. Air. JOE ORTON FESTIVAL. Evgs. 8. Sats. 5 & 8.30.
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AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
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23RD YEAR

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"Bursting to life with undiminished theatrical excitements."—S. Tel. "A definite winner . . . I recommend it."—F. Times. "Miracle." Gdn. "Brilliant." S.

SHAW THEATRE. 01-388. Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Tu., Fri. 3.
SUSAN HAMPSHIRE in
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STRAND. 836 2660. Evgs. Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.
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TH. UPSTAIRS. 730 2554. Mon. 1.15 p.m. Thur.-Sat. 10.15
HOMAGE TO BEEN SOUP
by David Lan

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Full air c. Ev. 8. Mat. Tu. 3. Sat. 5.30.
MILLICENT MARTIN, AMANDA BARRIE in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S
ABSURD PERSON SINGULAR
"BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR" Evening Standard Award '73.

VICTORIA PALACE. 834. (No perfs. Mon.). Tues., Fri. Wed., Th., Sat. 6.0 & 8.45.
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New Song & Laughter Spectacular with Rogers & Starr, Bobby Crush, Denis Keene & Happy and Full C.

WHITEHALL. 930 6692. Evgs. 8.30. Wed., Sat. 6.15 & 9. PAUL RAYMOND presents
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FANTASTIC, HILARIOUS EROTIC ENTERTAINMENT

WIMBLEDON. 01-946. ACTORS COMPANY SEASON. Evs. 7.30. Sats. 5 & 8.15.
THE LAST ROMANTIC
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WINDMILL THEATRE. 437 6. PAUL RAYMOND presents
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ARE YOU BEING SERVED?
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PAUL SCOFIELD
as Prospero "SHOULD NOT BE MISSED ON ANY ACCOUNT." B. A. Young, F.T. (Limited season)
THE TEMPEST
Last weeks: Must close July 1[illegible]

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic). 928 6. Ian McKellen, Gemma Jones. ASHES by David Rudkin. Eves 8. Sats. 5 & 8.15. Thurs. 2 3[illegible]

YOUNG VIC STUDIO. 928 6363. HOGARTH PUPPETS. Sats. 2.30, 8.15 (wkdays for schools).

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 5. From 8.15 Dng & Dncg. At 9.3[illegible] New Revue SWEET TEMPTATION and at 11 pm
CLIFF RICHARD

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2, Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8. Sep. perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE. 1: THE GODFATHER PART II (X). Wk. & Sun. 2.45, 8.00. 2: MURDER ON THE ORIENT EXPRESS (A). Wk. & Sun. 2. 5.30, 8.30.

ACADEMY ONE (437 2981). Satyajit Ray's DISTANT THUNDER (A). Progs. 2.30, 4.30, 6.30, 8.45.

ACADEMY TWO (437 5129). Maria Callas in Pasolini's MEDEA (A). Progs. 1.30, 3.45, 6.0, 8.30.

ACADEMY THREE (437 8819). Marcel Carné's LES ENFANTS DU PARADIS (A). Show times 4.45, 8.[illegible]

CASINO. 437 6877. EARTHQUAKE (A). You'll FEEL it as well as see it in SENSURROUND. Sep. Perfs. daily 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.30 p.m. Seats bkble.

COLUMBIA. Shaftesbury Ave. 734 5414. Sylvia Kristel in JULIA (X). Cont. progs. Wk. 12.50, 2.30, 4.30, 6.35. Sun. 2.45, 4.30, 6.[illegible] 8.35. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.[illegible]

CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 [illegible]. ALICE DOESN'T LIVE HERE ANYMORE (AA). Progs. at 1.50 (not Sun.), 4.0, 6.15, 8.30. Late show Sat. at 11 p.m. Phone bookings.

EMPIRE. Leicester Square. THE DAY OF THE LOCUST (X). Progs. daily 2.0, 5.10, 8.15. Late Show Fri., Sat. 11.30 p.m. Sep. Perfs. All seats bookable. No phone bookings.

GATE CINEMA, Nott. Hill. 727 57[illegible]. Francesco Rosi's THE MATTEI AFFAIR (U) & KNOTS (A). Separate Perfs. 1.35, 4.35, 8.[illegible] 11.[illegible]

ICA Mall 930 6393. 7.0 Dylan: DONT LOOK BACK (X); 9.0 SOLARIS (A).

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). See! Hear! Feel! TOMMY (AA). The film event of the year. Sep. Perfs. 1.20, 3.50, 6.0, 8.30. Wk. 4.30, 8.0. Late Show Fri., Sat. 11.15. All seats bookable.

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CINEMAS

CINEMA, 45 Knightsbridge. 235-1225. 1975 ACADEMY AWARDS. BEST ACTOR, BEST ACTRESS. Last performance 1st. Mary's 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. (A)
ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738) Warren Beatty, Julie Christie, Goldie Hawn in SHAMPOO (X). Sep. Perfs. Wk. and Sun. 1.15, 4.45, 8.15. Shampoo at 2.05, 5.35, 9.10. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. All seats bookable.
ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). BRANNIGAN (A). Cont. Progs. Wk. 10, 5.05, 9.35. Sun. 3.00, 7.00, 11.00. Late show Fri. and Sat. 11.35.
ODEON MARBLE ARCH (723 2011/2). Streisand and Caan FUNNY LADY (A). Sep. Perfs. Wk. 2.30, 8.00. Sun. 4.00, 8.00. Late show Sat. 11.35. All seats bkble.
ODEON ST MARTIN'S LANE (836 8691/2/3/4). Daily. Air-Cond. Clouds S. AND BABY MAKES THREE (A). Sep. Perfs. Wk. 1.00, 4.20, 7.40, 10.00. Sun. 4.30, 8.00. Late show Sat. 11.00.
ODEON PULLMAN, Sth. Ken. 370 5095. Saysell Way 2. COMPANY LIMITED (U). Perfs. 4.20, 6.15, 8.30.
PIZZA 1, Lower Regent St. All seats bookable. THE GODFATHER PART II (X). Daily including Sundays. Perfs. 3.45, 7.30. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.30.
PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181. 9th sensational month! EMMANUELLE (X). Sep. Perfs. Daily (Inc. Sun.) 2.45, 5.15, 8.00, 10.30. Late shows 11.15, Fri. & Sats. Seats bkble—Lic'd bar.
PRINCE 2, Lslc. Sq., Wardour St. 437 4470. Cont. Perfs. Daily from 11.30. Late Show 12.05 Fri. Sat. YOUNG FRANKENSTEIN (AA). Progs. 12.30, 2.45, 5.05, 7.25, 9.45, 12.05.
QUEEN 3, Lslc. Sq., Wardour St. 437 4470. THE TOWERING INFERNO (A). Sep. Perfs. 1.25, 3.40, 7.55. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.05. All seats bkble.

EXHIBITIONS

E. GROSVENOR HOUSE ANTIQUES FAIR (opening with 100 years of the Arts (1850-1950). Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London. Tel: 499-6363. Open now until June 21st. 11.00 a.m.-7.30 p.m. Admission £1.00.

ART EXHIBITIONS

AGNEW GALLERY, 3 Old Bond St., W.1. 01-629 6176. MASTER PAINTINGS. An Exhibition of Recent Acquisitions until 4 July. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30.
ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 Dering St., W.1. DAVID JONES. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. 01-629 1328.
BRITISH MUSEUM.—Turner Watercolours. Wdys. 10-5; Suns. 2.30-6.
CHARTER GALLERY, Epsom, Surrey. 44666. MARINE EXHIBITION. 22nd June-14th July. 10-5. Mon.-Sat. 2-5 Sun.
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MOORLAND GALLERY, 25 Cork Street, W.1. 01-734 6961. LACQUER PAINTINGS by Melane Whitworth. 7 June 30th. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30 p.m.
NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY. Portraits John-Life and Times Adm. 25p. Carlton House Terrace. SW1. John—Paintings and Drawings. Adm. 50p. Wkdys. 10-6. Suns. 2-6.
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THE ARTS

A fence with a view

Netherlands Dance Theatre
Sadler's Wells

John Percival

The most positive feature of the programmes given by NDT at the Wells so far on this visit has been the first professional showing in London of ballets by Jiri Kylian. Last night's programme included *Viewers*, set to Frank Martin's Petite Symphonie Concertante, which previously served Kenneth MacMillan for *Laudercette*.

MacMillan created a narrative plot to fit the music; Kylian suggests a situation but leaves it to the watcher to put his own interpretation on the incidents, which seem to arise directly from the changing moods of the music. For both choreographers it was an early work, and I think Kylian shows no less promise and flair than MacMillan did.

The action of *Viewers* takes place against a setting by William Katz showing the back of a solid fence such as one sees around building sites, constructed from contrasted fragments of material. It is both attractive and intriguing. In it is a door through which two couples come to join the people already on the spot.

By the end, Marilyn Lewis and Michel Rahn have somehow been assimilated in the group; Jeanne Solan and Gerard Lemaitre return to whatever world they came from. The movement is always fluent, often unexpected, sometimes highly ingenious (as for instance when Lemaitre lifts Solan behind his back while both are squatting). It mirrors closely the shifts and nuances of the score.

I wish Don Asker had found some music as the basis of his *Status quo*, which is danced in silence. The choreographic portrait of a couple drawn together although always at loggerheads is imaginatively depicted but the tension sags; an apt score might have compelled tighter, more shapely writing. Sven Ekliof, whom I have not previously seen in solo parts, and Frans Vervenne bring the characters and their situation to life.

In *Noble et Sentimentale*, Hans van Manen takes a characteristically wry and original attitude to Ravel's music. He has set it for a modern young man in white tights surrounded by a bouquet of four women in swirling skirts. It deserves prettier costumes than Fong-Leng's pomponned pastel monstrosities, but the dances imaginatively mix swirling romanticism and touches of dry humour.

Lemaitre as the man carries off well his ironically slow dance to one of the fastest of the waltzes. His encounters with Roslyn Anderson, Jeanne Solan, Arlette van Boven and Karen Tims, separately or together, are nicely differentiated, and all appear to relish the opportunities for sheer dancing. The work shows a new aspect of van Manen, but with no loss of his habitual skill.

Last and decidedly least on this programme comes *An American Beauty Rose*, an hysterical account by Jennifer Muller of the sad plight of American womanhood. From an American woman who has achieved recognition and subsidies for a successful career, that seems to me a bit ripe, and I wondered why she thought it appropriate for a Dutch company.

It is accompanied by a subIves score by Burt Alcantara and competently performed by a cast exclusively female except for Johan Meyer, who is presented merely as a sex object. Talk about sexual chauvinism!

Festival at Wiesbaden

During the last 25 years the annual Wiesbaden International Festival, not so greatly publicized as its more trendy rivals, has become the showcase in western Europe for companies from the East. The present and retiring Intendant, Alfred Erich Sistig, and his chief dramaturg, Dr Rainer Antoine have brought to Wiesbaden companies from Prague, Warsaw, Sofia, Budapest, Bratislava, Bucharest, Belgrade, Zagreb, Halle, and Leipzig. This year it was the turn of Moscow and Dresden to display their wares; while from western Europe there were the Royal Opera, Stockholm, the Ballet Rambert, and the Royal Shakespeare Company.

The first visit to the west of the Dresden State Opera was an eagerly awaited event. As Paul Moor pointed out on this page in his review of *Moses und Aron*, the Dresden State Opera is once again becoming a force to be reckoned with under the artistic direction of Horst Seeger and the musical direction of Siegfried Kurz. And there is a third name, that of the resident producer, Harry Kupfer, who was responsible for the staging of all four works brought to Wiesbaden: *Duke Bluebeard's Castle*, *Pierrot Lunaire*, *Die schweigsame Frau* and Zimmermann's *Levin's Mühle*.

It was both moving and exciting to hear the excellent Dresden Staatskapelle. Wolfgang Rennert, brother of Günther Rennert, was the excellent conductor. Although we have seen and heard fine performances of Strauss operas in post-war Munich, the real Strauss tradition is still firmly rooted in Dresden, as is the authentic Strauss orchestral sound.

Theo Adam as Sir Morosus, the retired British admiral, was in his element. His was a beautifully sung and acted performance. Aminta, the silent woman of the opera's title was touchingly acted by Ursula Reinhardt-Kiss (the Susanna of Felsenstein's recent new *Figaro* production in East Berlin). She was most successful in showing the more tender side of Aminta's character. Unfortunately her voice was not always equal to Strauss's demands—the weakness of East German opera companies is clearly a lack of adequately trained female voices. Eberhard Büchner (Adam's son-in-law in real life) played his nephew, Henry Mordsus, and revealed a pleasant light but not particularly individual, tenor voice. Jürgen Hartfiel acted the part of the Barber with taste and restraint. Indeed taste and restraint were the keynote of Kupfer's production which, unlike Rennert's Munich production seen at Covent Garden two years ago, did not resort to slapstick and constant movement. Further nostalgia was added to the occasion by the fact that the costumes were exact copies of those designed by Leonhardt Fanto for the 1935 Dresden premiere.

Udo Zimmermann's *Levins Mühle* had its premiere in Dresden two years ago. It is based on a novel by Johannes Bobrowski and tells of a small-town community near the river Vistula in the 1880s. The rich German mill owner, Johann, admirably sung and acted by the towering Jako Müller, destroys the mill of his poor Jewish rival, Levin, most sympathetically portrayed by Wolfgang Hellmich. This action caused the Poles, Jews, gypsies and other minorities of the area to side with Levin, and as a result the German community becomes so terrified that they are forced to move elsewhere. Zimmermann, aged 32, has provided a score that ranges from Prokofiev-like dances and melodies, to Berg-like pages, and even, as one west German critic pointed out, to *Fiddler on the Roof*-type of popular music. The score is easy on the ear, eminently singable, and was admirably played by the Dresden orchestra, this time under their musical director Siegfried Kurz. The enormous cast displayed the strength of the Dresden ensemble, and included a few old-stagers like Ruth Lange, Eleonore Elstermann, and Wolfgang Markgraf. There was a charming young soprano, Helga Termer, as Levin's sweetheart Marie, and two endearing performances from Carl Heinz Stryczek and Günter Dressler as two gypsy musicians.

Moscow's Stanislavsky Opera Company, while having neither the fame nor resources of the Bolshoi, has always been highly regarded by those who look on opera as music theatre. It staged the first Moscow performance of *Lady Macbeth of the Mtsensk District*, as *Katerina Ismailova* was originally called, two days after its Leningrad premiere in 1934. Its current production of this opera dates from 1964. Shostakovich's youthfully exuberant if uneven score was excitingly realized by the gifted Dimitri Kitajenko, winner of the Karajan conductor's prize a year or two ago, a remarkable talent indeed. The title-role was given a committed performance by Nina Avedschina, who reminded me more than once of the late Marie Collier. There was a powerful performance from Leonid Boldin as Boris Ismailov, Katerina's sadistic father-in-law: but the real strength of the performance lay in the excellent team-work of the company, and a carefully balanced production that never let the satirical scenes degenerate into farcical comedy.

A performance of *Lohengrin* by Wiesbaden's own company, with an ample complement of guests, deserves mention, not for the ugly settings and clumsy production, but for the fine conducting of Siegfried Köhler, Wiesbaden's musical director. There was a finely sung and dignified performance of the title-role by the Norwegian tenor, Sven Olof Eliasson; a beautifully lyrical Elsa from Bayreuth's Hannelore Bode; a menacing Telramund from Donald McIntyre; and an excitingly sung and acted Ortrud, from Eva Randova, easily the best since Astrid Varnay's great days.

Harold Rosenthal

ART EXHIBITIONS

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ROYAL ACADEMY SUMMER EXHIBITION. Contemporary paintings, sculpture etc. Until 27 July. Wkdys 10-6. Suns. 2. Adm. 60p. (Mondays 50p). And THE PRIVATE ROOMS AND COLLECTED TREASURES. Until 26 Oct. Wkdys. 10-6 (closed Tuesday). Suns. 2-6. Adm. 60p. Students and pensioners half price.

THE ENDANGERED SPECIES EXHIBITION at the TRYON GALLERY, 31 Dover St., W.1 will be extended until July 4th
We regret to announce that the exhibition of Wild Life Pictures by Robert Bateman has been postponed until October

Variety Club to honour Dame Vera

Vera Lynn, who was created a Dame in the Queen's Birthday Honours List, is to be honoured by the Variety Club of Great Britain at a lunch at the Savoy Hotel, London, on Tuesday, July 22. Dame Vera has for years been closely associated with the Variety Club in her active support of its work for sick and needy children. The lunch is to be chaired by Sir Billy Butlin.

Legendary figures

The Mattei Affair (U)
Gate Cinema

The Man Who Loved Cat Dancing (X)
Plaza 2

Where's Poppa? (X)
and
The Groove Tube (X)
Classic, Piccadilly

Who killed Enrico Mattei, the Italian oil king whose private plane crashed, in deeply suspicious circumstances, on October 27, 1962? There was no lack of suspects: Mattei had made some deadly enemies in the course of his turbulent 20-year politico-business career: the OAS, the Mafia, rival oil concerns, the CIA would all have had sound motives. In the light of later events, the CIA might seem the best bet, if only because of their infallible ability to get the wrong man, in the long view of history. Mattei had he lived, might have profoundly affected the great oil crisis: his career was largely built on his gift for negotiation with the Middle East oil powers.

A legendary figure in Italy ("The most important Italian since Julius Caesar"; and Chou En-lai called him "the most important Italian to come to China since Marco Polo"), the myth is enhanced by the enigma. He came from a poor peasant family, distinguished himself as a partisan leader, and at the end of the war was put at the head of the failing AGIP—the state concern for oil prospecting—with a brief to wind it up. Instead, with his incomparable flair for publicity, he used the discovery of a fairly insignificant methane deposit in 1946 to give his organization a new economic and political foothold, and to create ENI (Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi), a state oil enterprise which quickly acquired a dominating position in the oil world.

His political power became immense in Italy and throughout the Middle East, and was a factor in the Algerian war of independence. "Had he lived longer", it was said, "he would have destroyed Italian democracy".

Francesco Rosi revealed in *Salvatore Giuliano* that a methodical and scrupulous study of an historical phenomenon can contain more drama than was ever dreamed of in James Bond. Here "what was important for me was to get the public to know him and at the same time to get to know him myself. This is what I have done to some extent in all my films: it is a way of getting into touch with the reality surrounding me and of telling others what I have seen and what I thought was worth knowing—so to think about it and, in *The Mattei Affair*, discuss it. There are in the story 20 years of Italian life, which are also the years of the emergence of the Third World . . ."

The Mattei Affair presents bigger problems than *Salvatore Giuliano*. There is first of all the the insoluble mystery surrounding Mattei's death, and which deepened when Mauro de Mauro, a journalist researching the last hours of Mattei's life on behalf of Rosi, vanished inexplicably, a year before the film was completed. And then there is the personal enigma of Mattei, a man who seemed to have no personal life, certainly no home of his own; who seemed less driven by ambition than by a passion for activity, for overcoming obstacles, for toppling enemies. There was, too, his almost mystical passion for oil: he is recalled on one occasion gazing hungrily at the moon and saying, "Maybe there's oil up there too".

Mystery and enigma are one thing in fiction, another in Rosi's kind of reconstructed history. The whole point in fiction is the solution of mystery; but in the Mattei affair the mystery must remain, a griping void at the very centre. For Rosi, of course, the quest is what counts, not the discovery; but that's eventually no consolation to average human curiosity, frustrated by the unanswered question.

The film's jigsaw form, the gradual reassembly of the scattered pieces of the maddeningly incomplete puzzle, inevitably attracts comparisons with *Citizen Kane*. Rosi follows in parallel the past career of the oil king, and the investigation of what happened in the last hours of his life.

For the first time he includes actuality alongside dramatic reconstruction; and it is a tribute to the total credibility of his scrupulous reconstitutions that the blurred edges between fact and recreation for once do not disturb belief. Alongside the actors—with Gian Maria Volontè at his most compelling as Mattei—there are interviews with real-life people who knew and were associated with Mattei, and newsreel of the events around him.

We believe, because as a journalist Rosi is so cool and precise and intelligent. And the story itself has if anything gained in interest since it first appeared at Cannes three years ago. In the years between, the oil which so excited Mattei has become a monster; while fewer people now believe that the CIA and world political leaders are boy scouts.

The Man Who Loved Cat Dancing has been a long time on the way: it was the film which Sarah Miles was making at the time of the much-publicized crises in her private life. Time has not done well by this one. It is the well-worn favourite of 19th century romanticism, about the lady kidnapped by brigands, who falls in love with the brigand chieftain and with a virility she has not known in the effete civilization from which she has come. The difference is that here it is translated to the mid-century American West.

The script is credited to Eleanor Perry, usually a very capable writer; but a lot of it looks as if it was run up on the spot. Richard C. Sarafian directs with uncertainty and a fatal lack of economy. Sarah Miles is a lot more persuasive being rough and sunburnt and bashing Indians on the head than in fey *Ryan's Daughter* roles; and bares her breast with the next man (who happens to be Burt Reynolds).

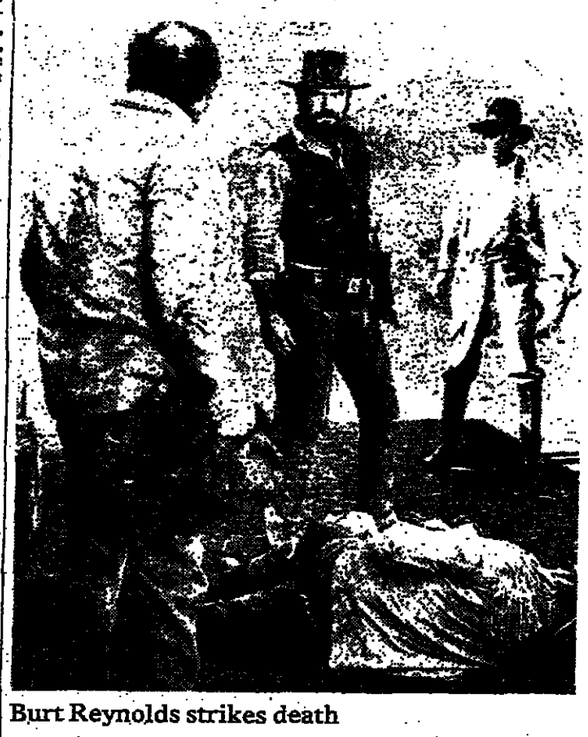
The week's films straggle in like the also-rans in a cross-country race. *Where's Poppa?*, directed by Carl Reinert, has been around for five years, but has never really fitted into the commercial scheme of things. It's a black comedy that doesn't quite make it: the ferocious comic ideas are rarely supported by acute comedy timing or witty enough staging.

George Segal plays a young lawyer, bound to a senile old mother (the inimitable Ruth Gordon) willy enough to use her mental frailty as a deadly weapon to stave off intruders like the girl her son brings home. To show that idiocy runs in the family, he has a brother who nightly runs the gauntlet of Central Park muggers dressed as a gorilla, and gets red roses from a policeman whom he is charged with raping *en route*. That's hard to work perhaps; but it shows the way the minds of Reinert and his writer Robert Klane manoeuvre things.

Showing with it is *The Groove Tube* which was last year's big box-office sleeper in the States. Created and part-acted by Ken Shapiro, it was developed out of do-it-yourself skits worked out on a home video apparatus; and it looks like it. It is a series of not-brief-enough parodies of the easiest of targets, TV series and commercials; and may well lose some of its impact here since the dirtiest bits are cut out (which still leaves it grubby and scatological) and in any case British audiences aren't familiar with the original TV shows satirized).

David Robinson


Gian Maria Volontè (Mattei) strikes oil


Burt Reynolds strikes death

Sexual Bunburying

Only on Sunday
BBC 1

Alan Coren

A following is as dangerous as it is precious. Because what makes a following different from mere admiration or critical approval is that a following has already taken those smaller requisites for granted, and gone beyond; a following is something that has built steadily over a long period and has at last compounded approval with loyalty. If the idol (for that is what it is) lets down its following, what that following experiences is not disappointment but betrayal.

Mostly, it is stars that enjoy followings. Strong men may cross half a continent just to watch Walter Matthau leer, beautiful women queue all night to hear nothing more catchy than the snap of Sinatra's aging fingers. Occasionally, directors enjoy followings; a film will be referred to as a Pasolini film or a Russell film, and its other elements will be of secondary significance. And very, very rarely, a scriptwriter will enjoy a following. Which, given the normal priorities of film or television audiences, is the toughest following of all to build. It takes a long time to persuade people to think of their entertainment as a Neil Simon film or a Galton and Simpson series.

It has taken Dick Clement and Ian La Frenais many years to join the tiny number, but their brilliant scriptwriting of *The Likely Lads* and *Porridge* has finally granted them a status that they not only deserve but have no business screwing up; and if I have gone a roundabout way towards hammering the worthlessness of their play on Wednesday, it is simply because I wanted to express an irritation I should not have felt had this been just another failed television comedy.

It was not. It was a Dick-Clement-and-Ian-La-Frenais play, and that is why I watched it, and that is why they ought to have thought a little longer before allowing this piece of silliness about two weekend adulterers to get loose and blot their reputations. Sexual Bunburying is, God knows, a tired premise at the best of times, but to flesh this arthritic skeleton with even older gags was to bring failure close, given the writers' real talents, to felony.

I can only think that it was something they stuck in the back of a drawer in less successful days and recently decided to relaunch in their new limelight. I hope that's true: I would rather it was their judgment that had deteriorated than their talent.


Charles Gray and Coral Browne

Photograph by Zoe Dominic

Sviatoslav Richter
Festival Hall

Stanley Sadie

No pianist is more responsive to his surroundings than Sviatoslav Richter; and I do not doubt that the performances of two Beethoven sonatas, Op 2 No 3 and Op 106, which he gave at the Festival Hall on Wednesday were substantially different from those in the intimate half-light at Blythburgh Church last week (reviewed on this page by Joan Chissell on Friday).

Nothing, however, can make Mr Richter a public or extrovert player. I cannot remember hearing a performance of the Hammerklavier Adagio that had less of rhetoric about it; less, in fact, of almost any quality designed to put the music positively to the listener. Mr Richter gives what you might call a simple reading; containing it within a fairly narrow dynamic range, never profiling a melody to make it stand away from its chordal accompaniment, and resolutely declining Beethoven's invitations (if not injunctions) to "grand'espressione". It had an Olympian calm that made such matters seem almost trivial or irrelevant.

The first movement was more positive; Mr Richter propelled the music strongly forward into its climactic points, using tempo and rhythm to control his emphases. Neither here nor in the fugue, however, did he ever seem to be making points; there was no earnestness, no stress on motif, no desire to remind us that the music is profound. The fugue was tough, steady, rhythmically virile, not at all austere or intellectual or explosive. The second time round (for what encore is conceivable after the *Hammerklavier* but the finale again?) it was less constrained; freer in tempo, less taut, wider in dynamic range, more urgent—but understandably, less of a piece with the rest of the performance.

The early sonata had a fine but slightly eccentric performance. I use the word literally; it had much of dynamic extremes but scarcely any *mezzoforte*, no middle ground of sound against which to set the outbursts and the whispers. Rhythmically too it was either tense and driving or soft and relaxed. There was some superbly crisp articulation, also much rapt, luminous-toned quiet playing. It was dangerous, but it was successful. Then there were three bagatelles from Op 126, of which the first had a marvellously calm, pensive performance, with warm singing tone; in the others, No 4 and (especially) No 6, he caught to perfection the elliptical nature of Beethoven's utterance.

Scarecrow in aspic

Ardèle
Queen's

Charles Lewsen

This is the play Jean Anouilh wrote in 1948, introducing to the stage his General St Pé, whom he presented more fully four years later in *Waltz of the Toreadors*.

In *Ardèle*, the general is less fully treated, since he is one among a whole family observing the central, offstage drama. That drama concerns the general's sister, Ardèle, a hunchback, who has affronted the family's sense of form by determining to marry one of her own kind. As Lucienne Hill's translation puts it, "Since he's got a hump too, I haven't a leg to stand on."

The family affronted by this marriage of true minds, or bent bodies, consists of the general himself, who has driven his wife mad, and obsessively strips and beds the chambermaid; and the general's sister, the countess, who is equally obsessively attempting to deceive her lover with her husband, himself carrying on a telephonic affair with a girl forty years his junior.

This pattern of sad lust has been repeated in the younger generation: the general's older son has debauched and married the girl who loved, and was loved by, his younger, innocent son, Nicholas; and the whole situation is parodied in the antics of the general's youngest, 10-year-old son, who, with his 10-year-old cousin, enters now and then for a game of mothers and fathers: "We're not fighting; we're married."

The reason the text fails to convince me is not just that I think Anouilh is talking nonsense, which he has every right to do, but that he has not created a nonsense-world of integrity. The parody incursions of the childresn are written not as inevitable events in a coherent tale of madness but as pure chorus; the unlocking of the door that permits the hunchback lover to achieve Ardèle and mutual suicide is the result of no character's inevitable carelessness but the dramatist's failure of craftsmanship.

The reason I find Frith Banbury's production as edifying as a dish of scarecrow in aspic is its sheer lack of commitment. The defiled youngsters are not choreographed to counterpoint the action of their elders; indeed, scene after scene is presented as a solo, witnessed, with greater or lesser patience, by a crowd of extras; or, in the case of young Nicholas, by an unhurried fugitive from Madame Tussauds. The unselfish posture of the supporting players is in striking contrast to the setting by Alexander McPherson, who has done his best to upstage all the actors and the costumes of Robin Fraser-Pays.

Allan Cuthbertson makes something quite consistent of the lover upholding the sanctity of adultery; Charles Gray goes at the general's lechery with gusto and is surprisingly moving in the old man's desperate assertion, in disillusion that "the world is full of happy people".

However, as the husband, shunted between wife and mistress and forever challenged to duels by his best friend—a role not unworthy of St Vitus—Vincent Price is as legato as a London taxi driver reaching to stop his meter; and Coral Browne blunts each of the countess's jokes about her age with a condescension that suggests the actress may be almost as vain as the character she patronizes.

Bowie in Roeg film

David Bowie will star in Nicolas Roeg's film, *The Man who Fell to Earth*, a mysterious American love story spanning a quarter of a century. The film is being shot in the United States and the unit is now on location in New Mexico.

PARLIAMENT, June 19, 1975

Engineers and miners should be warned against being manipulated by Communists – Labour MP

House of Commons

MR LAMONT (Kingston upon Thames, C), in a question to the Prime Minister, said they were facing the worst ever June unemployment figures.

The present recession (he went on) is only just beginning and is likely to be longer and deeper than any since the war. All that the Prime Minister has succeeded in doing is to postpone it. (Conservative cheers.)

MR HAROLD WILSON (Huyton, Lab)—I do not accept what he says. We are now facing the worst world depression since the 1930s. (Conservative interruptions.) It is a fact that in terms of maintaining production and export volumes we are doing better than almost any other advanced country during the depression.

Employment has fallen less in this country than in any other advanced country. That is in spite of the fact that the boom of the early 1970s had petered out 12 months before Labour came into office.

MR ASHLEY (Stoke-on-Trent, South, Lab)—Does he not think the time has now arrived when he should warn all trade unionists—engineers, miners and everybody else—that they damage themselves, their unions and the country by allowing themselves to be manipulated by communists who happen to be trade union leaders—*communists who are attempting to* destroy the social contract and social democracy. (Conservative cheers.)

MR WILSON—Yes. I said this to the TUC last September and to a miners' conference less than a fortnight ago when I referred to what the miners needed to do to safeguard their own future.

To those who are seeking to wreck the social contract, for whatever motives, political or otherwise, I would simply say that the Government have honoured their part of the social contract and I place my faith in democratic unions and democratic trade union leaders who are fighting desperately to solve this problem on the basis of consent and to avoid the pressure of a minority of the Opposition—not the Leader of the Opposition (Mrs Thatcher)—to return to systems which have proved to be totally wrecking to the industrial systems of this country.

MRS MARGARET THATCHER (Barnet, Finchley, C)—In a radio interview on May 11 *the Prime* Minister said he would not hesitate to take further measures if he thought *the situation needed it.* Bearing in mind the pound has fallen to 75p, unemployment is the worst figure for June, *and manufacturing* production down to where it was during the three-day week, *how much worse do things* have to get before he takes action? (Conservative cheers.)

MR WILSON—We all saw Mrs Thatcher's broadcast last night—(Conservative interruptions)—and noted that her rating with her own party has fallen to 50 per cent in the Gallup Poll. (Labour cheers *and Conservative protests.*)

I said in the broadcast that we would take whatever action was *necessary. She knows the discus*sions we have been having with all relevant people and institutions. *She also took pride in her* Government in the protracted negotiations with the CBI and TUC. They were right to take pride in them. I take pride also in the fact that we are trying to get a solution.

As soon as the Government have proposals to put before the House we shall put them. We shall continue the negotiations as her Government did. That is one of the few things Mrs Thatcher has not dissociated herself from.

MRS THATCHER—How much *worse will things have to get* before the Prime Minister takes action? Is he just going to allow *the* pound to *slide further and* unemployment to get worse?

MR WILSON—When Mrs Thatcher refers to the pound, I still hope she is going to pay tribute to the export record. (Conservative interruptions.) Statements of that kind are encouraging people to gamble against the pound, when we have cut by 75 per cent the deficit she and her Government left us. (Labour cheers and Conservative protests.)

Mrs Thatcher has a duty to pay *tribute to what this country has* done in the balance of payment instead of trying to sell it short all *the time, to* increase her own Gallup rating.

The answer to her question about taking action is "When our consultations with those concerned are over". She defended the other protracted negotiations her own Prime Minister had before he announced his policies.

MR GRIMOND (Orkney and Shetland, L)—The situation is deteriorating rapidly and has been for some time. This means there is not indefinite time for consultations. Will he give some indication when he hopes the consultations will be over and he will be able to announce concrete measures to the House? (Cheers.)

MR WILSON—The consultations will continue as long as they are needed in order to get a result. I think it is right that they should be by consent.

MR LAMOND (Oldham, East, Lab)—In the broadcast interview the Prime Minister referred to the cooperation he had received from the trade unionists. The best way of ensuring this cooperation continues is to make certain that the Industry Bill emerges unscathed from the report stage so that the democracy which it will bring to the workplace is maintained and the workers who have invested their lives in their work will have some say in their own future. (Labour cheers.)

MR WILSON—With regard to the Industry Bill, I have made clear that we shall carry out in full what we said in the manifesto and in the White Paper published before the last election. I had to work hard last year to make sure we got the White Paper, and the Bill through so it could become law this session. There is now every hope it will become law this session and it will fulfil what we said and what we pledged to the country in this matter.

With regard to anxieties of Labour MPs on the legislative aspects—the question of disclosure—arrangements entered into on a voluntary basis are much more satisfactory than the use of a statute. Those were the words of *Mr Heffer (Liverpool,* Walton, Lab) on second reading. They were wise words and I support them.

But we reserve the right that if there are recalcitrant firms who do not carry out the best practice, endorsed by the CBI in their recent document, it would be necessary to use statutory powers in respect of those firms and that is what we propose.

SIR JOHN LANGFORD-HOLT (Shrewsbury, C)—From Mr Wilson's answers he seems to be giving the impression that everything in the garden is lovely, so what are we bothering about?

MR WILSON—No Prime Minister has consulted more trade unions and other industrial organizations than I have and I used the same words to the CBI as I did to the TUC in pointing out the desperate situation this country has been facing now for two years, and the need for full cooperation and restraint. That is not to say everything in the garden is lovely. We are trying to get a solution by *consent.* One reason the country had to face such difficulties was that the previous Government *finally gave up the search* for consent.

MR BIDWELL (Ealing, Southall, *Lab)—It is quite wrong to over*estimate the "Reds under the beds" stuff. There is an enormous *fund of goodwill because of the* socialist ideas of the party Mr Wilson leads and in relation to *Britain's economic difficulties.*

MR WILLIAM HAMILTON (Central Fife, Lab)—Not in the *Morning Star.*

MR WILSON—I agree with Mr Bidwell that there is an enormous fund of goodwill in British industry to the policies of the Government. The social contract has been endorsed by the TUC and Labour Party in opposition and in Government.

*We have fulfilled what we under*took to do and I am sure Mr Bidwell will use his considerable influence throughout the trade union movement to back the TUC leadership in ensuring they not merely on a majority basis, but as widely as possible, give support to honouring the principles of the social contract.

Speaker applies sub judice rule: MP fails in attempt to get debate on the Crossman diaries

MR JONATHAN AITKEN (Thanet, East, C) asked if the Home Secretary had any plans to introduce a Freedom of Information Bill.

MR ROY JENKINS—The Government are considering in the light of the Franks report and other considerations, the law and practice on both the protection and disclosure of official information. I have no firm statement to make at present, but I hope to legislate in the course of the next session.

MR AITKEN—The latest episode of the *Crossman Diaries* saga illustrates how urgently necessary it is to introduce legislation which *establishes the fundamental* principle of the public's right to know and puts an end to this long-running *Whitehall farce of excessive* over-secrecy.

There is something rather ludicrous *in the present spectacle of the* Government trying to clamp down the door of official secrecy on the *book version . . . .*

The SPEAKER—Order. He must not raise that issue. It is sub *judice.*

MR AITKEN—Since the decisions of the Attorney General have *been primarily political, surely it* is right to raise it on the floor of the House?

The SPEAKER—Mr Aitken referred to shutting down on the book publication and that is a matter clearly before the court of law. I cannot allow him to refer to it.

MR AITKEN—In the light of discrepancies between certain attitudes to book publications and newspaper publications, it is high time we had clarification on this matter by the introduction of a Freedom of Information Bill.

MR JENKINS—I have expressed previously my view that while I am unconvinced of a freedom of information Act on the American lines—I do not think that would be suitable in the British context—I am anxious to promote a liberalizing law relating to official secrets generally but I do not want to touch on the particular question he raised.

It is my view that the criminal law should be kept out of this as far as possible.

MR HEFFER (Liverpool, Walton, Lab)—Is he going to pursue the policy outlined in his Guildhall speech on June 10 when he made clear that Section 2 of the Official Secrets Act should be repealed and that other measures should be brought in which mean that the Government will have to be responsible for proving their *attitude in relation to secrecy? Whilst* not in any way treading on the dangerous ground he has raised, *there is a contradiction between* the situations.

MR JENKINS—I do not think there is such a direct *contradic*tion. I have not, as far as I am aware, changed my mind on any point of substance since then. I believe it desirable we should introduce legislation which will go beyond the proposals of the *Franks* report.

MR HUGH FRASER (Stafford and Stone, C)—Both front benches have made endless promises to do something, and failed.

MR FRASER later said he wanted to raise a definite, delicate but *urgent matter of public impor*tance. It was a matter which offended against commonsense and natural justice. It was a matter which unless it was debated could bring one of the high offices of the House into disrepute. It was a matter where a large and powerful newspaper was privileged and where an individual . . .

The SPEAKER—May I ask him if he is referring to the action of the Attorney General and the Crossman memoires?

MR FRASER—It is clear to the whole House this is precisely what I was referring to.

The SPEAKER—In that case I cannot *allow him to proceed. I rule* that sub judice. A writ has been issued for the injunction in this *case. If he is referring to that case,* I cannot allow it to be further discussed.

MR FRASER—*This writ is not* to be before the Queen's Bench until June 24. Surely it is appro*priate that the House should* discuss this matter of principle now?

The SPEAKER—I am bound by *the action taken by the House to* the report of the Select Committee and to the discretion vested in me by the standing orders. *This matter* is clearly one which is sub judice and it would be wrong for the *House to discuss it.*

MR HEFFER said that in relation to the publication not of the book but of those parts which had already been published in *The Sunday Times* which were available for every MP to read, was it not possible *to debate and discuss* those aspects of the already published material because it seemed strange that they were *not able to discuss* those matters because of an injunction which was an attempt to try to stop publication, when part of it had already been published?

The SPEAKER said a writ had been issued for injunction. The matter was to be heard on June 24. It would be improper for the House to debate or discuss that particular case until the case had been heard. After that, it might discuss it and the action of the Attorney General.

MR AITKEN (Thanet, East, C)—Does your ruling mean that the Attorney General can effectively *gag or silence Parliament by* the exercise of political action dressed up as a judicial decision?

*The SPEAKER—That observ*ation is improper. What has happened is that the Attorney General exercising the powers vested in him has taken certain action that involves the case coming before *the courts. Until that case has been* tried and a decision reached by the courts, it would be improper for the House to discuss it.

MR GOLDING (Newcastle under Lyme, Lab) asked the Prime Minister what has been his practice in relation to consultation by the Attorney General of him personally, or the Cabinet collectively, before taking a decision on the institution of legal proceedings.

MR WILSON, in a written reply, said: Ever since 1964 I have made it a rigid practice never to ask the Attorney General to consult me or the Cabinet, either about a criminal prosecution or about the institution of civil proceedings when he is acting in his capacity as protector of the public interest.

It is of course open to him to obtain the views of a minister on any relevant matters before reaching his decision.

The decision is, however, for him alone and I have always made it clear to my colleagues that I would regard it as wholly improper for any minister to seek to influence the Attorney General in the discharge of his constitutional duties.

Woman judge to head advisory group into law on rape

Mrs Justice Heilbron has agreed to chair the small advisory group who are to consider whether a *change in the law relating to rape* is necessary, stated MR ROY JENKINS, Home Secretary.

SIR DAVID RENTON (Huntingdonshire, C) had asked whether the Home Secretary would refer to the *Criminal Law Revision* Committee the recent decision of the House of Lords in the case of *the Director of Public Prosecutions* versus Morgan and others with regard to the law relating to rape.

MR JENKINS (Birmingham, Stechford, Lab) said: As I announced on June 17, I have decided that the recent *House of* Lords judgment in the case of the DPP versus Morgan ought to be viewed *not solely as a legal issue* but in a wider context. Accordingly, I intend to seek as a matter *of urgency, the advice of a small* independent group comprising at the most five people representative *of both sexes and of legal, medical* and lay opinion on whether a change in the law is necessary.

I am glad to be able to announce that Mrs Justice Heilbron has agreed to chair this small advisory group. It remains my intention to ask the Criminal Law Revision Committee to undertake a comprehensive review of the law relating to sexual offences.

SIR D. RENTON—These two *proposed steps will be welcomed in* view of the anxiety caused by the recent Lords decision. Will he ask both bodies to consider not only the substance of the law but the burden of proof, too?

MR JENKINS—It would not be satisfactory to have two committees to deal with the same prob*lem. This is a small group.* They are advisers. They will consider the matter over a period of a few *months* and report to me primarily on the question of the law following the Lords decision.

But it may be a question of whether one or two other matters relating to the law of rape might be taken into account in this quick interim review.

The Criminal Law Revision Committee, a standing body, will proceed to consider the law on sexual offences generally in accordance with their normal programme.

MR ASHLEY (Stoke-on-Trent, South, Lab)—I appreciate his help *with my private member's Bill. His* decision to set up this independent inquiry will be widely affirmed, in *particular his decision to invite* Mrs Justice Heilbron to be chairman. Will he consider appointing a majority of women to the group?

MR JENKINS—It is desirable that women should be well repre*sented.*

MR CYRIL SMITH (Rochdale, L)—Cannot this group report within weeks?

MR JENKINS—I want to make a clear decision on the Government's attitude by the beginning of next session. It would not be practicable to legislate in this session or desirable to rush too much. I envisage that the group will report, perhaps, by September 30 and certainly by October 31.

Therefore, having also seen the shape which Mr Ashley would wish his Bill to assume, we will be in a position to decide if we can support that Bill, whether we would propose a *Bill of our own* or whether, if the group so report, we may have to take a different view.

I am glad to be able to announce that Mrs Justice Heilbron has agreed to chair this small advisory group. It remains my intention to ask the Criminal Law Revision Committee to undertake a comprehensive review of the law relating to sexual offences.

MRS GWYNETH DUNWOODY (Crewe, Lab)—I would be more delighted with this announcement if the Home Secretary could extend it to consider whether in future victims of rape can remain anonymous. It is undoubtedly this which stops many women from reporting definite or attempted rape.

MR JENKINS—There are considerations on both sides of this argument and strong ones in favour of the one she is putting forward. There are also some strong ones on the other one too. I would not wish to prejudge the question of whether the committee considered this as well as the central question which I want them to consider expeditiously.

MR EDWARD GARDNER (South Fylde, C)—There is anxiety, some misplaced, and misunderstanding, some of it quite remarkable. After the laudible attempt by Mr Petre Crowder (Hillingdon, Ruislip-Northwood, C) last week in his Bill entitled "Rape, Anonymity of Victims", I have received a letter from an irate constituent protesting at what in her opinion is a scandalous attempt by the Conservative Party to legalize rape. (Laughter.)

MR JENKINS—That is a matter for Mr Gardner, not for me.

Censorship of letters to MPs from prisoners

MR CARTWRIGHT (Greenwich, Woolwich, East, Lab) asked whether the Home Secretary would amend the appropriate section of the Prison Rules 1964 to ensure that letters written by prisoners to their MP are not subject to censorship.

MR ROY JENKINS—I *am* urgently examining ways of reducing such censorship. I do not, however, envisage prison governors being left with no powers in this matter, particularly in order to ensure that a prisoner makes full use of the prescribed channels on complaint before approaching an MP.

MR CARTWRIGHT—This form of censorship is an unnecessary interference in the relationship between an MP and a constituent. When, as in one case, a prisoner is prevented from telling the MP of developments which vitally affect his future in prison, then in circumstances like that the use of censorship is improper and raises doubts about the motives of the prison authorities.

MR JENKINS—I do not think so. I understand his attitude and I am aware of the case he has in mind. It is my desire to reduce censorship both in relation to communication with MPs and other communication where this might reasonably be done.

It is important that prisoners should use the established channels of complaint within the prison and outside the prison relating to the *board of visitors before they com*plain to MPs about an issue on which they have not given an *opportunity to be investigated on* the spot.

SIR GEORGE YOUNG (Ealing, Acton, C)—*Will he take steps to* ensure that MPs who visit constituents in prison can have an inter*view with the prisoner without the* governor or deputy governor insisting on being present?

MR JENKINS—It depends on the security category of the prisoner.

While we always facilitate visits by MPs and while prisoners, when they have exhausted methods of complaint, must be free to communicate with MPs, I do not think it is desirable for MPs to be treated totally differently from the way that relatives and other individuals outside prisons are.

MR MIKARDO (Tower Hamlets, Bethnal Green and Bow, Lab)—The problem is not merely that of censorship of prisoners' letters, but of the prevention of prisoners from writing to their MPs.

I recently received a letter from *a constituent in prison six months* after it was date stamped by the prison authorities. Since then the *same prisoner has sent six letters* which have not arrived at all.

By what authority can the prison governors prevent prisoners from exercising their right—they are still electors and citizens—of communicating with their MP?

MR JENKINS—Yes, they are. On the first point on which he has communicated with me, I pointed out to him that the date stamp on the letter is that on which the letter writing paper was issued. It *is not necessarily that on which the* letter was written.

If he thinks there are abuses I *will investigate them carefully* because there can be no doubt about the right of a prisoner to write to his MP, but there can also be no doubt that it is desirable that the proper mechanism of the investigation of complaints from the prisoner should first be used.

Complaints procedure against police

MR BATES (Bebington and Ellesmere Port, Lab) asked if the Home Secretary was yet in a position to make a statement on his proposals for a new procedure in cases of complaints against the police.

MR ROY JENKINS (Birmingham, Stechford, Lab)—The consultations have now been concluded. I *am making some changes in the* details of my original proposals in the light of the views which have been expressed. I intend to make a further statement before the summer recess.

MR BATES—In formulating the proposals, will he bear in mind that many of us wish to ensure that there is an independent element throughout the complaints procedure and that it is not used as a *last resort in certain investiga*tions?

MR JENKINS—The principles underlying the scheme I put forward last July were that an independent element in the form of a statutory commission should play an effective part in the procedure before a decision is taken on disciplinary action, and, in certain cases, in the hearing of disciplinary charges. These principles will be maintained but I am also anxious not to have too heavy or costly a bureaucratic structure. *The principle I have outlined will* be maintained.

MR WHITEHEAD (Derby, North, Lab)—While appreciating that 11 months of discussions are at last over, may I press him further on the timetable for legislation to implement this? What possibility is there that this can be done within this parliamentary year and most particularly by the time the counter terrorism proposals are taken off the statute book in November?

MR JENKINS—I do not think there is any possibility that this legislation could be carried through in this session, but this is one of my highest priorities for the next parliamentary session.

MR CRAWSHAW (Liverpool, Toxteth, Lab)—Much of the disquiet is caused because of suspicion of secrecy. Would the new proposals allow for one or two independent observers to be in at the grass roots investigation because the suspicion is always that there is some whitewashing before the investigation takes place? Perhaps an independent board selected from the local community could restore this confidence. The police are being *maligned unnecessarily.*

MR JENKINS—Quite often they are unnecessarily maligned. It would be cumbersome to introduce a board of this sort right from the beginning, or a committee of citi*zens. The independent element will* be there from a very early stage.

VAT stays at 25pc on television servicing

The Finance (No 2) Bill was further considered in standing committee.

On Schedule 7 (VAT: *higher* rate),

MR MICHAEL SPICER (South Worcestershire, C) moved a series of amendments to exclude from *the 25 per cent VAT rate power*-operated kitchen equipment and refrigerators and freezers.

The main amendment was rejected by 17 votes to 15—Government majority, two.

MR ANTHONY NEWTON (Braintree, C) moved one of a series of amendments to exclude the installation, alteration, testing, repair or maintenance of domestic appliances, radios and television sets and other electrical appliances from the higher rate of VAT.

He said he understood there were 200 million electrical appliances in use in homes and the number was growing rapidly. This was one of the most irresponsible parts of this Bill because significant dangers were involved if electrical goods and equipment were improperly serviced.

Because of the higher cost of these goods as a result of the Budget, people would be encouraged to hold on to older *appliances and would be dis*couraged by this provision from having their equipment serviced.

MR SHELDON, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Ashton under Lyne, Lab), said there had been a long and continuous *movement in* which the cost of servicing had increased and emphasis had thus been put on reliability of products. People were doing their own servicing. The relevant impact of the tax had to be seen in the light of that movement.

The amendment was rejected by 16 votes to 14—Government majority, two.

Reciprocal Bills to deal with Irish terrorists

MR MERLYN REES, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland (Leeds, South, Lab), moved the second reading of the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill—(which has passed the House of Lords)—the main aim of which, he said, was to help ensure that the fugitive terrorist in Ireland could be brought to justice. In the Republic of Ireland a *complementary Bill* was in committee. The Bills were required because the existing arrangements for the *return of fugitives* from the Republic to Northern Ireland did not work for terrorist crimes.

This Bill and the equivalent Irish Bill (he said) removes a hiding place for political offenders and the reciprocity offers protection to the whole of the United Kingdom.

MR NEAVE, Opposition spokes*man on Northern Ireland* (Abingdon (C), said the proposals were a compromise and goodwill was *important.*

This Bill (he said) represents the determination of the two governments to stand up to and try to deal with terrorism and deny the gunmen or bombers a hiding place

The Bill was read a second time.

'Spotting the Ball' competition to help to improve football grounds

As an additional means of providing financial assistance to football clubs, it has been agreed at the instigation of the Pools Promoters Association and the Football League that a new contribution will be made by the PPA in respect of the Spot the Ball Competition which they organized, stated MR *DENIS HOWELL, Minister for* Sport and Recreation (Birmingham, Small Heath, Lab), replying *to the debate on the second* reading of the Safety of Sports Grounds Bill.

The Bill, which has passed the House of Lords, implements the main recommendations of the *report of the Wheatley inquiry into* crowd safety at sports grounds. This followed the tragedy at Ibrox Park football stadium in January 1971 when 66 people died and over 140 were injured.

MR HOWELL said the PPA had voluntarily submitted details of their Sport the Ball Competition to Sir Stanley Raymond (the Chairman of the Gaming Board for Great Britain) and after full *investigations he was fully satisfied* as to the fairness with which the PPA competition was run and the proceeds distributed.

This is an unofficial arrangement, not involving the Govern*ment, but (he continued) from* what we have learnt of this particular competition it appears to be *most scrupulously conducted, and* I am sure that the Football League would not have contemplated an arrangement with the Association had it been otherwise.

As a consequence the PPA had informed *him* that they would in future pay 10 per cent of the stake money from their Spot the Ball *Competition into a trust to be* operated for the good of football. It was estimated that the trust—to *be known as the Football Grounds* Improvement Trust—would have an initial income of some £650,000 a year.

There would be three objects of the new trust:—

(1) To bring Football League grounds up to the required safety standard.

(2) To improve their grounds for spectators and players.

(3) To develop sports complexes, or other recreational facilities as part of their grounds.

While the first two objects must have priority in the early years of the new trust, he was especially grateful to the PPA and the league for their agreement to ensure that so far as possible any necessary work should be designed to have *regard for the need for additional* sports facilities and for including the third longer term objective, *which would be of great help in* providing additional sports facilities at all football grounds.

Two members of the Chester Committee, which reported to him when he was last in office, had been invited to become *trustees of* the new trust—Sir Norman Chester as its chairman and Mr Clifford Barclary. He hoped they would agree to do so. He was sure that the new trust would provide invaluable help to football and to sport as a whole.

In company with this working party on public safety, he said earlier, he had visited more than 20 first and second division foot*ball grounds, and they proposed to* visit the remaining six first division grounds in the near future. Apart *from these visits all clubs had been* kept constantly informed of their recommendations.

He could not pretend that progress had been as fast or as satisfactory as the situation warranted. Some clubs had fully implemented the recommendations others informed them some time ago that they intended to carry out the work in the close season.

I regret to say (he continued that a minority of clubs have not provided us with answers to our inquiries nor given us details as to how they intend to give the maximum protection to their public.

The Government therefore intended to consider how the proposals of the working party, so far as they were concerned with publi safety inside grounds, could be formally included in the guide to safety at sports grounds which was the code of practice which local authorities would have regard to a the licensing authority for the issuing of certificates for the public use of football grounds.

The Bill was read a second time

Next week's business

Business in the House of Lords will be:

MONDAY: *Housing Finance (Special* Provisions) Bill, committee stage.
TUESDAY: Scottish Development Agency (No 2) Bill and Welsh Development Agency (No 2) Bill, third reading. Social Security Pensions Bill and Local Land Charges Bill, second reading. Inheritance (Provision for Family and Dependants) Bill, third reading.
WEDNESDAY: Debate on voluntary service in the community. Debatable question on homelessness.
THURSDAY: New Towns Bill, committee stage. Policyholders Protection Bill, third reading. Fair Employment (Northern Ireland) Bill, report stage. Divorce (Scotland) Bill, second reading. Debatable question about ferries to the island of Islay.
FRIDAY: Cruelty to Animals Bill, second reading. Mobile Homes Bill, report stage. Guard Dogs Bill and Litigants in *Person (Costs and Expenses) Bill,* committee stage.

Business in the House of Commons will be:

MONDAY: Debates on postal ballots for trade unions and on the preservation of good schools.
TUESDAY: Debate on the RAF.
WEDNESDAY: Scottish Development Agency (No 2) Bill, second reading. Diseases of Animals Bill and Industrial and Provident Societies Bill, remaining stages.
THURSDAY: Welsh Development Agency (No 2) Bill, second reading.
FRIDAY: Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) (Amendment) Bill, second reading.

Air traffic

MR SHORE, Secretary of State for Trade, in a written reply, said: Officials are considering how future London area air traffic might be handled and I have asked for special consideration to be given to the role of airports outside the London area.

Parliamentary notices

House of Lords

Today, at 11.00: Wild Creatures and Wild Plants Protection Bill and Mobile Homes Bill, committee stage. Guard Dogs Bill, second reading.

House of Commons

Today, at 11.00: Children Bill, second reading.

Source of information on Mr Stonehouse

Several MPs questioned MR EDWARD SHORT, Leader of the House, about his statement last week deferring the debate on the motion to expel Mr Stonehouse (Walsall, North, Lab), when Mr Short said that Mr Stonehouse had been admitted to a psychiatric ward at Pentridge *Prison, Mel*bourne.

MR STALLARD (Camden, St Pancras, *North, Lab)—Mr Short* last week gave two reasons for deferring the debate, the possible *prejudicial effects on future pro*ceedings and the fact that Mr Stonehouse had been admitted to a *psychiatric ward* for some treatment. Since then there have been statements which appear to deny *the second* part of that. Will he inform the House of the source of his information and reconsider the question of an early debate? (Some cheers.)

MR SHORT (Newcastle upon Tyne, *Central, Lab)—The* basis for my statement was a cable the previous evening from the acting High *Commissioner there.* This said that the Attorney General's Department in Australia "have told us that Mr *Stonehouse is in a psychiatric ward* at Pentridge Prison".

That evening a number of press *representatives got in touch* with my department and said that this was not the case. I had another *cable sent to Australia that evening* and got a reply the next day from the acting High Commissioner. He said the *information had* originated from the deputy Crown Solicitor in Melbourne who told the *Attorney General's department* there that Mr Stonehouse was in a psychiatric ward and that it was confirmed by Dr Bodner *of the* Victoria Department of Social Welfare.

MR GODBER (Grantham, C)—Nobody would wish to criticize Mr Short for any information he sought to give to the House about Mr Stonehouse's condition, but it is wrong that a motion on the select committee should remain indefinitely on the Order Paper and it is damaging to the reputation of the House.

MR SHORT—I made a statement *last week and* Mr Godber did not raise this then. I read the letter he wrote in the press to me and we *have replied.* I take the view, and it is the advice of the Law Officers, that this would be prejudicial to Mr Stonehouse's chances of a fair trial, and there is very much a question mark about his mental condition.

MR WILLIAM HAMILTON (Central Fife, Lab)—Can Mr Short give no assurance to the House that this matter might be debated in the next few months? If not, can he say, *in view of the im*minence of the report of the Boyle Committee on MPs' salaries that *that same MP, now resident in* Melbourne somewhere, will be entitled to such increase as Boyle *recommends and the Government* accepts.

MR SHORT—The situation *changes rapidly, almost from day* to day. I keep it constantly under review. The Prime Minister has *received the Boyle report, but the* Government have not yet been able to consider it.

MR STRAUSS (Lambeth, Vauxhall, Lab)—The grounds on which the select committee recommended that Mr Stonehouse should be expelled were constitutional and parliamentary, and had nothing to do with charges against him, and in any debate reference to the criminal charges would be out of order.

MR SHORT—I took the best advice and I am assured that it would be virtually impossible for us to expel Mr Stonehouse without it having some bearing on any subsequent trial in this country. It was felt it would prejudice his chances of a fair trial.

SIR MICHAEL HAVERS, Opposition spokesman on law (Merton, Wimbledon, C)—I do not personally accept that there is a risk of prejudice in a debate when one knows that the Speaker will not allow the debate to range beyond the matters in the report. It could be as long as two years before the House could debate it if the matter is left.

MR SHORT—Certainly, if things took their normal course, but that is not so and one does not know from one day to another. The point put to me by the Government Law Officers was that the fact of expulsion would probably prejudice the minds of anyone involved in a trial.

Bill through

The Sex Discrimination Bill *completed its passage through the* Commons early today.

Problem of making same change to agency Bills

House of Lords

The Scottish Development Agency Bill was considered on report.

On Clause 2 (General purposes and functions),

LORD CAMPBELL of CROY (C) moved the first of two amendments redefining the term "industrial *democracy*" as "*promoting, or* helping to promote, good industrial relations in, and appropriate *means of employee involvement in* the affairs of, undertakings with which the Agency are associated".

LORD HUGHES, Minister of State, Scottish Office, said the phrase "industrial democracy" was well understood by those to whom it most mattered, such as managers and workers.

The first amendment was carried by 90 votes to 49—majority against the Government, 41.

The second *amendment* was not moved.

The report stage was concluded.

During the report stage of the Welsh Development Agency Bill,

LORD ABERDARE (C) moved a similar amendment to that moved *earlier by Lord Campbell of Croy* and when it was resisted by the Government, he pointed out that *he was in a difficulty. If he divided* the House it might be counted out. On the other hand, he must be *consistent with his Scottish colleagues.*

LORD HUGHES said he would *still be consistent if he withdrew* his amendment. Through a procedural error on the Scottish Bill, *Lord Campbell of Croy did not* move his other amendment with the result that the Bill was now in *the anomalous position of containing* two definitions of that term.

The amendment was withdrawn.

The Report Stage was concluded.

The Hearing Aid Council *(Extension) Bill was read the* third time and passed.

House adjourned 6.44 pm.

Minister and Commissioner differ over relevance of Europe's social programme

European Parliament
Strasbourg

The response of Community institutions to the crisis of unemployment was inadequate, said MR MICHAEL O'LEARY, the Irish Labour Minister and President in Office of the Council of Social Affairs Ministers, in a statement on the social situation in the Community.

He said that when he took office in January, unemployment had already reached socially unacceptable levels in most member countries. Six months later it remained high in all member countries at a time when the seasonal upturn should have reduced the numbers *of wockless.*

Almost seven million people, including those on short time, were *affected by unemployment. No* country remained untouched by it. Unemployment of the degree they were *experiencing or of the dura*tion they could anticipate, was different in quality and kind from the *purely temporary unemployment* fluctuations experienced in the 1960s.

If unemployment was not to be the experience of yet larger numbers of people throughout the *Community and if its spread was to* be checked, a trans-national response was required of Europe. *The test of the Community's social* policy was its response to unemployment. The issue facing the *Community was the means by* which they determined the method of returning to a better employ*ment situation while at the same* time avoiding any aggravation of the present inflationary situation.

At national level, ministers tried to reconcile economic and social policies but in the Community the pattern appeared to separate *deci*sions on financial and economic matters from decisions on social matters.

We cannot (he said) aspire to be a Community with a common market, with free movement of workers, a Community hopefully moving towards economic and monetary union, if we are not even *ready to discuss the conjuncture of* economic and social policies within the institutions of the Community.

*He had therefore sought a meet*ing between Community finance and labour ministers. Their failure to have this meeting showed a central weakness in the Community. His desire to have that meeting had the support of only one finance minister. He hoped such a meeting would yet take place.

At its meeting this week, the Council had responded to some extent to the problems of the young unemployed but it was only a faltering first step. However it had immediacy and met part of the problem.

A constant weakness in Community response was the fact that they might not meet crises as they occurred, that they appeared to stand aside as a crisis deepened and that they relied on institutions and policies unrelated to that crisis.

Awaiting an upturn in the American economy was no substitute for the development of a planned response in Europe to unemployment. If they were to begin that planned response, it needed both sides who were involved—finance and social affairs ministers—to take part.

The social action programme which the Council of Social Affairs was working to was drawn up at a totally different period than the one they lived in now. There had been a transformation requiring a changed emphasis in their response.

MR HILLERY, Vice-President of the Commission responsible for social affairs, said the serious deterioration in the employment situation over the past year demanded vigorous action.

The social action programme adopted by the Council some 18 months ago identified three major objectives in the social sphere—*full* and better employment, improved living and social conditions. These objectives were as *relevant today* as they were 18 months ago, probably more so.

Community institutions possessed neither the *powers nor the* material resources needed to get to the roots of these problems. Thus it would be illogical to attack Community institutions for failing to restore full and better employment while the power to implement the requisite fiscal and monetary policies remained firmly in other hands.

Instruments such as the Social Fund could only complement effective policies at national level, nor serve as a substitute for them. Some found it expedient to attack Community institutions when national policies failed to solve national problems. He was reminded of a recent statement by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer to the effect that those who sought foreign scapegoats for their domestic difficulties were living in a cocoon of fantasy.

The Commission had already fulfilled a substantial proportion of the obligations that it undertook under the social action programme. I reject the view (he said) that the social action programme is either unrealistic or irrelevant.

LADY ELLES (United Kingdom, C) asked why was there no meeting between education ministers. Children were being educated for jobs which did not exist and it was high time the correlation between education and jobs available was studied in far more depth. The social policy of the Community had failed to deal with any of the aspects facing the Community.

MR O'LEARY said in his personal belief the social action programme was no longer relevant. It was drawn up in early 1973 when the world changed in October that year. There was no point deluding themselves that it could remain relevant in a situation which had changed so radically.

The social fund was inadequate and the Commission must go forward with proposals. They must not wait until 1976 for a revaluation of the efficacy and size of the fund.

He was disappointed they could not get a date earlier than 1978 for the 40-hour week but it was true that conditions varied from country to country. Progress had been made in certain areas—youth employment and employment of women. He was confident a directive in this respect would be brought forward at the next Council meeting.

MR HILLERY said they must not destroy the possibility of uniting Europe by bringing too many problems to the institutions without giving them the instruments and resources to deal with problems. The social action programme was relevant. It was more relevant than ever before injustices were more harsh on those suffering from them in times of recession.

In every member state the education system needed reappraisal on the basis of whether young people were being fitted for employment. On that basis, he had recommended to the Permanent Council on Employment not to see increases in the school-leaving age. There were jobs in the Community not filled for want of adequate education and training facilities.

The social fund was not a fund for unemployment. As a fund for training, retraining and adjustment of workers it could not be used for unemployment alone. The budget for the fund for 1976 had gained quite an increase over

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Residential property

3-acre plot fronting on estuary


Brill House, near Aylesbury. Queen Anne elegance for £57,500.

One way of making sure of a house that exactly fits one's requirements is first to acquire a building site and then to build the house. The principle is simple, but putting it into practice is less easy. Really good single plots in the most scenic areas are sparse, and the ordinary run-of-the-mill infill plot will probably not have the location and surroundings required. It is always a mistake to build a house of a quality that is not matched by the amount of land available for it. In the end, the total market value of the completed property will be reduced.

For those able to think in terms of a fairly high quality house, unusual scope is provided by the offer for sale of a fine waterside plot of three acres at Feock, near Truro, Cornwall. Made up of two pasture fields, the site is on high ground sloping down to the river Fal, with views down the estuary towards St Just and St Mawes. It has about 200ft of frontage to the estuary, and that includes an old boathouse. Outline planning permission was granted early this year for the construction of a bungalow and garage on the upper part of the site. No other buildings are to be constructed. Offers over £26,000 are being asked through Stratton and Holborow, of Truro.

One really high-quality house in the market is St Catherine's Court, near Bath. Listed as a grade I building, it has its origins in the thirteenth or fourteenth century. Construction is of stone, with mullioned casement windows under a stone slate roof, and there are many period features covering the life of the house, such as good panelling and door furniture.

The house was acquired in 1840 by Colonel J. H. Strutt and has been in his family's ownership ever since. Accommodation, mainly on two storeys, includes a large hall, four reception rooms, seven bedrooms, a dressing room and a self-contained flat. Extra buildings include an orangery, a tithe barn which has a grade II listing, and two lodges. Terraced gardens are a feature, and the entire property with a paddock and woodlands runs to about 12½ acres. Offers of about £70,000 are being asked through Powell and Powell, of Bath, and Strutt and Parker of London.

Another property of interest to the historically minded is Drungewick Manor, at Loxwood, West Sussex. The present moated house dates from the fifteenth century but is on the site of an earlier building. Few alterations have been made to the original timber frame structure, although it now has a brick façade with some parts tile-hung, and a drawing room has been added, which extends over the moat.

Main accommodation includes four reception rooms, six bedrooms, four with their own bathrooms, and four staff rooms; there is a further staff or guest flat over the garage block. Gardens around the house are intersected by the moat, the greater part of which is still in existence, much of it still containing water. The total area of the property is just over 68½ acres, with three bungalows, and about £125,000 is being asked through King and Chasemore, of Horsham, and Leonard Tatham Associates, of Haywards Heath.

Another manor house for sale is Fawler Manor, at Charlbury, Oxfordshire, which adjoins the Blenheim estate. Stone built, as might be expected in that area, it has three good-sized reception rooms, six bedrooms and two attic rooms. Very much a horseman's house, it has a stable yard and buildings, including a three-bedroom flat, a tack room, feedstore and various boxes. Two paddocks are included in the 10 acres of grounds. It is for sale through Buckell and Ballard, of Oxford, and offers about £65,000 are being invited.

Brill House, near Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, a Queen Anne house with all the elegance of its period, is for sale through Lane Fox and Partners, of Banbury. It stands on the southern edge of the village and has been well modernized, including such refinements as double-glazing to north-facing windows and the installation of central heating. There are two main reception rooms, a study and six bedrooms, and a self-contained flat. It is for sale at £57,500 with about an acre and a half, although further land up to about 23 acres and a service cottage are available if required.

Rather less formal in style is Quantock Coombe, at Charlynch, Spaxton, near Bridgwater, which is very much the traditional country cottage. Believed to be between 400 and 500 years old, it was originally two buildings and has very thick stone and cob walls, many old timbers and a thatched roof. Accommodation is surprisingly extensive and includes two reception rooms, a study, a further "snug", which might be used as an extra bedroom, three main bedrooms and a studio. There is about three-quarters of an acre all told, and the price is £28,500 through David Monks and Partners, of Bridgwater.

Another property that started off as two dwellings is Hill Barn, at East Marden, West Sussex. It began as two foresters' cottages, built of brick with a tiled roof, and then a wing was added in 1936 in the same style. The result is a roomy house with three main reception rooms, four bedrooms and two dressing rooms. A refinement is a passenger lift to the first floor. In addition there is a three-bedroom cottage away from the house, and a barn. Gardens and grounds run to 7½ acres. A price of £72,500 is being asked through Tufnell and Partners.

Closer to London is Temple Grange, a fine Regency House at Iver Heath, which is being sold through Savills at figure of about £67,000. The property was once part of the Langley estate and is on the edge of Langley Park, to which it has private access. It has the well proportioned rooms of its period, and the accommodation comprises two reception rooms, five bedrooms and a separate flat. The garden extends to about 2½ acres and was established by Sir Robert Harvey, the owner at that time, about 60 years ago. It has some fine rhododendrons collected from all over the world.

Gerald Ely

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2 double bedrooms, 2 reception, good sized kitchen/dining room, 2 bathrooms, 2 separate lavatories, extra kitchen; partial gas c.h.
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WIMBLEDON.—Unfurnished, 3 bedroomed quiet large roomed flat for sale. Superb view, long lease (84 years), hall, reception area, living room, study, kitchen, bathroom, 3 w.c.s, own central heating some furniture and fixtures by arrangement, garage separate. Offers over £20,000. Tel. 0628-23341.

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S.W.1.—Reduced for quick sale, £15,950, renovated purpose-built flat. 1 bed., 1 recept., k. and b., gas c.h. 99 year lease.—584 6090/0500.

LONDON FLATS

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LUXURY PENTHOUSE CROUCH END, N.8.
Ideally situated for all amenities, 3 bedrooms with master bedroom, bathroom en suite. Fully tiled kitchen and bathrooms. Full gas fired central heating. Lift, 3 terraces each approx. 28ft. x 16ft. 2 are connecting and are approached from lounge, bedrooms one and two. Car park area in landscape gardens. Quick sale is desired. Carpets etc. included in price.
£34,000 Leasehold
Tel.: 348 4996

KENSINGTON, W.10.
WITH ROOF TERRACE
Light spacious maisonette, 2 double, 1 single bedrooms. Double reception 33ft. pine fitted kitchen. Central heating. Freehold.
£22,000.
Tel.: 969 4046.

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FOR SALE IN SWITZERLAND
20km from Zurich 7-roomed country house. Luxuriously appointed interior. 1,400 sq. metres parklands in a peaceful, sunny location, on the edge of a wood. Only 10 minutes away from schools and shops
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IMMACULATE TOWN HOUSE. Swiss Cottage, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large reception, fully fitted kitchen; garden; garage; £110 p.w.—Phone 624 5303 Sat

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SOUTH DEVON, Nr. Dartmouth and the lovely River Dart. A small farmery of 19 acres (less if required) comprising extremely attractive detached farmhouse. Outbuildings, one with O.P.P. for conversion. Streams and ponds, pasture and woodland. Freehold. —For further details apply Mulletts, St. George's Square, Dartmouth. Tel. 3045.

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SUPERB OFFICE SUITE available in a Covent Garden prestige building near the Savoy Hotel. 670 sq. ft. Fully carpeted. Movable partition. Natural light. No agents. Tel.: 836 0894.

PROPERTY WANTED

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American family seek prestige house for six months prior to house purchase. Up to £100 p.w. Swiss family seek 3 bed house from August for one year. Up to £45 p.w. Many others seeking properties in Croydon and surrounding areas part Surrey/Kent. If you have a suitable property, please phone, write or call. Usual comm. required.
27 29 BRIGHTON ROAD, SOUTH CROYDON
01-686 7941 (5 lines)

CHOBHAM Surrey area wanted immediately freehold 2-3 bedroomed cottage or flat. Phone 828 1359 after 5 p.m.

DANISH JOURNALIST family of 4 persons seeks exchange/rent comfortable house with garden in London suburb for July. Call St. Albans 55625.

20 ROOM building for School use 5 year lease. Central London 734 2353, ext. 15.

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Green belt. ½-acre site for sale with planning permission for one house.
Beautiful landscaped site not overlooked, south facing garden with resident pheasants!
North-east Cheshire.
Near M'ways and Manchester Airport.
Telephone, day 603 5955; eve. 954 3968

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JUST MARRIED. Regretfully must sell delightful easy to run bow fronted gift shop boutique in Market Place, of busy New Forest town: 2 bedroomed flat completely renovated above £34,000 or another offer for quick sale. 042 54 3151

CORNER SHOP with character in improving part of Bristol. Victorian fittings, large flat. New roof. Freehold. £12,000. Telephone 0272 551827.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Dundee
DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
Applications are invited from graduates in Biology or Agriculture for the following Research Assistantships in the above Department —
(A) To work on the contribution of Myrica to the nitrogen economy of natural ecosystems. (Project supported by NERC. Two year appointment.)
(B) To work on effects of shading on nitrogen fixation by legumes (Project supported by ARC. One year appointment).
Starting date (in each case) 1 August 1975 or as soon as possible thereafter.
Salary within the lower part of Range IB (£1,809 to £2,757 plus threshold supplement). Candidates should hold a current driving licence. Further details may be obtained from Dr. J. Sprent at the Department (Dundee 23181, ext. 448).
Applications, quoting Reference Est. 64/75C and containing the names of two referees, should be lodged with The Secretary, The University, Dundee DD1 4HN, by 17th July, 1975.

The University College of Wales
ABERYSTWYTH
DEMONSTRATOR IN AGRICULTURAL BOTANY
Good honours degree in a biological or agricultural science, or in Biochemistry. Previous postgraduate experience desirable in crop pathology or plant pathology or cytogenetics (particularly in biochemical aspects of chromosome organisation).
Commencing salary: £1,809 p.a. (under review).
Application forms available from the Registrar.
Closing date: 31 July.

University of Manchester
LECTURER IN ECONOMETRICS
Applications invited for this post from candidates with an interest in one or more of the following fields: mathematical economics; econometric theory, applied econometrics, multivariate analysis for social scientists. Salary range (under review): £2,118-£5,520 p.a., plus threshold payments. Superannuation. Further particulars and application forms (returnable by July 15th) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester, M13 9PL. Quote ref.: 157/75/T.

Appointments Vacant also on pages 16 and 17

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC
Applications are invited for the following positions which are available from February 1976 in the School of Education

PROFESSOR OF EDUCATION (CURRICULUM STUDIES)
The appointee, who should have substantial experience and research interests in secondary school curriculum development, will be responsible for developing courses in the theory and practice of Curriculum Development in the programmes of study for diplomas and degrees currently offered by the School of Education, and for mounting the Curriculum Development component in the two-year Bachelor of Education programme which the University introduced in 1975. In addition he will be expected to initiate and encourage research in the field of Curriculum Development relevant to the developing educational systems of the South Pacific.

An important aspect of his work will be the organisation and development of the University's capacity to participate actively and effectively in the reform of regional school curricula through the establishment of a Curriculum Studies Unit in the School of Education. The UNDP/UNESCO Secondary Curriculum Development Project, which is currently operating from the School of Education, is expected to complete its work on the revision of Forms 1 to IV curricula at the end of 1975. The appointee's task will be to ensure that the relationships which exist between the UNDP unit and regional curriculum units are maintained, and that the University takes a leading role in preparing regional personnel who can participate in curriculum reform in their own countries.

Preference will be given to applicants with experience in a developing country or a multiracial setting.

LECTURER ASSISTANT LECTURER IN MATHEMATICS
The appointee will participate in the instruction of the undergraduate level Mathematics programme offered by the School of Education to students enrolled in all three Schools of the University.

This programme includes service courses in Mathematical Methods and Inferential Statistics at the first year level, and advanced course work of a general nature at the second year level leading to specialised study in Computer and Numerical Mathematics, Fluid Dynamics, Mathematical Statistics and Pure Mathematics in the third.

Participation will also be expected in the consultation service provided by the Mathematics staff, principally in Data Processing and Statistics. Qualifications and experience in either of these fields is desirable. Every encouragement will be provided for the appointees to undertake research in any branch of Mathematics.

[illegible] Salary Scales ... Professor ... Lecturer ... Assistant Lecturer ... The British Government may supplement salaries in range £500-£2,750 p.a. (sterling) for married appointees (normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. This supplementation is unlikely to apply to single appointees or to married appointees at Assistant Lecturer level. These rates are under review. New rates, with increases of at least 25 per cent will apply from 1 April 1975. Superannuation scheme ... gratuity for contract appointments, partly furnished accommodation at rental of ...% of salary. Detailed applications (2 copies) including a curriculum vitae, a recent small photograph and naming 3 referees should be sent by ... July 1975 to the Registrar, University of the South Pacific, P.O. Box 1168, Suva, Fiji. Further particulars are available from this address.

University of Newcastle upon Tyne

Appointment of REGISTRAR

Applications are invited for the appointment of the Registrar of the University to succeed Mr. E. M. Bettenson who will retire on the 30th September, 1976.

While applications from those with administrative experience outside a University will be considered, preference is likely to be given to those with experience of University administration. The Registrar will be expected to take up the appointment at a date to be agreed, in the summer of 1976, to provide a period of overlap with the outgoing Registrar.

The initial salary will be at an appropriate point on Grade IV of the national salary structure for University Administrative Staff.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned with whom applications (10 copies) should be lodged not later than the 15th July, 1975.

D. H. WILLSON, Deputy Registrar,
University of Newcastle upon Tyne,
6 Kensington Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU

University of Dundee
Applications are invited for a
LECTURESHIP IN PATHOLOGY
In the Department of Pathology with duties in the section of Histopathology. The successful applicant will be granted an honorary appointment with the Tayside Area Health Board for an appropriately qualified candidate this would be at Senior Registrar level.
The laboratory in the recently opened Ninewells Hospital and Medical School is recognised for training for the Final M.R.C.Path. examination in Morbid Anatomy/Histopathology. The successful applicant will be expected to participate in undergraduate teaching, in the hospital diagnostic service and in research; facilities and training will be available in certain fields of experimental pathology.
Salary scale £3,749-£6,687, with placing according to qualifications and experience. U.S.S. or continuation of F.S.S.U. or N.H.S. superannuation schemes; grant towards removal expenses.
Applications (8 copies) containing the names of three referees should be lodged by 19th July, 1975, with The Secretary, The University, Dundee DD1 4HN, from whom further particulars may be obtained.
Please quote Reference Est. 65/75C.

University of The West Indies
JAMAICA
Applications are invited for the posts of (a) PROFESSOR, and (b) SENIOR LECTURER OR LECTURER IN SPANISH. For post (a) a specialist in Latin American literature is required. For post (b) experience in modern techniques of foreign language instruction is essential. Applicants should have research interests in at least one of the following fields: applied linguistics, the linguistics of Spanish, development of the Spanish language and theory and practice of translation. Salary scales: Professor, J$12,612 to J$16,344 p.a.; Senior Lecturer, J$8,460 to J$12,192 p.a.; Lecturer, J$6,168 to J$9,768 p.a. (£1 sterling equals J$2.12). Unfurnished accommodation (if by University at rental of 10% of salary. If, however, the staff member provides his own accommodation, he will be paid a housing allowance of 20% of his pensionable salary. F.S.S.U. Study and Travel Grant. Family passages. Detailed applications (six copies) including a curriculum vitae and naming three references should be sent as soon as possible to the Registrar, University of the West Indies, Mona, Kingston 7, Jamaica. Further particulars are available from the same source and should be obtained before an application is made.

University of Newcastle upon Tyne
APPOINTMENT OF REGISTRAR
Applications are invited for the appointment of the Registrar of the University to succeed Mr. E. M. Bettenson who will retire on the 30th September, 1976.
While applications from those with administrative experience outside a University will be considered, preference is likely to be given to those with experience of University administration. The Registrar will be expected to take up the appointment at a date to be agreed, in the summer of 1976, to provide a period of overlap with the outgoing Registrar.
The initial salary will be at an appropriate point on Grade IV of national salary structure for University Administrative Staff.
Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned with whom applications (10 copies) should be lodged not later than the 15th July, 1975.
D. H. WILLSON,
Deputy Registrar,
University of Newcastle upon Tyne, 6 Kensington Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU.

University of Liverpool
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL STUDIES
Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Industrial Studies.
The person appointed will lecture and undertake research on managerial aspects of industrial technical operations and will collaborate in the creation of projects which demonstrate the relationships between technical, economic and social factors in productive industry. Candidates should have an honours or higher degree in engineering, science or economics and should have had industrial experience.
Initial salary will be within the range £2,118-£2,757 on a scale rising to £4,896 (under review) plus threshold payments £229 per annum.
Applications, together with the names of three referees, should be received not later than 18th July, 1975, by the Registrar, The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Quote Ref. RV 514 T.

NOTICE
All Advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

University of Cambridge
DEPARTMENT OF METALLURGY AND MATERIALS SCIENCE
DEMONSTRATORSHIP IN CHEMICAL METALLURGY
Applications are invited for the post of University Demonstrator in the field of chemical metallurgy, from graduates in Metallurgy, Materials Science or Chemistry, preferably with a Ph.D. and some teaching experience. An interest in the application of modern physical methods to the study of surface protection of alloys would be advantageous.
The appointment is for a maximum tenure of five years on the scale £2,217 to £2,571 a year plus threshold payments (at present under review). Membership of USS is required. Applications (10 copies) to be sent to the Secretary, Appointments Committee, Faculty of Physics and Chemistry, Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge CB3 0HE not later than July 23rd, 1975.

Heriot-Watt University
DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
The Science Research Council is prepared to offer a Studentship to a suitable candidate with a 1st or Upper 2nd class Honours degree in Mechanical Engineering or related subject. The studentship will be tenable in the Department of Mechanical Engineering and is awarded normally for three years commencing October, 1975. The subject of research will be in one of the following areas: heat transfer and mechanical dynamics of shafts and journal bearings, shaft stabilisation, selection and properties of working fluids for Rankine cycles.
Further information can be obtained from Professor W. L. Reid, Head of Mechanical Engineering Department. Applications, which should include a brief curriculum vitae and two references, should be made to the above as soon as possible and not later than 7th July, 1975.

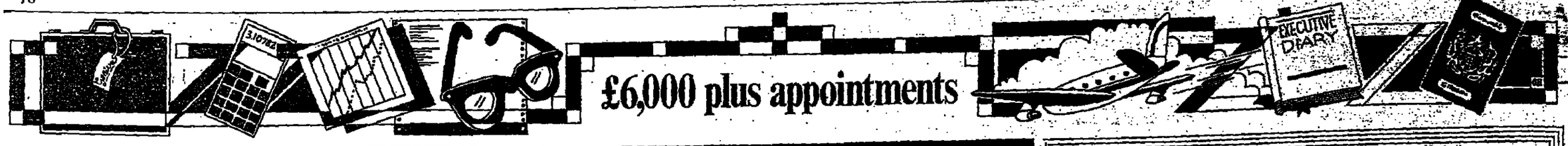
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DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY
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University of Manchester
Applications are invited for two
RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS
Successful applicants will be engaged in a research project in primary medical care and work with Dr H. W. K. Acheson (Department of General Practice) and Mr Gordon Forsyth (department of Social Administration). The Studentships will be for two years and are expected to provide an opportunity to gain a higher degree. Value of Awards £880 p.a. plus travelling allowance. Further particulars and application forms (returnable by July 9th) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester, M13 9PL. Quote ref. 155/75/T.

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(ii) Master's Degree course in Microwave and Communications Engineering, jointly by the Universities of Sheffield and Leeds, one year duration.
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Applications invited from graduates or those expecting to graduate with a good honours degree in Pure or Applied Sciences. Financial assistance may be available for suitably qualified candidates. The S.R.C. has designated the Master's courses as suitable for tenure of its Advanced Course Studentships. Further details, brochure and application forms may be obtained from Professor P. N. Robson, Department of Electronic and Electrical Engineering, The University of Sheffield, Sheffield S1 3JD.



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DEPUTY DIRECTOR

The British Film Institute, which embraces the National Film Archive and the National Film Theatre, is a government and membership financed body which exists to encourage the development of the art of film and television.

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Application forms, BFI information material, full job specification and conditions of service are available from the Personnel Manager, BFI, 81 Dean Street, London, W1V 6AA (01-437 4355).

Closing date for return of applications 11th July, 1975.

More power to the management audit

The growing importance for British executives of the concept of management audit and the controversy surrounding the subject were reported by Richard Allen on May 30.

Here Jan Santocki, a senior lecturer at Birmingham Polytechnic who has researched the subject in the UK, gives his account of the meaning behind the audit technique and argues the case for its adoption by British companies.

The realization and acceptance of a concept that management responsibility to shareholders extends far beyond the prevention and detection of fraud and errors is not new. What appears to be new is that an ever decreasing number of British directors, executives and managers would answer "Yes" to this question: "Has anyone ever seen an enterprise that could not be managed better?"

Many of them agree that in the present complex, fast changing and highly competitive business environment there is a need to look for "outside" assistance-advice in solving their managerial problem—outside meaning those who do not take part in the decision-making process. The view that "successful managing directors are born not made" is fast becoming an anachronism.

The evidence of the existence of some form of management audit, and the need for it clearly emerged from my research conducted in the UK in 1974 under the joint sponsorship of the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants and City of Birmingham Polytechnic. About 250 British directors and executives, participated in the questionnaire survey. Many leading names from British industry and commerce were among the respondents and large public corporations were well represented. The participants represented a significant proportion of British management, ie, the respondents' organizations represented 25 per cent of the total number of employees and 25 per cent of the total capital employed in *The Times* 1,000 largest UK industrial companies.

The need for management audit in today's British economy was supported by a staggering 92 per cent of the respondents. The companies with experience of management audit in operation broadly similar to that described later in this article, numbered 80. There were 77 companies whose spokesmen said that they believed management audit would become part of their organizations within the next ten years.

It can therefore be claimed that the concept of management audit is not a fantasy but reality to a significant number of British directors and executives.

The vagueness of the management audit concept has been said to be great but this vagueness is grossly exaggerated. The meaning of management audit supported by the great majority of the respondents is: "Management audit is an objective, independent, informed and constructive appraisal of the effectiveness of managers/teams of managers in their achievement of company objectives and policies in order to identify existing and potential weaknesses and strengths in all functions and operations within an organization and to recommend ways to rectify these weaknesses and potential weaknesses."

"It must be seen as a managerial function and as such must assist management and in doing so strengths not only weaknesses must be reported upon."

The meaning and scope were clear to most of the respondents and consequently to a significant proportion of British management. The respondents thought that there were many directors and executives who had reservations concerning management audit. The reservations were not justified and were the product of ignorance and unwillingness to accept and apply new ideas.

The most serious reservations are: "Fear of curbing managerial initiative", and "fear of" spreading "the responsibility for decision-making and control of business organization". The respondents with practical experience of management audit in operation were emphatic that there was no justification at all for these reservations. Clearly there is an urgent need for further research in this area, especially for behavioural scientists.

It is interesting to note that one of the six ways to reduce these reservations which received the greatest support, 82 per cent, was that greater publicity should be given to the benefit and concept of management audit. It seems that the published works in this area are few in the United Kingdom and they do not reflect truly and fairly the existing situation in Britain.

There is a not insignificant reservoir of knowledge and experience in the United Kingdom—the problem is how to tap it for the benefit of as many as possible. There is a need for informing and convincing "non-believers" that the concept is real and that management audit works.

Jan Santocki
City of Birmingham Polytechnic

The contribution is based on the author's research project for the Council for National Academic Awards degree of MPhil.

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The Secretary is directly responsible to the full-time Chairman, but will be expected in time to work under his own initiative to a large extent.

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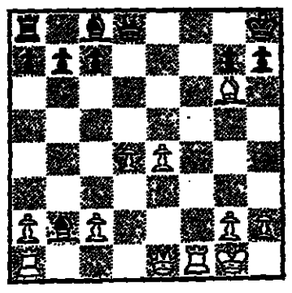
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THE TIMES APPOINTMENTS PAGES CHESS COMPETITION

Planning your next move in chess, as in your career can be critical. In this chess position chosen by Harry Golombek, The Times Chess Correspondent, international master and President of the European zone of The World Chess Federation. White's next move is the key to his winning, against any move by Black



HOW TO ENTER

Write down on a sheet of paper the continuation moves that force a win for White and accompany it with a composed game or position using a similar check-mating idea.

The prize will be awarded to the sender of the entry that in the opinion of the judge contains the complete, correct solution together with a composed game or position with the continuation moves that best illustrate another application of the idea employed by White in winning from the diagram position. Send your complete solution and composed game or position with the completed entry form to The Times Appointments Pages Chess Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC99 9YT.

THE PRIZE

The prize will be the holiday of your choice to the maximum value of £500 from the Winter 75/76 or the Summer 76 Thomson Holidays Brochures.

CLOSING DATE FOR ENTRIES

The closing date for receipt of entries is August 4th, 1975. Only those entries received by this date will be judged. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery.

JUDGING

The judge will be Harry Golombek. His decision is final in all matters connected with this competition. No correspondence will be entered into.

RULES

1. The competition is open to all UK residents except employees of Times Newspapers Limited, their advertising agents and anyone connected with the competition. The families of persons barred by this rule may not enter.
2. Entries must be accompanied by the official form and sent to The Times Appointments Pages Chess Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC99 9YT, to arrive before 4th August, 1975. There is no limit to the number of entries a competitor may submit providing each one is accompanied by an official entry form.
3. The winner will be notified by post and his name will be published in The Times after completion of the judging.
4. All entries become the property of Times Newspapers Limited, who reserve the right to publish any of them if they so wish.

Attached to this entry form your suggested moves for White and Black together with your composed game or position with the continuation that achieves a win by the same idea as used by White in the diagram problem, and send them to:

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Name

Address

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THE TIMES

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PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

SCOTTISH COLLEGE OF TEXTILES

DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES

LECTURESHIP IN INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for a lectureship in Industrial Organisation. It is essential that the applicant is a specialist in the personnel field of activity, being able to offer such subjects as Employee Services, training and development, and probably Personnel Administration. It is expected that a comprehensive knowledge of industrial Organisation will be necessary to carry out the requirements of this appointment.

Candidates, who should have an appropriate honours degree and preferably a professional qualification, will be required to participate in the preparation of students for degree level examinations, to assist in supervision of student project work and contribute to departmental and college research activities.

Salary scale £2,316 to £6,012—bar—to £6,495.

Applications should be addressed to the head of Department of Management Studies, Scottish College of Textiles, Netherdale, Galashiels TD1 3HF, to arrive not later than 30th June, 1975. Further details are available on application.

University of Essex

INFORMATION OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Information Officer for appointment from a date to be arranged in the Autumn of 1975. Salary will be in the Senior Administrative Assistant Scale (Grade 1A), £1,80?–£3,990 per annum (under review), with initial placing being dependent on qualifications and experience.

The appointee will be expected to establish and to be managing editor of a weekly university newspaper, intended to be read mainly by the University's staff and students, but also outside. He or she will be required to advise on the University's public relations in general and to maintain close relations with the press and the other media. Candidates should preferably be university graduates and have had two or three years' experience in journalism.

Applications (quoting ref. G/88/T), including a curriculum vitae (six copies) and the names of two referees, should reach the Registrar, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, CO4 3SQ, from whom further particulars are also available, not later than 11th July, 1975. Details of the appointment may be obtained by telephoning Colchester (0206) 44144, extension 2015.

UNIVERSITY OF YORK

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND RELATED STUDIES

ELLIS HUNTER FELLOWSHIP IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for the above Junior Fellowship vacant from 1 October, 1975, for a period of two years.

Salary within the scale £1,809 to £2,247.

Six copies of applications, naming three referees, should be sent by Friday, 11 July, to the Registrar, University of York, Heslington, York, YO1 5DD, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Please quote reference number 1/7056.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The University of Manchester

FACULTY OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES RESEARCH SUPPORT UNIT

A vacancy exists for a

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER

in the above unit. The work is varied and interesting and involves assisting members of the academic staff and advising postgraduate students on computational aspects of their research work. Candidates should have a good degree which must include a substantial amount of mathematics (a knowledge of statistics would also be helpful). They should also have a thorough acquaintance with at least one high level language, preferably Fortran or Algol 60. The unit has access, via an RJE terminal, to the computers of the University of Manchester Regional Computer Centre; these comprise a CDC 7600, ICL 1906 combined system and will shortly include a Cyber 72 for interactive work. Salary range p.a. (under review): £1,791–£2,412 plus threshold payments. Superannuation. Further particulars and application forms (returnable by July 8th) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester, M13 9PL. Quote Ref: 136/75/T.

University of Durham

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTING

Applications are invited from graduates with relevant experience for appointment as SENIOR DEMONSTRATOR IN COMPUTING for two years from 1 September, 1975, renewable for a third and final year. The main duty of the person appointed will be to assist with the teaching of PL/1 and APL programming and with the supervision of practical work for a large first-year class. Research is encouraged, particularly in the field of database design in which a group is active in the Department.

Starting salary in the range £1,809–£3,380, plus threshold payments and any increases resulting from arbitration. Depending upon qualifications, the appointment will be within either National Grade 1A or 1B, plus superannuation.

Further particulars and application forms, which should be returned by 4 July, 1975, may be obtained from the Registrar and Secretary, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE.

University of Warwick

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS

Applications are invited for a Temporary Lectureship in Mathematics for one year only, commencing 1st October, 1975. Salary will be at the first point on the Lecturer scale £2,118–£4,896 p.a. (under review) plus threshold payments. Applicants should have recently completed, or be about to complete, a Ph.D. thesis in some branch of Analysis. Application forms from the Academic Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, quoting Ref. No. 45/2A/75. Closing date for receipt of applications is 11th July, 1975.

UNIVERSITY OF YORK

CANCER RESEARCH UNIT

POST-DOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOW

Applications are invited for the above post to work on nuclear changes induced by carcinogens in tissue culture cells. Candidates should have a background in biochemical or genetic techniques.

The post, which is financed by an MRC research grant, will be in a new unit to be established with the Department of Biology. The appointment is for up to 2½ years to begin as soon as possible. The salary will be within the scale £2,118–£3,990 (under review) plus threshold payments of £229 p.a., and will include FSSU/USS benefits.

Six copies of applications giving details of age, qualifications and experience together with the names of three referees, should be sent by Friday, 11th July, to the Registrar, University of York, Heslington, York, YO1 5DD, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Please quote reference number 1/6051.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Dar es Salaam TANZANIA

Applications are invited for the posts of (a) ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER IN WATER RESOURCES ENGINEERING and (b) SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER IN TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING. Applicants should have a higher degree, preferably a PhD, with several years of practical and teaching experience in the relevant fields.

The appointee to post (a) will teach Water Resources Engineering, particularly Hydrology, and Water Supply and Sewerage. The appointee to post (b) will teach Transportation Engineering, particularly Traffic Engineering and related areas. Experience in laboratory work in road materials would be an advantage.

Both appointees will teach 2nd, 3rd and 4th year undergraduates. Other duties will include supervision of final projects, practical training, supervision of post-graduate students and consultation with industry and administration.

Salary scales: Associate Professor T£3,052–T£3,472 p.a. Senior Lecturer [illegible] p.a. Lecturer [illegible] p.a. [illegible] sterling. The British Government may supplement salaries in range £2,150–£3,620 p.a. (sterling) for married appointees or £1,250–£1,872 p.a. (sterling) for single appointees (normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. FSSU. Family passages. Biennial overseas leave.

Detailed applications (2 copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees, should be sent by air mail, not later than 22 July, 1975, to the Chief Academic Officer, University of Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 35091, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Applicants resident in U.K. should also send 1 copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT.

Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Western Australia PERTH

AGRONOMY

Applications are invited for a temporary appointment as LECTURER or SENIOR DEMONSTRATOR in the Department of Agronomy, Institute of Agriculture, from mid-January to 31st December, 1976. The appointee will participate in the undergraduate teaching programme and a suitably qualified person is being sought to cover aspects of (a) crop physiology with respect to topics like photosynthesis, assimilation or the metabolic effects of environmental stresses and (b) environmental physics touching on energy and water balances and transfer processes as these relate to understanding the response of crops and pastures to the environment.

The salary ranges are: Lecturer: $A11,655–15,645 p.a.; Senior Demonstrator: $A10,100–11,655 p.a. An appointee from within Australia would be entitled to fares to Perth for himself and wife and from elsewhere to appointment expenses up to $A1,100. Further information may be obtained from the Head of the Department.

Applications in duplicate stating full personal particulars, qualifications and experience should reach the Staffing Officer, University of Western Australia, Nedlands, Western Australia, 6009, by 26 July, 1975. Candidates should request three referees to write immediately to the Staffing Officer.

The Queen's University of Belfast

LECTURESHIP IN PSYCHOLOGY

Applications are invited for a newly established lectureship in the Department of Psychology from 1st October, 1975. Candidates' research interests may be in any area of psychology. Preference may be given to candidates with experience relevant to teaching either in an academic area associated with clinical psychology, or in cognitive psychology. The department has two real time computers plus an excellent range of equipment for experimental and observational studies, and enjoys good relations with local schools and hospitals.

The appointment will be made at one of the first three points on the scale for lecturers, £2,118, £2,247, £2,412, which rises to £4,896, plus £229 threshold payments, with contributory pension rights under the FSSU/USS. The appointment will be subject to a period of probation of up to three years. Assistance is available with removal expenses.

Applications should be received by July 9, 1975. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, The Queen's University of Belfast, BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland. (Please quote Ref. No. 75/T).

The University of Sheffield

SCHOOL OF CLINICAL DENTISTRY

Applications are invited for the following two full-time posts tenable from 1 October 1975.

1 LECTURER IN CHILDREN'S AND PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY in the Department of Dental Health under direction of Professor P. H. Burke. Successful candidate will be expected to assist in undergraduate clinical teaching in this new and expanding department.

2 LECTURER IN DENTAL SURGERY in the Department of Dental Surgery under direction of Professor P. A. Bramley. Department is responsible for undergraduate and postgraduate teaching and research in outpatient oral surgery, diseases of the mouth and radiodiagnosis.

Both of these posts will be busy and demanding but adequate time and encouragement will be given for research projects, the attainment of post-graduate qualifications and for the improvement of professional skills. Initial salaries in the range £3,744 to £6,351 on the scale £3,744 to 6,972.

Further particulars from the Registrar and Secretary, The University, Sheffield S10 2TN, to whom applications (5 copies), including curriculum vitae and the names of three referees, should be sent by 4 August 1975. Quoting Ref. R.346/A.

The City University

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES

TWO LECTURESHIPS IN SOCIOLOGY

Applications are invited for the above posts to commence on 1st September 1975. One post is permanent, the other is temporary. Candidates from a broad range of specialities will be considered.

Salary scale: £2,118 to £4,896 per annum (under review) plus £399 London Allowance and £229 Threshold Supplement.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Deputy Academic Registrar, The City University, St John Street, London EC1V 4PB. Telephone: 01-253 4399, Ext. 338 (quote reference SS/155/T).

Closing date for applications 7 July 1975.

University of Reading

LECTURESHIP IN GERMAN

Applications are invited for two Lectureships in German. A high degree of competence in the German language is expected together with the ability to help generally with the work of the Department. One post will be reserved for candidates with a specialist qualification in medieval literature, the other for candidates qualified in modern literature.

The persons appointed should take up duties on 1 October 1975, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Further information may be obtained from the Registrar (Room 214, Whiteknights House), The University, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 2AH, by whom applications should be received not later than 12 July, 1975.

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Lord Mountbatten at 75, aiming now at creating an international sixth-form elite

Lord Mountbatten of Burma will be 75 next Wednesday, but shows no signs of taking things easily. In between talking about his past and present activities at his London house in Knightsbridge the other day, he fired off memos to various aides who came and went, dealt with the more important of the incessant incoming telephone calls, was examined by his doctor (appearing at the sitting room door stripped to the waist to apologize for the delay, revealing a firm and bronzed torso), and finally welcomed and departed with Sir Robert Mark, the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police and an old friend from the time of the 1966 Mountbatten report on prison security.

In short, the former wartime Supreme Allied Commander in South-East Asia, Viceroy and Governor-General of India and Chief of the United Kingdom Defence Staff (to pick just the highlights from a career spanning one and three quarter columns of *Who's Who*) remains as exhausting an embodiment of the life force as ever.

The list of his benevolent activities many connected with the Armed Services, remains long. But it is, perhaps surprisingly, a major educational venture which has come to dominate his interests and energies since he retired as Chief of the UK Defence Staff just a decade ago. This is the growing group of international sixth form schools known since Lord Mountbatten took over the chairmanship of its international council in 1968 as United World Colleges.

Conceived by the late Dr Kurt Hahn and Air Marshal Sir Laurence Darvall, the first Atlantic College—as the project was then, in an outburst of admiration for Nato, misguidedly called—opened in 1962 at St Donat's Castle in South Wales. There are now also colleges in Singapore and Vancouver, another is to be built on the Adriatic Coast near Trieste, a College of the Rhine is projected in Rhineland-Pfalz, West Germany; and the Shah is considering producing the site, capital and local scholarship programme for a college in Iran.

Lord Mountbatten took on the job after prolonged arm-twisting by his son-in-law Lord Brabourne (an early enthusiast) and Sir George Schuster, the remarkable financier, still very active at 93, who raised much of UWC's initial funds with the help of a dedicated trio of ex-ambassadors.

"I bitterly regret saying 'Yes', as it has entirely preoccupied the whole of my life since then", Lord Mountbatten said—as if he might otherwise have sat happily contemplating nature and riding his favourite horse at Broadlands, his lovely Georgian home where Palmerston once lived near Southampton.

"Once you take up something like this, you get absorbed in it, you see its supreme importance for the future—and so one goes on with it." There are at present around 330 boys and girls aged between 16 and 18 from 41 nations at St Donat's, from 42 nations in Singapore, and from 30 at the gloriously situated, custom-built Pearson College on Vancouver Island, which opened only last September with a first entry of 600.

Many have been selected by national committees set up by Lord Mountbatten on his travels, and most are on scholarships: a diversity of backgrounds is an important feature of each intake. There are 21 notably diligent and well-behaved mainland Chinese at St



Donat's, and large numbers of East Europeans.

Jordanians and Israelis share the same dormitories (even during Middle East wars) and have to reconcile their differences by force of argument alone, which has not upset their mutual trust.

The teaching staff too is international. As a result of Lord Mountbatten's recent visit to Moscow, the Soviet Government has written to confirm that it would like to see a teacher seconded to St Donat's. "If that is a success, I hope they will follow with boys and girls, which would be a breakthrough", says Lord Mountbatten with justifiable satisfaction.

"My own aim is to have half a dozen schools strategically placed around the world, run by a proper international council. We have a rather glorious idea: if, as Sudruddin Aga Khan (the UWC council's UN representative) says, we can convince the world we are doing the right thing for the rising generation of intelligent youngsters, then we should aim to have the international council linked to the UN, but not necessarily to the bureaucracy.

"Governments could then turn over existing boarding schools to this form of education, exchanging places freely with other countries or giving them as aid to developing countries who cannot afford their own."

But even the existing UWC network could, Lord Mountbatten believes, help to build up a leavening of intelligent young people throughout the world with a genuine understanding of each other's viewpoints, be they diplomats, multinational company executives, or just roadsweepers. "Of course it's an elitist approach. But it's an elite not of birth, wealth or privilege, but of brains, ability and character potential", he said with something approaching passion. "I don't think you can expect every single child to be educated internationally, but, by God, the potentially elite should be."

Not the least of the victories to which Lord Mountbatten has contributed has been to increase the status and acceptability of the Geneva-based International Baccalaureate, the first international university entry examination. Even the French, so proud of their own culture, have now accepted it, so French students at UWC will no longer have to return home early to prepare for the French *bachot* before going to university.

When he is not travelling to Peking, Jakarta, Brussels, Miami or British Columbia raising support from head of state level downwards, Lord Mountbatten keeps in touch with UWC's international secretariat in Mecklenburgh Square, WC1, through his very efficient and no-nonsense private secretary Mr John Barratt (a former Royal Navy shorthand writer). The linchpin of the operation is UWC's international secretary, Mr Robert Blackburn, who combines sensitive antennae with a robust sense of humour, both very necessary to survival.

Lord Mountbatten retains the British serviceman's reluctance to indulge in sweeping political generalizations. Perhaps, he concedes, the colonies were handed over rather too fast after the Second World War—particularly in Africa, where there were not nearly enough educated soldiers, lawyers, doctors and businessmen to take over. Perhaps India could have been spared partition if he had been able to take over sooner after the Japanese surrender before the political deadlock. Certainly the French and Dutch were foredoomed to failure in Indo-China and the East Indies in their attempts to resist events with military force.

He recalled how he had in vain warned France's General Leclerc, whom he admired: "Look, I am giving you back French Indo-China south of the 16th Parallel. Please be advised by me: do not try and fight. If you make friends, you will be able to win both sides over. If you fight, you will be defeated and unable to negotiate."

But General Leclerc said he had to carry out his orders to establish a strong military position from which to negotiate, and the French were duly defeated.

Looking at Britain today, he believes there are many people—he cites the Burma veterans who crowd the Albert Hall for the annual reunion, and the Boy Scouts to whom he had just presented 20 Queen's awards—who want to give the country more than they take out of it. The problem is how to arouse that spirit widely. How can a decent degree of national pride be combined with a genuine spirit of internationalism? It would make a good essay theme for the International Baccalaureat.

Roger Berthoud

Parliamentary conflicts over the case for continuity

Mr Norman St John-Stevas, the Conservative Spokesman for Education, offered the new Minister of Education a deal last week. "Call off your plans to abolish direct-grant schools", he said, "and we will call off our plans to expand them". At one level this was presumably no more than an obvious political ploy: to make your opponent seem unreasonable by offering a bargain you know he will not accept. But at another level it touched one of the strongest needs in contemporary government; the need for continuity of policy.

This is felt in many areas. Educationists are given an impossible task if the structure of schools is to be altered with every change of government. Pension schemes would face even greater difficulties if the national pension system were to be chopped and changed once again: it is because of the wishes of the pension industry that the Conservatives are accepting the present Government's pension Bill now on its way through Parliament. Industrialists are inhibited in planning their investment if they think there may be major changes in official policy. Public expenditure has to be planned on a five-year rolling basis.

There is a conflict here between political expectations and the realities of a complex industrial society. Political theory suggests that the electorate should be able to vote for radical new departures in policy as well as new faces whenever they go to the polls.

But in an advanced industrial state so many of the most critical activities have to be planned over a much longer time span than any Parliament. The public interest will not be served if this reality is not acknowledged. How then can the political system adjust to it?

Butskellism requires an Opposition to treat proposals on their *merits*, which is more likely to happen if it can influence policy. That could best be done by strengthening the role of select committees. It is there rather than in the tournaments on the floor of the House that the dialogue tends to loosen the rigidities of party loyalty and lead to a measure of agreement.

It is interesting, for example, that the Select Committee on the Wealth Tax seems to be moving towards a minimalist position on the role for that tax.

There are some signs of select committees seeking to map out a more constructive role for themselves. The Select Committee on Nationalized Industries, for example, is united irrespective of party in streamlining its operations so as to keep the individual industries under closer scrutiny. Much could certainly be done simply by giving the committees more adequate supporting staff, and a number of MPs would like Ministers to have to give an explanation to the House when they did not accept a select committee's recommendation.

But some parliamentarians have more radical ideas. They would like to see select committees covering each area of government, actually formulating policy and electing their own chairman who together would form the Cabinet. That is going much too far. Committees are in general no better fitted to create policy than to write a speech, and under these proposals the delicate art of Cabinet making would become an exceedingly arbitrary process.

A Cabinet is supposed to be a team not simply a group of individual Ministers with departmental responsibilities, the doctrine of collective responsibility is not to lose all meaning some care needs to be taken in ensuring the comparability of that team. That is something that only the Prime Minister can do.

But what if legislation had to be approved in principle by the appropriate committee before going to the whole House to second reading? That would still leave the creation of policy in the hands of the Government but would give committees the necessary element of power. Departments would find it advisable to carry their respective committees along with them in their policy thinking. The dialogue would become more purposeful and one could well imagine some shift in the psychological balance.

A strengthened Liberal Party

One answer could be the development of a large party of the centre that would be the normal governing party. Swedish experience suggests that one party remaining in office for many years can be compatible with national success. But if such a realignment of British politics is to come it will not be by the deliberate calculation of politicians.

Another way could be for a strengthened Liberal Party, particularly if there was electoral reform, customarily to hold the balance and form a coalition with one or other of the two bigger parties, thereby itself providing a degree of continuity. But there is a third way: a return to the derided Butskellism that gave this country somewhat more successful government than it has often enjoyed in more recent years.

The essence of an updated version of Butskellism would be not agreement but limiting the range of disagreement, so that while policy might change it would for the most part vary only within accepted parameters. If this were an artificial process it would carry considerable dangers as well as advantages. But in fact there is a great deal of natural, but submerged, Butskellism in the House of Commons today.

The range of disagreement on the most important areas of policy is indeed limited across a broad section of the political spectrum. That is clear from the informal dialogue that is such a vital part of life at Westminster, even though the points of disagreement are magnified for public consumption. What is needed is for the tone of that private dialogue to become the determining factor for policy.

That depends in the first place on the balance of power within the two main parties. But it can also be encouraged by institutional arrangements.

The degree of uncertainty

This would not mean a transfer of power to the wild men because while the Government majority on some committees would no doubt depend on some extreme left-wingers, they could always be out-voted with the aid of the Opposition. If a majority could be forged from Labour moderates, Conservatives and Liberals, then so be it. A degree of uncertainty of any government's ability to get its legislation through Parliament would be quite healthy.

There is no question of such ideas receiving wide support among MPs at this stage. All proposals for extending the role of committees are attacked from two directions, from those who believe that they would be too time-consuming that they would limit the opportunity of members to take outside jobs, and from those who cherish the romantic notion that it is in the proceedings on the floor of the House that embody the spirit of Parliament.

Yet some changes will have to be made, some risks taken if Parliament is to play the part it should in securing a greater continuity of policy.

Geoffrey Smith

When inflation takes-off

The stabilization of the German mark in 1923 came during the State of Emergency which advanced social, economic and constitutional collapse had made inevitable, when the country had tried for ten months to finance with printed notes the enforced idleness of two million Ruhr workers, and when hyperinflation had raged for a year and a half.

A previous article (on May 12) asked a question of some topical interest: where was the take-off point at which hyper-inflation—that condition which has been defined as starting in the month during which prices first rise by more than 50 per cent—became inevitable?

The subject was discussed in the context of Mr Harold Wilson's professed determination, in answer to a question about the likelihood of financial catastrophe, that he would "get the inflation rate down without economic disaster". He has since accused the Opposition once more of including mass unemployment in their own recipe for recovery, insisting that the unemployment situation elsewhere in Europe is worse than here.

The German governments of 1920 to 1923 equally experienced the problems of reconciling rampaging wage inflation with the desire to keep the whole nation at work.

The take-off point in the inflationary progress, after which the advent of hyperinflation was just a matter of time, the point indeed when it became self-generating and politically irreducible except for brief periods, was not to be found on the graph of the mark's depreciation, or of the velocity of its circulation, or of the balance of payments deficit.

Nor did it notably coincide with some ultimate crisis of confidence in the mark, at home or abroad. Rather it lay on the falling curve of political possibility, with which was linked the degree of political power and courage that the Government, sorely pressed as it was, was able to muster. The take-off point was not a financial but a moral one.

Given all the circumstances of postwar Germany—the inexperienced men in control, the folly of the Reichbank's president, the greed of the industrialists, the machinations of the left, the recalcitrance of the right, and the demoralization of defeat and revolution—what really broke her was the constant taking of the soft political option in respect of money.

Full employment, coupled with the preservation of the eight-hour day won by the revolution, was the Weimar Republic's bedrock. There was none, industrialist, politician or trade unionist, who did not regard full employment as far more important than the stabilization of the mark.

By the end of 1923 unemployment in non-occupied Germany alone had reached 19 per cent of the work force, with another 40 per cent on short time—often as little as four or five hours a week. In all Germany the number receiving unemployed or short-time relief in December 1923 was reckoned at over five million.

The figures improved markedly in 1924, but by February 1926, after the crash of the Stinnes empire, which at the time owned one sixth of German industry, the figure for registered unemployed was over two million, and the true figure more than half as much again.

Wittingly or no, in his answer to the House of Commons Mr Wilson drew a distinction between the financial disaster he was asked about and the economic one he pledged himself to avoid. Mass unemployment must surely be regarded as an economic disaster. So what happens to the economy of a country when its finances are flown blindly into the side of a mountain, and have to be reconstructed from the ground up?

To be concluded

Adam Fergusson

For the Greeks, only a non-aggression pact can settle the differences with Turkey

Athens

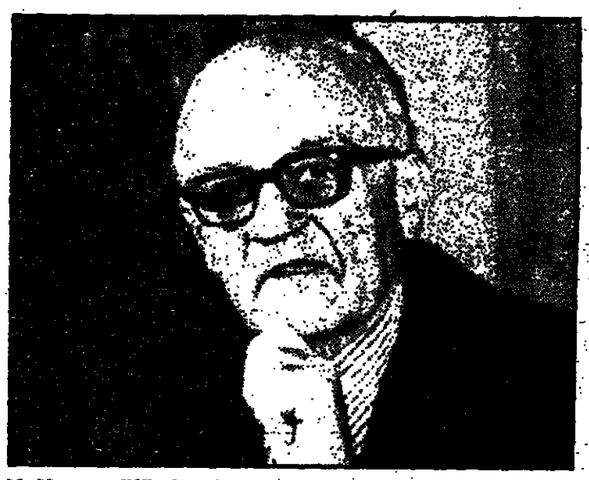
New ideas are desperately needed by Greece and Turkey on how to solve their differences without conflict. This week a new approach was proposed by Mr George Mavros, the Greek chief opposition leader. He told me: "Greece and Turkey must sign a non-aggression pact as a first step towards agreement. Above all, what they need is the restoration of mutual confidence."

The Greek leader said: "It is, of course, a paradox to propose that two allied nations should need such a treaty to protect themselves from each other. Unfortunately this is bare reality today and it cannot be ignored. The two countries have lost faith in each other. A non-aggression pact is the only way to restore it gradually."

Mr Mavros, leader of the Centre Union/New Forces, the major opposition party, leaves for London on Sunday as a guest of the Royal Institute for International Affairs. He is having talks with Government and Opposition leaders, and will have a chance to elaborate on this new approach.

Mr Mavros was Foreign Minister in the National Unity Government which took over last July after the fall of the junta, to rescue what was left of the Cyprus debacle. He told me that Greece and Turkey simply could not settle their problems in the climate of profound distrust which prevailed.

"The arms race prompted by this mistrust is costing both countries a total of £1,750m", Mr Mavros said. "It is a heavy drain on the economic resources of the two countries. You will also notice that the type of arms and weapons systems they are ordering is specifically designed for use against each other rather than against an eventual common enemy."



Mr Mavros: difficult to promote good relations.

Greece would never engage in any aggressive action against Turkey, Mr Mavros explained. She was however compelled to keep up her defences in a state of readiness. "It is ludicrous to think that Greece would launch a war of conquest aaginst Turkey", he said, "but some official and semi-official Turkish statements about the Greek islands of the eastern Aegean do make us wonder whether the Turks are not covering them."

A non-aggression pact would be designed to dispel these misgivings. It would eventually solve the question of the military reinforcement of the Greek islands close to the Turkish littoral, he said. Turkey has protested that Greece is violating the treaties of Lausanne and Paris which enforced the demilitarization of the Greek islands off the Aegean coast of Turkey. Greek military reinforcements were dispatched to these islands after Turkey raised claims over the Aegean continental shelf. Following the invasion of Cyprus the Greek islands have been kept on a war-footing and foreign military observers describe them as practically impregnable.

"It is sheer nonsense to claim that these fortifications are intended for a Greek thrust against Turkey," Mr Mavros protested. "They are designed to bolster the dwindling security of the islanders who, since the Cyprus crisis, have felt that they were exposed to a direct threat from Turkey."

The Greek Opposition leader believes that once the two countries regain mutual confidence there is vast room for cooperation between them. One case in point, Mr Mavros said, is the proposed entry of Greece in the European Economic Community as a full member. "We could give Turkey a helping hand," he said.

Some Turkish leaders had interpreted the Greek application for integration as a political manoeuvre against Turkey. Mr Mavros rejected allegations that Greece had any intention of harming Turkey's interests there. "Quite the contrary: Greece is ready to sponsor amendments to Turkey's association agreement with the EEC, which would safeguard and promote Turkey's interests," he stated.

There was, of course, the unsolved problem of Cyprus. The Greek Opposition leader believes that the difficulty was largely due to the weakness of Turkey's domestic situation: "There has been no political stability in Turkey since September last year", he said. "The present coalition made up of heterogeneous groups including extremists, can hardly bind Turkey in a decisive manner. The outlook is bleak. Only after new Turkish elections can there be any prospect of effective government."

Mr Mavros, as chief Opposition leader, is briefed by the Prime Minister regularly on all Cyprus developments. When he speaks in London next week he can be expected to discuss with authority and knowledge. He told me that the salient points for an acceptable settlement on Cyprus were, first, the refugees, and, secondly, the powers of the central government.

Mr Mavros believes that there could be in Cyprus a "Federation of separate geographical ethnic groups composing a unitary state—in fact, a multi-regional federation under a strong central government. The kind of federation the Turks wanted would defeat all efforts for rational economic development since the bulk of the island's resources and wealth was in the occupied north. This system, combined with a powerless central government, would bring about the rapid disintegration of Cyprus within a few years.

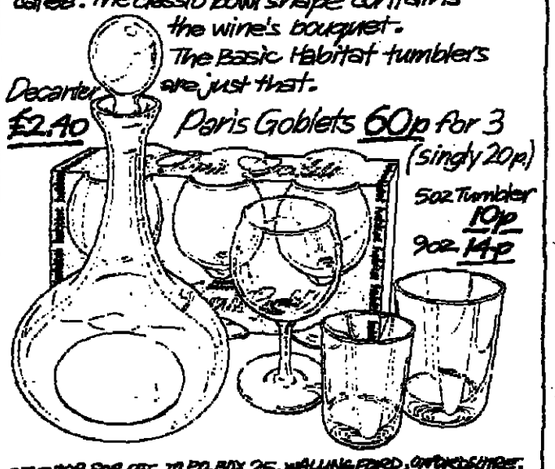
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The Times Diary

Customs men reveal their secrets

Congratulations to our former defence correspondent on keeping his latest elevation so secret. The London weekly diary of social events given out by Barclays International says that a talk at the Church of St Lawrence Jewry last Tuesday was given by "the Rt Rev Lord Chalfont".

No hardship

Despite reports elsewhere earlier in the week, it takes more than a sinking pound to ruffle the social and sartorial feathers of Royal Ascot. On Gold Cup day yesterday there was a race worth £25,000 for the horses, and for the women the opportunity to flaunt the cream of their wardrobe on Ladies Day.

One man with an interest in how the rich dress is Montague Moss, deputy chairman of the clothes hire firm. He was running a professional eye over the creases in his clients' trousers: "I can tell our suits because they're the ones that fit. The others have been hanging in a wardrobe for 20 years or else been passed down from grandfather." Business is better than ever this year, he claimed.

Some racegoers, though, were taking a picnic as a form of economy. "The money we've saved on lunch in the restaurant can be put to much better use in the bar", explained one man who makes the annual trek from Derbyshire. However, for those who invested in one of Harrod's Ascot Special hampers at £20 a head—including such life-savers as a pot of caviare, a game pie and a miniature Stilton—picknicking could hardly have ranked as an economy.

The London Theatre Guide contains the announcement: Ambassadors—new late night revue (11.15 pm—12 am)—sixty glorious minutes.

Veteran

The present generation of trade unionists and Labour Party workers are unlikely to have heard of Walter Goss. But activists of the forties and fifties will know him well, and will be pleased to hear that he celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday yesterday.

Goss was the man who, as a prewar national secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union, had both Ernest Bevin and George Brown as assistants. He started life as a bus driver, and is still a close friend of Jack Jones, many union leaders and the older Labour MPs.

I am told by his friends in the Paddington Labour Party, where he is still an active member and sits on a number of committees, that two of his proudest achievements were the establishment of Paddington Recreation Ground and his membership of an inquiry in the fifties into why the Army placed recruits into jobs for which they were ill-suited.

Pluck

Midsummer is as far away from Christmas as it is possible to get, but the ever increasing price and scarcity of many basic foods means the disruption of traditional eating habits. This Alan Hamilton went to an experimental farm in Dorset to discover the nutritional and environmental value of the common turkey, and to participate in the world turkey plucking championships. The occasion was a conference of turkey farmers, marketing men and several thousand noisy birds to discuss ways of making us eat turkey once a week. He reports:

Michael Warman, chairman of the Wessex branch of the British Turkey Federation, admitted that it was an uphill struggle. Apart from Christmas, and increasingly Easter, British housewives show only minimal interest in turkey.

Strong support for the turkey came from Professor John Yudkin, emeritus professor of nutrition at London University. It was, he said, one of the most environmentally sound of all animal food sources. To produce one pound of turkey meat requires only six square yards of land to grow the cereal for feedstuffs and keep the bird itself. A pound of beef needs 14 square yards.

My only objection to turkey is the plucking. I decided to make a desperate bid for the World Championships.

A man hung a turkey by its feet on a hook before me, poised with stopwatches. Although killed a few minutes previously my bird was still flapping and wriggling wildly, its great wings beating me about the face and sending up a dusty cloud of feathers.

"Go", said the man, and I tore at the now limp body. After a frantic 14 minutes and four seconds, most of which I spent sneezing, I delivered to the judges a hideous object which resembled a badly mauled shaving brush. I did not win.

Disenchanted

I have suffered greatly this week on your behalf. I have already told how, earlier, I entered rooms full of poets and of businessmen and found no familiar face. Then on Wednesday night I made my way to Biba's roof garden in Kensington and found plenty of people I knew, but none I much wanted to talk to.

The occasion was the launching of an expensive book on the decorative arts of the forties and fifties, called *Austerity Binge*. The invitation said I would be able to drink a Spitfire cocktail and that forties and fifties dress was optional.

It was untrue. Although I spotted several of the cocktails—a bright turquoise colour—none were left by the time I had fought my way to the bar.



The only person dressed usually was a woman shocking pink hair and matching boxing gloves.

At least, I thought, I could go for a stroll around the garden and look at the London scape. But no sooner had I set out than the woman in boxing gloves followed.

"I shall", I promised, "give all this up and be a diplomatic correspondent." The next person I bumped into was our diplomatic correspondent. No escape.

TIMES PAST
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IE NEW LEFT OF LISBON

Portuguese "revolutionary s", to use a phrase cur- fashionable in Lisbon, has again reached a point of tension where it seems hings can only go forward k, but not stay where they For a year the West has watching with growing n for signs of a Com- takeover. But it is in- gly obvious that that is e immediate danger, and he Communist Party itself ither able to control the tionary bandwagon nor in which direction to try eer it.

a characteristic of revolu- that yesterday's left is s centre and tomorrow's General Spinola was in ntre a year ago, on the by last September, and eared off the right-hand if the chart in March this The Socialist Party still for left-wing last summer, fairly be said to represent entre during the election ign two months ago, and present struggle must be ted to be on the right. the majority on the me Revolutionary Council, estably left-wing at the of the elections, seems day to have come out on ght-wing side by reaffirm- s commitment to "the path oralism that has been laid for the Portuguese Revolu and ruling out "the path e dictatorship of the prole with the support of the a".

e leader of the left in the nt struggle is apparently ral Otelo de Carvalho, who so the commander of what be the only reasonably dis- ed military force left in gal after a year of in- tined revolutionary agita among the rank and file— the internal security force known as Copcon. This force has shown a certain impartiality and moderation in dealing with potentially explosive situations: yesterday, for instance, its soldiers rescued the Catholic demonstrators trapped in the Archbishop's palace and protected them from the leftist demonstrators. But it has also shown increasing signs of wishing to play a political role in its own right. In the *República* affair it decided on its own initiative to give the keys of the offices to the printing workers, effectively defying both the press law and the decision of the Supreme Council; and in the Supreme Council itself General Carvalho, speaking with a mandate from the officers under his command, is reported to have demanded the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly, the replacement of the present coalition government by straightforward military rule, and approval of a scheme to set up Revolutionary Workers' Councils as a link between the armed forces and the people.

Another sinister development was Copcon's show of strength at the weekend when it set up road blocks all over the country, ostensibly to catch some men who had mysteriously broken into a barracks in broad daylight and stolen some small arms. This was followed on Tuesday night by a march through Lisbon of thousands of leftist workers proclaiming their support for the Copcon plan and calling for General Carvalho to speak to them.

But most sinister of all are the public pronouncements of General Carvalho himself. In an interview which he gave on Sunday to Radio Renascensa (itself illegally seized from the Catholic Church by communist workers), he wondered aloud whether "the humanist revolution, the red carnation revolution of April 25, 1974, was not a mistake". The Portuguese people, he suggested, were not yet aware of the terrible sacrifices required for a true revolution. In this respect they were far behind the Vietnamese, and they would, he implied, have done better to emulate the PAIGC in Guinea-Bissau, which shot "dozens and dozens of counter-revolutionaries" immediately after taking over, without provoking any adverse comment in foreign newspapers.

General Carvalho, in other words, is one of those Portuguese officers who have been completely brainwashed by the ideology of the third-world liberation movements which they were unable to defeat in Africa, and think that it is now their duty to "liberate" Portugal in the same fashion. Guerrilla warfare, the long march, mass executions—these for him are the essential ingredients of any self-respecting revolution. Such is the ideology of the "left" in the present phase of the Portuguese revolution. The Communist Party meanwhile is left in a somewhat centrist position. It supports the idea of a new government from which "the opposition" (that is the parties representing the overwhelming majority of the electorate) would be excluded, and has little use for the elected Constituent Assembly. But it is apparently against the abolition of political parties as such, no doubt from a sense of self-preservation.

The Communist Party's hesitant Jacobinism need not, however, affect the rest of us. A small dose of General Carvalho's rhetoric is enough to remind one of the prewar saying "Nazi is, who Nazi does".

E PRIME MINISTER AND THE LOBBY

etter from Mr Joe Haines, Prime Minister's Press tary, to the Chairman of the mentary Lobby, is in l ways an odd though not lly unexpected event. It is that for some time Mr. s himself, and for a longer the Prime Minister, have extremely uneasy in their ons with the lobby. That nease should be expressed me form is not very ising. The form itself is ising.

is letter Mr Haines makes points of substance. The which so far as it can be ed is welcome, implies that anagement of government through the Downing Street Officer will be brought to l. Mr Haines is quite right ying that "one person ring for the whole of hall" is not desirable from int of view of the press. If feels some doubt, it is se the power of centralized management has been an tant power of prime ers in the past, and one to Mr Wilson has seemed ularly attached. The powers rime Minister are not easily quently given up.

second decision is that Mr s is no longer going to see bby—though he will still ndividual journalists—and n future statements from ime Minister are going to de on the record. So far as lies to the Prime Minister gain is not unwelcome. It regrettable fact that Mr has a long history of unattributable observations nipulate public opinion. s indeed one of the reasons the lobby have come to distrust the Prime Minister almost as much as the Prime Minister distrusts the lobby. For Mr Haines to cut off the lobby from the opportunity of being manipulated by the Prime Minister is no great loss.

However, all past experience in Britain, and the experience in other democratic capitals, suggests that unattributable or off-the-record information is an inevitable part of democratic politics. This unattributable information can often or perhaps usually be traced to its source, but it enables a minister or a prime minister to give information without being officially committed to it. As policy develops through the official machine there is a choice between informing the public about the current stage of policy development in a non-attributable way, or waiting until policy development is complete and the policy can be formally announced. A government cannot be expected to commit itself in public at every stage of its thinking process, yet the public ought to be informed about the development of official thought.

Mr Haines's letter does not say whether the rest of the government are being asked to give up the lobby system as well. Mr Wilson himself withdrew from seeing the lobby a considerable time ago. He is now withdrawing Mr Haines. The lobby system can survive without contact with a prime minister or with a prime minister's press officer. The lobby system would clearly however be damaged if the whole of the government were to be cut off from it. One of the oddest of all the points about Mr Haines's letter is that it was not preceded by consultations in Whitehall. When he observes in broad terms that, in the Prime Minister's view, the practice of providing information on a non-attributable basis is good neither for the government, the press nor the public he is laying down a rule for himself and his master; he cannot expect to bind other ministers who had no chance to take a different view.

Mr Wilson's attitude towards the press and broadcasting has indeed become a matter of increasing concern to his colleagues. He feels and expresses in private and in public great animosity towards almost all of us. The three peaks in this mountain range of opprobrium are the lobby, *The Times* and the BBC.

No doubt in his relations with the media Mr Wilson has had to put up with a good deal of severe criticism, though he has replied in kind. Leading articles in *The Times* have certainly taken a severe view of some stages of his conduct of office; perhaps we have most consistently criticized the priority he seems to accord to party unity over public policy, the criticism Churchill made of Baldwin. But a prime minister who becomes so sensitized to these press matters that his whole psyche is like one great blister of distress must be damaged in his conduct of affairs. It does not much matter that Mr Wilson is withdrawing Mr Haines from the lobby; it does matter that he has himself so far withdrawn from the ordinary contacts with political journalists which he used to handle with only too much skill. That is not good for public information; it is not good for him.

E UN CONFERENCE ON WOMEN

international conferences profound and complex ons tend to be frustrating ons. So much activity, such tflow of mingled fervour nollience, and at the end so discernible effect on intract- mankind. There is no to expect that the United is conference on the posi- f women, which opened in o yesterday, will be ical in this respect. Several and delegates are attending, senting organizations in at ninety-four countries (only Arabia among members of nited Nations has remained of from prevailing opinions announce that it does not it worth while to send a sentative). Whatever pro- ies of research or publicity nstituted (in the present of international aid, they e limited at best), the vast em of the unequal treat- of women, which in some ries still means deep ession, will remain almost at as ever.

it is not to say that the rence is not worth while, that one conference, and one generation, will not ough to conquer the prob- The special character of the d Nations, with its bland tendency to fasten on motes and overlook beams, will undoubtedly be mirrored at the conference to some extent. Germaine Greer, in her article on Wednesday, inveighed harshly and not altogether unfairly against the hypocrisy of a body where delegates are so often seen to endorse lofty principles of conduct that their countries are universally known to ignore. It is often so: that is a part of the cost of trying to get diverse partners to work even half-heartedly towards common ends.

At any rate, there seems little fear of the Mexico conference being dominated by collusive complacency of that kind. Apart from the presence of Ms Greer herself, national delegations are deeply divided in their approach to the issue, or at least in the context in which they see it. A number of countries, prominently including Somalia (which at the outset of International Women's Year established its zeal for the cause by executing a number of citizens who had protested against edicts giving new rights to women) are expected to seek to commit the conference to a declaration demanding a more equal distribution of wealth between the nations of the world. This is less opportunistic than it may seem. It reflects a mood which has become widespread in the third world in recent years: a suspicion that the most apparently public-spirited initiatives of the wealthy nations may often contain more than a streak of self-interest. When they point to the rate at which the world's resources are being used up (principally by themselves) and urge countries whose economies are much less extravagant to avert disaster by recourse to birth control, it is not unnatural to reflect that that solution may be the most convenient for those who advocate it, but not necessarily the most direct.

In the same way, there is a tendency to regard the question of feminism as in some degree a diversion. Whatever injustices the unliberated western housewife may feel she suffers, from the point of view of hungry peasants of either sex her felicity may appear almost indistinguishable from that enjoyed by her husband. In meeting suspicions of this kind, Dr Kurt Waldheim's approach of stressing that women deprived of education and short-sightedly exploited represent a waste of resources, a diminution of a nation's potential wealth, may be as fruitful as appeals to humanity or justice.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Electoral reform: restoring Parliament's authority

From Sir Brandon Rhys Williams, Conservative MP for Kensington

Sir, Your leader calling for electoral reform to secure more accurate representation of party strengths at Westminster should have the sympathy of every fair minded person; but more is needed to restore the British constitution than the introduction of new counting procedures in elections to the Commons.

The composition of the Lords needs to be broadened to bring prominent men and women of real status and influence in the professions, industry, arts and sciences directly into conjunction with the Government. The recent scandalous abuses of Commons tradition and procedure shows how desperately we need the authority and stability which can only be secured by an upper House confident of public support.

It is right that land ownership, the law and religion should have direct access to the Government through the upper House, but the Lords would have more effective power as a guide and check for the executive if membership were extended more widely to the real leaders of public life and took more account of the changes in our social structure which have taken place since the industrial revolution. If, for example, the trades unions had a recognized place in the constitution for their active leaders (not just the extinct volcanoes) they would feel less obliged to resort to the clumsy and ruinous strike weapon to make their legitimate points.

As to the reform of Commons elections I recognize that the alternative vote—which I have adopted in my Bill—is not in theory the system most likely to achieve perfect proportionality in Commons representation for the political parties. That is desirable but I am not convinced that it is the most urgent need. What is missing in the Commons is a readiness to compromise.

If we introduced the alternative vote system, possibly on the way to a more elaborate voting reform in due course, it would have the immediate effect of turning members and candidates to the task of making themselves acceptable to the majority of their constituents. Under the present system all too many party spokesmen feel it is broadly sufficient to appeal to their own supporters and secure the fullest turnout of their own vote. This mood is reflected in the conduct of the Government.

The alternative vote also has the overwhelming advantage that it could be introduced *at once*, because it means no adjustment to boundaries and leaves the principle of one-member constituencies intact. Legislation could be a simple process—which can scarcely be claimed for more perfect systems of proportional representation.

Yours faithfully,
BRANDON RHYS WILLIAMS,
House of Commons.
June 19.

From Mr James Knight

Sir, While your leader of June 17 is in general admirable, there is one paragraph which requires further elucidation.

In connexion with recent elections in the Republic of Ireland you comment adversely on the apparently inconsistent movements between proportions of first preference votes and proportions of seats won. This must be the consequence of looking at overall results without examining closely enough detailed results in the constituencies.

In 1969, Fine Gael and Labour, the two parties which together now form the government, did not cooperate by recommending their supporters to express preferences for each other's candidates. When the details of the 1969 election are examined, it is clear that half a dozen Fianna Fail seats were vulnerable to cooperation between Fine Gael and Labour.

This vulnerability was confirmed by the results of by-elections so that when the two opposition parties made clear on the announcement of the February 1973 election that they would urge their supporters to express later preferences for each other, those vulnerable seats were at risk. In the event enough Fine Gael and Labour voters observed the terms of the coalition agreement and sufficient vulnerable seats changed hands to reverse the 1969 aberration in proportionality.

It cannot be too often emphasized that the result of a single transferable vote election does depend on the transfer of votes and that when votes are transferred between parties the party proportionality of first preference votes may not be exactly mirrored in party proportionality of seats. I hope that you will agree that this ought not to be regarded as a drawback.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES KNIGHT,
30a, Canonbury Square, N1.
June 19.

From Mr Wilfrid Sendall

Sir, It is depressing to find *The Times* throwing the weight of its authority behind an electoral reform designed to reproduce with the greatest mathematical accuracy the state of a transient public opinion at the moment chosen by the Prime Minister of the day.

Such a change would be bound to place even greater power in the hands of party organizations, to the detriment of the independence of members of Parliament. It would increase the strength of the trend towards presidentialism on the French and American model and accomplish the destruction of the British parliamentary system, which is founded on the independent exercise of the judgment of MPs representing identifiable communities.

Already grave damage has been done by the policy of the Boundary Commission in attempting to divide the country into mathematically equal single-member constituencies, with no regard to whether or not these divisions correspond to identifiable communities.

If we are to recover true, as opposed to mathematical, democracy the aim of reform should be almost the opposite of that sought by any form of proportional representation. I base these views on the experience of the greater part of a lifetime spent reporting politics, 26 of which were in the role of Lobby correspondent of a series of national newspapers.

To give new life and authority to Parliament we need to establish the MP as a responsible individual serving a community, with a reasonable measure of independence of party whips and organizations and capable of resistance to the arbitrary authority of Prime Ministers and party leaders.

The first step should be to redraw the constituency map to correspond as far as possible to identifiable communities, even though this would involve a number of multi-member constituencies and some sacrifice of mathematical accuracy in representation.

Why, for example, should Preston and Norwich be divided each into two constituencies? Why not constituencies of two members each? why should the neighbourhood in which I live, which is part of the Guildford Borough, which is related to Guildford by transport and for which Guildford is a natural centre, be part of the Dorking parliamentary constituency?

Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds should all be multi-member constituencies, and it should not pass the wit of man to divide Greater London into a series of single-member and multi-member constituencies each of which would be an identifiable community.

The second step should be to deprive the Prime Minister of his present power to dissolve Parliament at a time of his choosing. There should be a system of annual elections, at which one-fifth of the House of Commons should seek re-election, this fifth being distributed throughout the country on a regional basis. The initial introduction of such a system would be awkward, but it would work smoothly after five years.

This would produce a House of Commons continuously related to the state of public opinion. It would remove the temptation to bribe the electorate by such devices as the "election" Budget, in which electoral considerations would have priority over economic realities.

It would produce a House of Commons much closer to Burke's ideal. Allied to a Second Chamber elected for a longer term on a regional basis, it would provide a truly democratic parliamentary constitution.

Above all, it might produce an MP who stood for somebody and something, instead of being merely a digit in the division list.

Yours, etc,
WILFRID SENDALL,
Holly Gate,
Ockham Road North,
East Horsley, Surrey.

Re-employment to fight inflation

From Professor J. N. Wolfe

Sir, Almost everyone agrees that wage inflation is now the central British economic problem. Current policy seems to be to rely upon a growth of unemployment to curb wage demands. The alternative of statutory wage controls has proved politically unattractive. Voluntary wage controls do not seem to have been effective.

I believe, however, that inflation can be curbed in months rather than in years by a judicious combination of policies, and without massive unemployment. The main items of such a programme are detailed below; they involve the diminution of total national unemployment, and a concentration of effort against leap-frogging of wages by bringing the unemployment that remains to bear against those sectors which lead the pack.

1. Re-employment policy should be directed towards the provision of jobs in low wage Government service activities requiring little capital. These jobs should be concentrated on workers over 35, and on workers in particularly depressed geographical locations, since there is considerable evidence that younger workers remain unemployed for relatively brief periods.

2. Leap-frogging among unions should be tackled by imposing a tax upon the products of each industry equal to three or four times the percentage increase in total costs caused by any particular wage settlement in that industry beyond some target norm. This rule should apply both to nationalized industry and to private industry. It would mean that unions which forged ahead in wage demands would for the first time have to suffer substantial unemployment among their members.

3. The tax policy mentioned above would bear lightly upon capital intensive industries and small unions. Such workers might have to be dealt with in a different fashion, eg, by the imposition of a special income tax on excess wage increases. Some quasi-judicial determination would be necessary to choose between these alternative tax policies in particular cases.

4. The norms for wage increases could gradually be reduced as inflation comes under control. The pace of reduction could be speeded up by insisting upon more frequent wage negotiations once the rate of wage inflation had begun to fall.

5. A background of fiscal and monetary restraint would be essential to the success of these policies. It would be essential, moreover, that government should allow bankruptcy and redundancy in sectors leading the wage inflation. It would be hoped that such bankruptcy and redundancy would be made more acceptable to the public by the reduction of general unemployment.

Yours faithfully,
J. N. WOLFE,
Department of Economics,
University of Edinburgh,
George Square,
Edinburgh.
June 17.

From Dame Margaret Cole

Sir, If your correspondents of Monday last, Messrs Benyon and Preston, will postpone a little their "collapse in a lurch of desperation to extremes" and will study the policies and programme of the Labour Party for the last sixty years or so, they will find that these have always been directed in part to the promotion of greater equality in the British social system.

This has been expressed sometimes in simply-phrased resolutions, sometimes in complicated argument, and notably in very moving passages in the works of one of the most eloquent of twentieth century teachers, the late R. H. Tawney. It is somewhat strange that when a party in power seeks to put into effect a doctrine which it has preached and proclaimed publicly for at least two generations, it should be accused of aiming at "social punishment".

Perhaps Messrs Benyon and Preston would refurbish their acquaintance with Tawney's book on *Equality* (if they ever read it), and see how far the ideals there presented square with some facts of life which have recently received a good deal of publicity. Eg, Royal Ascot and the cost to one *individual* of an appearance to the Enclosure complete with all trappings, or some of the expensive bargains in antiquities, furniture, books, china, glass, etc, described in the Sunday supplements—one listed recently a sum of thirty pounds odd required to purchase containers adequate for the proper consumption of a pound of fresh strawberries.

Many years ago, Thorsten Veblen called this sort of thing "conspicuous waste"—and so it still is. More conspicuous now, when we are all being asked to exercise restraint. But what are Messrs Benyon and Preston doing except claim the right to maintain their own personal "differentials" while excoriating trade union negotiators for doing precisely the same thing?

Yours, etc,
MARGARET COLE,
4 Ashdown,
Clivedon Court,
Clevelands, W13.
June 18.

Case for Poulson inquiry

From Mr Malcolm MacEwan

Sir, I welcome the letter from Alex Gordon, a former President of the Royal Institute of British Architects (June 18), supporting the case for a public inquiry into the Poulson case. I share his sense of resentment that successive Governments have tried to push the architectural profession away from professional standards and towards commercialism.

But Mr Gordon, like the Council of the RIBA, maintains a discreet silence on the responsibility of the professional institutes for the Poulson affair. Professional codes are intended to be the first line of defence against corruption, which cannot take hold in the contracting and planning fields unless the professionals are corrupted. For many years complaints against Poulson accumulated in the files of the RIBA, but no serious inquiries were made and no effective action taken until the truth was exposed by the bankruptcy proceedings.

The question that I have asked repeatedly, in the Journal of the RIBA and elsewhere, is when will the RIBA institute an inquiry into the failure of its professional code and enforcement procedures to deal with a case that had become notorious years before its criminality was revealed. Poulson took some pains to conceal his criminal behaviour; his unprofessional behaviour must have been known to many of his colleagues and those with whom he associated, including those on public bodies with whom he negotiated cut fees. If the RIBA will not itself institute an inquiry into the professional side of this matter, the public inquiry you have demanded should do so.

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM MacEWEN.
Top Flat,
10 Vyvyan Terrace,
Clifton, Bristol.
June 18.

From Mr Leslie Fairweather

Sir, *The Architects' Journal* has commissioned a study of professional disciplinary codes to assess their effectiveness in protecting the public, particularly against professional incompetence. Readers who have experience as members of the public of the effectiveness of the professional institutes in architecture, planning, engineering, law, accountancy and medicine in protecting them against professional incompetence are invited to write, in confidence, to the Editor of *The Architects' Journal*, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9BY, giving a brief outline of their experience.

Yours faithfully,
LESLIE FAIRWEATHER, Editor,
9 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1.
June 18.

Attorney General's duties

From Sir Peter Rawlinson, QC, Conservative MP for Epsom and Ewell

Sir, Of course the Attorney General is a minister in the Government but in certain specific parts of his duties, namely the conduct of prosecutions and proceedings in the public interest, he is constitutionally not answerable to the Government of which he is a member but solely to the House of Commons. It is this independence which is often inconvenient to Government and which makes fellow ministers so cross, and apparently some ex-ministers so very cross!

Mr Fraser, in his letter of June 18, referred to the Campbell case 50 years ago. Nothing could be more apt. For when it was then believed that the Government of the day had influenced the withdrawal of a prosecution, that Government fell. Mr Fraser also referred to the Salmon Royal Commission on Tribunals of Inquiry. But that Royal Commission specifically reported that . . . "in the matters with which the Law Officers usually deal as legal advisers to the Crown, they are the sole guardians of the public interest. They and they alone make the decisions, subject to no interference by any outside source. No one may dictate to them or even advise them how they should discharge their duties."

As for Mr Levin, he is a very comical and often splendid commentator. But when he writes about the law he usually gets it wrong. However, since in every controversy he can always have the last word with as much space as he pleases, not everyone may realize that.

Yours, etc,
PETER RAWLINSON,
12 King's Bench Walk,
Temple, EC4.
June 19.

Ministerial pressure

From Mr H. Montgomery Hyde

Sir, As a former Law Officer Sir Peter Rawlinson naturally writes with authority on the Attorney General's constitutional duties in the prosecution of offenders, which, he states, "no Prime Minister, no Cabinet, no Government can interfere with" (June 17). That is not to say that attempts have not been made in the past to do so.

One such attempt was in connexion with the Cleveland Street scandal in 1889, which concerned a male brothel in London frequented by members of the aristocracy. The papers in the case, involving three separate trials, have recently been released by the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions to the Public Record Office, where they are now open to students. Attention was first drawn to this interesting dossier by Mr Philip Howard in your columns (March 11).

It is clear from the papers, of which as a legal historian I have just completed a detailed study, that the then Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster), who was not a member of the Cabinet, was subjected to strong political pressure, notably from the Prime Minister (Lord Salisbury), the Home Secretary (Mr Henry Matthews) and even the Lord Chancellor (Lord Halsbury), to drop the prosecution of one prominent aristocratic defendant who happened to belong to the Prince of Wales's household.

The Attorney General, who was warmly supported in his determination to prosecute this particular individual by the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, successfully withstood the pressure. Eventually the Cabinet yielded, and Webster was authorized to go ahead with the prosecution. However, the delay enabled the delinquent to escape to the Continent before the warrant for his arrest was issued. Since he did not return to this country and since he could not be extradited, he was never brought to justice.

Yours faithfully,
H. MONTGOMERY HYDE,
Westwell House,
Tenterden, Kent.
June 17.

Arts Council and RSC

From Sir Hugh Willatt

Sir, Mr Philip Howard's article about the Royal Shakespeare Company, "The Bard is likely to go £200,000 into the red" published yesterday, says that ". . . the Arts Council has offered a reduced grant for next season . . . no other state subsidized company has had its grant reduced". This is misleading. The grant in question is £680,000.

The basic subsidy given to the Royal Shakespeare Company last year was £450,000 to which was added a single payment of £64,000 from the Government's supplementary grant to the Arts Council, to compensate for the initial impact of VAT in 1973-74. A further £14,000 was added for certain touring they were doing that year, and finally, a "rolling guarantee" of £180,000 was given for the two years 1974-75 and 1975-76. Owing to inflation practically the whole of the guarantee had to be called by the company in the first of these two years.

However one might question the presentation of these figures, there is no difference of opinion between the Arts Council and the Royal Shakespeare Company as to the serious financial difficulty now facing it and all drama companies. There is no doubt that the actual money available for the RSC this year is at present about £200,000 less than the company estimates it will need to complete the year's operation. The Arts Council cannot find such a sum for the RSC from this year's grant-in-aid, but it indicated to them, following its May meeting, a figure for 1976-77 which it hopes will ensure the company's continued presence in London. This was reported in *The Times* on June 3.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH WILLATT,
Secretary-General,
The Arts Council of Great Britain,
105 Piccadilly, W1.
June 19.

Booking a seat

From Professor Sir Alfred Ayer

Sir, The reasoning of the Court of Appeal, as summarized in the Law Report which appeared in your issue of June 14, is of doubtful validity. An airline company which had denied a seat to a customer whose booking it had confirmed was judged not to have made a false statement, for which it might have been liable under the Trades Description Act, on the grounds that a promise is neither true nor false.

It can, however, be argued that to confirm a reservation is not to reiterate a promise but to assert that a seat will be made available, and such an assertion does have a truth-value. It is true if the seat will be made available, and false if it will not.

In this instance, it was false and since the customer was not informed that the airline made a practice of over-booking, he would seem to have been justified in his complaint that the facts had been misrepresented to him.

Yours faithfully,
A. J. AYER,
New College,
Oxford.
June 16.

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE

June 19: The Queen, with The Duke of Edinburgh, honoured Ascot Races with Her presence today.

Her Majesty was represented by Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon Sir Martin Charteris (Private Secretary to The Queen) at the Funeral of Commander Sir Richard Colville, RN (formerly Press Secretary to The Queen) which took place at St Leonard's Church, Turner's Hill, today.

The Duke of Edinburgh was represented by Mr James Orr.

CLARENCE HOUSE

June 19: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was represented by *Major John Griffin* at the Funeral of Commander Sir Richard Colville, RN, which took place at St Leonard's Church, Turner's Hill, today.

The Duchess of Gloucester celebrates her birthday today.

Princess Alexandra will attend the *Royal International Horse Show* at the Empire Pool, Wembley, on July 25.

Memorial services for the Earl of Birkenhead will be held at St James's Church, Newbottle-cum-Charlton, on Sunday, June 29, at 3 pm, and at St Margaret's, Westminster, on Thursday, July 10, at noon.

Birthdays today

Field Marshal Sir Geoffrey Baker, 63; Major-General Sir Alec Bishop, 78; Major-General Sir Douglas Campbell, 76; Earl De La Warr, 75; Lord Janner, 83; Brigadier H. W. Le Patourel, VC, 59; Major-General F. R. H. Mollan, 82; Sir David Muir, 59; Sir Arthur Rucker, 80; Sir David Scott Fox, 65.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr D. H. W. Vowden, QC, Mr G. B. Best and Mr K. C. L. Smithies to be *circuit judges on* the Western Circuit.

Mr W. Geraghty, deputy secretary (civilian management) Ministry of Defence, to be second permanent secretary (administration) in succession to Sir John Wilson, from September 1.

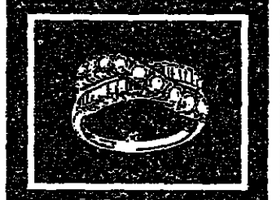
Mr D. Foskett, librarian of the Institute of Education of London University, to be next year's president of the Library Association.

Sir Leslie Monson to be director (overseas) of St John Ambulance in succession to Sir Hilton Poynton.

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Forthcoming marriages

Mr G. St G. Schomberg and Baroness Beck

The engagement is announced and the marriage will shortly take place between Geoffrey St George Schomberg, formerly of 105 Iverna Court, London, W8, and Baroness Elizabeth Beck, of Scott House, Bungay, Suffolk.

Mr G. de Brassey Clark and Miss J. Weir

The engagement is announced between Giles, son of Mr and Mrs David de Brassey Clark, of The Mill House, Great Braxted, Essex, and Janet, daughter of Dr and Mrs John Weir, of Bondi, Sydney, Australia.

Mr C. P. Granger and Miss D. W. Paul

The engagement is announced between Christopher, younger son of Mr and Mrs E. N. Granger, of High House, Hasketon, Woodbridge, and Denise, third daughter of Mr and Mrs Hugh Paul, of Larks Hill, Tuddenham, Ipswich.

Mr A. McDougall and Miss E. C. R. Webster

The engagement is announced between Arundel, younger son of Mr and Mrs Colin D. McDougall, of The Grey Cottage, Little Melton, Norfolk, and Elizabeth, elder daughter of the late Professor Geoffrey Webster and Mrs Webster, of Chestnuts, St Botolph's Road, Sevenoaks.

Mr M. B. Nicholas and Miss H. G. Rowdon

The engagement is announced between Michael Bernard, only son of Mr and Mrs B. V. H. Nicholas, of 6 The Mount, Broomfield Road, Bexleyheath, Kent, and Heather Grant, only daughter of Mr and Mrs W. A. Rowdon, of Rose Cottage, Brome, Eye, Suffolk.

Mr A. R. H. Smith, RE and Miss P. S. Pinner

The engagement is announced between 2nd Lieutenant Andrew R. H. Smith, RE, son of Mr and Mrs D. T. Smith, of Seale, Surrey, and Penelope, only daughter of Colonel and Mrs D. A. Pinner, of Seer Green, Buckinghamshire.

Mr M. L. Smith and Miss J. M. P. Heath

The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs Leo Smith, of Southwick, Sussex, and Jane, daughter of the late Mr John Heath and Mrs Joan Heath, of Muntham Farm, Findon, Worthing.

Marriages

Mr T. J. Barclay and Miss E. J. Cookson

The marriage took place on Saturday, June 14, at Heydon Parish Church, Norfolk, of Mr Thomas Julian Barclay, only son of Mr and Mrs Tim Barclay, of Middleton Tower, King's Lynn, and Miss Elizabeth Julia Cookson, daughter of Mr John Butler Cookson and Mrs Stephen Agnew, of Oulton Hall, Norwich. The Rev F. G. Coates and the Rev Rodney Hooper took part in the service.

The bride, who was attended by her stepsister, Miss Margaret Agnew, was given away by her stepfather, Mr Stephen Agnew. Mr William Boone was best man.

Mr P. Bloodworth and Miss V. Cracknell

The marriage took place on June 14 at the parish church of St Peter the Apostle, Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey, between Mr Philip Bloodworth, only son of Mr and Mrs Mervyn Bloodworth, of Tadworth, and Miss Vivienne Cracknell, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Desmond Cracknell, of Epsom.

Mr R. Kidd and Miss J. Arnell Sieff

The marriage took place in London on June 19 between Mr Robert Kidd and Miss Jennifer Arnell Sieff.

Latest wills

Latest wills include (net before duty paid; duty on some estates not disclosed):

Carder, Mr Frederick William, of Shrewsbury (duty paid, £43,446) £162,995

Cradock, Mr Robert James Christopher, of Ealing, London, chief producer, documentaries, BBC radio, intestate £10,791

Elgood, Mr Frederick Edgar, of Pimlico, London, intestate (duty paid, £105,385) £259,724

Harrison, Mr Bernard Cecil, of Sidmouth, company director .. £119,257

Lilley, Mr Leslie Algernon, of Littleover £273,128

Little, Mr Thomas Russell, of Whitchurch, Berkshire, author and broadcaster £14,027

MacQueen, Mary Barbour, of Eastbourne (duty paid, £51,725) £148,668

Rowell, Millicent Marion, of East Rudham, Norfolk (duty paid, £24,641) £101,048

The Banqueting House

The Banqueting House, Whitehall, will be open to the public on each Monday beginning on June 23, until further notice. It will now open every day of the week, between 10 am and 5 pm (Sunday 2 pm to 5 pm).



The Prince of Wales joining other members of the Royal Family for an early morning ride at Ascot yesterday.

Luncheons

HM Government

Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State, Department of Trade, was host at a luncheon held at Lancaster House yesterday in honour of Mr David Barrett, Premier of British Columbia.

Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association of Britain

Dr Garret FitzGerald, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Ireland, was the guest of honour at a luncheon held yesterday at the Waldorf Hotel, London, by the Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association of Britain. Other guests included the Ambassador for the Republic of Ireland. Mr John Dickie, president of the association, was in the chair.

British Shippers' Council

The president, Lord Layton, was host at the annual luncheon of the British Shippers' Council, which was held yesterday at the Washington Hotel. Lord Hayter, chairman of the Economic Development Committee for International Freight Movement, was the guest of honour and others present included:

Mr P. B. Meyer, Mr W. R. Russell, Mr J. S. Rooke, Mr E. A. Knight, Mr L. Beagley, Mr B. Beckham, Mr J. M. Wood, Mr H. J. Brooks, Mr J. A. H. Wilkinson, Sir R. J. C. Hill (chairman), and Mr J. P. Ford.

University Life Assurance Society

To celebrate the University Life Assurance Society's 150th anniversary a buffet luncheon was held yesterday at the society's office. Among the guests were the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, the Master of Trinity Hall (a deputy-vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge), Mr John Beaumont, Mr R. J. O. Bridgeman, Mr Stephen Merivale, and Mr J. St. J. Rootham.

Dinners

HM Government

Mr James Callaghan, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, and Mrs Callaghan were hosts yesterday at Lancaster House at a dinner in honour of Mr Arnold Smith, Commonwealth Secretary-General, and Mrs Smith. Among those present were:

The High Commissioners for Cyprus, Mauritius, Guyana, the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Fiji, Kenya, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Malta, Trinidad and Tobago, Ghana, Bangladesh, Barbados, Tonga, Swaziland, The Bahamas, Lesotho, India, Malawi, Jamaica, Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Grenada, Botswana, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, the Acting High Commissioners for Uganda, Malaysia, The Gambia and Zambia, and their ladies; the Commissioner for the Eastern Caribbean Government, Lord Goronwy-Roberts, Lord and Lady Garner, Mr Jeremy Thorpe, MP, Mr Arthur G. Bottomley, MP, and Dame Bessie Bottomley, the Hon Richard Wood, MP, and Mrs Wood, Sir Thomas and Lady Brimelow, Sir Duncan and Lady Watson, Sir Hugh and Lady Springer, Sir Robin and Lady Vanderfelt, Sir Bernard Braine, MP, Sir Osbert Lancaster, Mr George Cunningham, MP, and Mrs Cunningham, Mr B. J. Hayhoe, MP, and Mrs Hayhoe, Mr James Johnson, MP, and Mrs Johnson, Mr and Mrs D. L. Jones, Dr Alexandra Smith, Mrs M. Hatton, Mr and Mrs John Chadwick, Mr and Mrs John Thompson, Mr and Mrs M. A. Husain, Mr R. P. Deane, Mr and Mrs T. McNally, Mr and Mrs W. J. M. Paterson, and Mr and Mrs S. J. Barrett.

Royal Institute of International Affairs

Mr Andrew Shonfield was host yesterday at a dinner given at Chatham House to mark the opening of a seminar sponsored jointly by the Ministry of Defence and the Royal Institute of International Affairs. The guests of honour were Mr William Rodgers, Minister of State for Defence, and Field Marshal Sir Michael Carver, Chief of the Defence Staff.

Service luncheons

The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment)

The annual London luncheon of The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment) for officers and their ladies was held yesterday in the Connaught Rooms. Major-General W. T. Campbell presided and the guests were Mr R. W. Robertson-Glasgow and Mr A. H. Kipling.

The Green Howards

The annual luncheon for officers of The Green Howards (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment) and their ladies was held yesterday at the Connaught Rooms. Brigadier J. B. Oldfield, colonel of the regiment, presided.

Service dinners

Seaforth Highlanders

The annual dinner of the Seaforth Highlanders Cuidich'n Righ, Duke of Albany's Club, was held at Claridge's hotel last night. Lieutenant-Colonel G. P. Murray was in the chair, and General Sir Ouvry Roberts was the guest.

Church of England Chaplains' Branch, RAF

The Church of England Chaplains' Branch of the Royal Air Force held their annual dinner at the RAF Chaplains' School, Amport House, Andover, yesterday. Professor T. E. Jessop was the guest of honour. The Ven J. H. Wilson, Chaplain-in-Chief, welcomed the guests, who also included Air Marshals Sir Reginald Harland and Sir Geoffrey Dhenin, Air Vice-Marshal A. McK. S. Steedman, and Air Commodore W. D. Rooney.

Today's engagements

The Duchess of Kent, an honorary liveryman, attends annual banquet of Company of Glaziers and Painters of Glass, Mansion House, 7.25.

Exhibition: T'ang Buddhist paintings, Oriental Gallery II, British Museum, 10-5.

Exhibition commemorating 300th anniversary of St Paul's Cathedral, including world stamps featuring religious subjects, St Paul's Cathedral, 9-6.

Gallery talk: Classical Motifs in Design, by Wellesley F. Clinton, Victoria and Albert Museum, 2.30.

Antiques Fair: Grosvenor House, Park Lane, 11-7.30.

Japanese print prices go on soaring

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The price spiral for Japanese prints took another sharp twist at Parke Bernet in New York on Wednesday. They had for sale 19 prints that had belonged to the famous Hans Popper collection sold in New York in 1972. Wednesday's prices were three quarters up on 1972.

New auction records were set for the work of three artists. Utamaro's "The waitress Ohina of Takashimaya" made $70,000 (£30,800); in 1972 it sold for $37,000. It is a superb Impression on a mica ground and is embellished with a charming poem which is translated: "Charm and tea both spill over without cooling off."

There was also a new auction record for Hokusai, with his "Fuji in clear weather" at $26,000 (£11,4C0); in 1972 it made $12,500. The third record was for Hiroshige, with his "Seba" from the series "69 stations on the Kisokaido" at $15,000 (£6,600); that compares with $8,200 in 1972.

Other high prices in the sale included Sharaku's "Portrait of the actor Ohani Hiroji II" at $35,500 (£15,600), compared with $17,000 in the Popper sale, and an Utamaro domestic scene with one woman grating a radish while another wipes a cup at $28,000 (£12,300), compared with $9,000 in Popper.

The sale has demonstrated a new highly selective approach to collecting in this field, indifferent impressions selling below estimate and really fine ones—such as those from the Popper collection—running far beyond expectations. The buyers included American, European and Japanese collectors.

At Sotheby's in London yesterday a sale of fine jewels underlined the interest in emeralds, especially in the Middle East. Bilton Jewellers, who have clients in Iran, paid £80,000 (estimate £35,000 to £40,000) for a pair of emerald-and-diamond earrings; each has a pendant pear-shaped emerald, weighing 6.56 and 6.98 carats. A Victorian emerald-and-diamond necklace went to Matthews for £36,000 (estimate £10,000 to £12,000). Otherwise the sale ran roughly in line with expectations.

The hat worn by Napoleon during his disastrous Russian campaign was the star attraction of an Ader et Picard sale in Paris on Wednesday. It fetched 170,000 francs (estimate 100,000) or £20,600 including tax—certainly an auction record for a hat.

A massive sword of around 1450, in a fine state of preservation, was preempted at the auction on behalf of the Musées Nationaux at 10,500 francs (estimate 4,000 to 5,000) or £1,270.

Sotheby's Belgravia held a highly successful sale of silver and objects of virtu yesterday with 98 per cent of the lots being sold for a total of £42,922.

Memorial service

Earl of Rothes

A memorial service for the Earl of Rothes was held yesterday at the Church of St Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside. The Dean of Westminster and the Rev Joseph McCulloch took part in the service. Among those present were:

Beryl Countess of Rothes (widow), the Earl and Countess of Rothes (son and daughter-in-law), Mr Robin and Lady Jean Mackenzie and Mr G. W. and Lady Eve Mackworth-Young (sons-in-law and daughters), Lord Cranborne (brother-in-law), Miss Angela Mackworth-Young, Miss Susan Mackworth-Young and Miss Lucinda Mackworth-Young (granddaughters), Mr Alastair Leslie, Mrs G. L. Cubitt, Mrs Beresford White, Mr James Dugdale.

The Earl and Countess of Selkirk, Viscountess Davidson, Viscountess Garmoch, Lord William Buckhurst, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Sir William Barnetson (director, British Electric Traction), the Hon Lady Chichester, the Hon Mark Fitzalan-Howard, the Hon Richard and Mrs Lyttelton, Sir Hugh Lucas-Tooth, Lady Floyd, Sir John Spencer and Lady Wills, Lady Goodman, Sir Stewart Duke-Elder (President, Institute of Ophthalmology), and Lady Duke-Elder, Sir Anthony Lousada, Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Drew (representing British Postgraduate Medical Federation), Sir Robert Adeane, Mr Courtney and Dame Nancy Seagrue, Mr and Mrs J. Buckhouse, Mrs. Edward Pleydell-Bouverie, Mr. and Mrs Nicholas Wills, Mr Colin Wills, Mrs M. Dreyer, Professor Norman Ashton, Mrs J. M. Goodman, Mrs Christopher Barclay, Mr James Hudson, Mrs Giles Mills, the Rev Patrick Teff, Mr J. G. Studholme, Mr Frank Law, Mr William White, Mr H. Litchfield and Mr J. Foll (representing Wilde, Sapte and Co), Mr A. G. Cross (dean, Institute of Ophthalmology), Mr G. I. Smith (secretary, Institute of Ophthalmology), Sir O. A. Pease (chairman, National Mutual Life Assurance), Mr Arthur Ley (representing Ley, Colbeck and Partners), Mr O. C. Stanley (vice-chairman, Board of governors, Moorfields Eye Hospital), Mr F. St. Cambridge (chairman, Moorfields Eye Hospital, Institute of Ophthalmology, City and East London Area Health Authority), Mr E. D. Mallan (representing King Edward's Hospital Fund for London), Mr P. E. Rosen (Supreme Cable Trust), Mr Robin McDonald (representing Travellers Club), Mr P. Jefferies (representing MENCAP), and Mr and Mrs M. H. Grant.

Edward Heath Trust

The trustees of the Edward Heath Charitable Trust made donations for the following purposes during the year ended March 31:

To assist a student of languages and politics at Edinburgh University in his studies at the Europa Institut Amsterdam; to sponsor a research student at Bristol University in work at the Institute of Biophysics in Paris; to help with the expenses of an exchange visit by staff and students of the Department of Dental Health at Birmingham University to the Dental School in Lyons; to assist a student working for his MA degree in European Community Studies at Manchester University; the Canterbury Cathedral Appeal; the Kent Competitive Festival; the Lochaber Lassie drivers' Fund for Underprivileged Children; the Inshore Rescue Service Charity; and other charities.

Archaeology report

Reliefs found in tomb of Tutankhamun agent

The discovery earlier this year of the original tomb of Horemheb, general to Tutankhamun and later the last pharaoh of the eighteenth dynasty, has disclosed a number of new relief scenes and may allow those removed from the site in the nineteenth century to be correctly positioned. The tomb was turned into a cult temple after Horemheb's accession to the throne, but as pharaoh he was buried in another tomb in the Valley of the Kings, long since looted. His intended resting place lies far to the north, at Saqqara, near Cairo.

The site of the discovery lies in the desert a short way to the south of the causeway of the pyramid of Unas. Saqqara was for more than three thousand years the necropolis of the capital, Memphis, and monuments of most periods of Egyptian history are located in it, from the first dynasty, c 3100 BC to the Christian period, the most famous being the step pyramid enclosure of Zoser, a king of the third dynasty.

One of the most flourishing periods of Egyptian history was the so-called New Kingdom (about 1575-1194 BC), and in particular the eighteenth dynasty, which came to an end with the death of Horemheb, about 1308 BC. During that period the Egyptians acquired an overseas empire in Syria-Palestine to the north, and concentrated their hold on Nubia in the south.

Much of the northern territories were lost during the allegedly "pacific" reign of Akhenaten, a time of religious and doubtless political upheaval, when the ancient gods of Egypt were for the most part proscribed, their temples closed, and their revenues diverted to the cult of Aten, the solar disc.

After the death of Akhenaten extensive reforms were necessary. Under his successor, the boy king Tutankhamun, much of the effective political and military authority in Egypt was delegated to a senior official, Horemheb, and it is clear that he was responsible for the political, religious, and economic reorganization of the country, and perhaps for the partial recovery of Egypt's overseas dominions.

Of the origin and details of the career of Horemheb as a great official not much is known. He hints, on a statue now in Turin, that he hailed from the obscure town of Hnes, about 110 miles south of Cairo. Nowhere does he mention the names of his parents. He was an important official of state under Akhenaten, and may even have accompanied Akhenaten and Neferiti to their new capital, Amarna, changing his name from Horemheb ("the god Horus is foremost") to Paatenemheb ("the Aten is foremost").

Under Tutankhamun he held key offices, including those of generalissimo and high steward, his official career culminating in his appointment as regent or deputy to the young king. Tutankhamun, who died at the age of 18, in 1339 BC, was succeeded by an elderly courtier, Ay, who had married into the royal family. Horemheb doubtless continued to function during the brief reign of this king, who died without heirs in 1335 BC. At that point the great general Horemheb either seized the kingship or was elevated to it for lack of a legitimate male heir to the throne. It has indeed been suggested that Horemheb was nominated as co-regent by his predecessor. He consolidated his position by marrying Mutnodjmet, a princess of the old royal line, and perhaps a sister of Nefertiti.

The most important single source of information on Horemheb before his accession is the tomb he built for himself as a private citizen. The existence of this monument was certain, since blocks and reliefs from it were discovered by collectors and their agents in Egypt in the early decades of the nineteenth century. No record was kept at the time of the exact spot where these very fine reliefs were found, although the Saqqara necropolis has usually been inferred on circumstantial evidence. The pieces eventually found their way into the Egyptian collections in Cairo, the British Museum, the Louvre, Berlin, Bologna, Florence, Frankfurt-am-Main, Vienna, Leningrad, and Brooklyn.

Some particularly fine blocks, showing Horemheb being decorated by the king and queen for his services to the state and receiving and introducing foreign envoys, are in the National Museum of Antiquities at Leiden.

The present writer, long puzzled by the lack of standing monuments of the New Kingdom at Saqqara, proposed an investigation of an area in which tombs of the eighteenth and nineteenth dynasties were seen and recorded by Richard Lepsius, the great German Egyptologist, in the 1840s. They have since been lost to sight under wind-blown sand. With the cooperation of the Egyptian Antiquities Department, a joint expedition of the Egypt Exploration Society, London, and the Leiden Museum, was organized, with the writer as field director, and work began in January this year.

Within a week of the opening of the excavation, the lost tomb of Horemheb was located. By the end of March most of the great open colonnaded courtyard, forecourt, and antechapel of the monument had been cleared of accumulated debris and sand revealing that the walls of the tomb, though badly cut about in antiquity and by the despoilers in the nineteenth century, had survived to their original height of about three metres.

The tomb, unlike the contemporary monuments of the New Kingdom in Thebes, which were rock-cut, was built as a free-standing structure on the surface of the desert. The walls are of sun-dried brick, the interior face lined with a skin-wall composed of blocks of fine limestone, originally carved and painted with scenes illustrating episodes in the career of Horemheb, religious texts, and many other details.

Of the many newly found blocks and fragments, either in situ or in the debris of the tomb, there may be mentioned a scene in which Horemheb is decorated with gold collars by the reigning sovereign, who is not named, but must be Tutankhamun or Ay. Exceptionally in Egyptian art, the figure of Horemheb is a portrait, rather than an idealistic representation, showing him as a man well advanced in years, with a fleshy nose, double chin, and enormous stomach. Another shows him seated in state, this time in youthful, idealized form, attended by his funerary priest. Below a procession of offering bearers ensures a perpetual supply of food in the afterlife.

On some of the new scenes the uraeus, the serpent symbol of Egyptian kingship, has been added to the brow of Horemheb after his succession. Other blocks in the museums have been dealt with in a similar fashion. Other reliefs found in the present excavations show scenes of daily life and one appears to represent a scene in a military encampment.

The antechapel has emplacements for two statues of the owner, of which the expedition found part of one. That area of the tomb appears to have been remodelled after the death of Horemheb to sacrifice it for the cult of the deified owner. Two basalt gateways, one flanking the other, lead to the entrance to the inner and most sacred part of the tomb by Horemheb's funerary priests. Their names, together with those of their families, are inscribed on the sides of the bases.

The hope is for further discoveries of reliefs and objects when work reopens next year, and to discover who, if anybody, was finally buried in the tomb. It is certain that the tomb, when fully excavated and published will provide new information of the greatest interest historically, artistically and architecturally. The writer believes it is but one of many such New Kingdom monuments awaiting excavation in the same area of the Saqqara necropolis.

By Dr Geoffrey T. Martin, University College, London.

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Status of chaplains seen as block to penal reform

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

The status granted to chaplains and the importance given to religion in the British prison service was a block to penal reform, Dr Hugh McLachlan, Reader in History at Melbourne University, said last night. Religion, he said, was an institutional relic of discredited ideas.

Dr McLachlan, a former leader-writer on *The Times*, was addressing a meeting of the Howard League for Penal Reform. He argued that the high proportion of prisoners who, on admission, registered themselves as Church of England had little if any significance.

"The real issue is whether for the prison department to employ chaplains and other ministers as part of the prison regime is realistic in a materialistic society in which religious practice is irrelevant in the minds of most citizens", he said.

The belief that religion had a fundamental role to play in prison life was a legacy of evangelical belief in instant conversion, and the view that to be irreligious was to be immoral.

"It is a serious question how much longer we can safely go on retreating backwards from Christianity without daring to formulate and articulate the social ethic which is taking its place."

Canon Leslie Rees, Chaplain-General of the Prison Department, who also addressed the meeting, commented that registration of religious belief was voluntary and in 1974 about three thousand prisoners had stated that they had no religion.

He disputed that the figure of 21,000 who registered as Church of England represented "nothing more than a response to form-filling". Prisoners had a right to declare their religious beliefs, and to be ministered to accordingly. The chaplaincy service was in fact put to good use by many prisoners.

Science report

Astronomy: Future of British research

Celebrations of the tercentenary of the Royal Greenwich Observatory are now in progress, and *Nature* has marked the occasion by publishing several articles, mostly about the observatory's history. In one, however, Professor Graham Smith, director-designate of the RGO, looks ahead to the next 300 years. Although his predictions are in light-hearted vein, Professor Smith does deal with likely developments in the immediate future.

During the next decade, he says, the future of the RGO will be dominated by the Science Research Council's decision that the observatory "shall be responsible for the provision of a new overseas observatory, devoted primarily to astrophysical research and organized primarily for the benefit of the universities". That will be known as the Northern Hemisphere Observatory (NHO), and will contain three main telescopes.

So much was already known. But now for the first time Professor Smith states that one of those instruments "will, in fact, be the Isaac Newton telescope, moved to a new site and improved by a new primary mirror which increases its effective diameter from 96 to 100 inches". That ends years of speculation about the future of the telescope, which was built, wrongly in the eyes of several outspoken astronomers, at Herstmonceux, Sussex.

The siting of the NHO is less controversial. The improved Isaac Newton telescope will be a "workhorse", intermediate in size between a new, very large (4.5m diameter) instrument and a smaller (1m diameter) instrument for specialist photometric and astrometric work. All three, with lesser, associated astronomical equipment, will be built at one of three sites now under consideration: Mauna Kea, in Hawaii; La Palma, in the Canary Islands; or Madeira.

All three sites are on volcanic peaks high above the pollution and water vapour of the lower atmosphere. Madeira is perhaps slightly less good, astronomically, than the other two, and Professor Smith strongly favours the La Palma site. All three are vastly better than Sussex.

Ultimately, of course, the choice of site must be affected by political, as well as scientific, considerations. That makes Hawaii, in spite of its distance from the United Kingdom, a strong candidate. Hawaii is rapidly becoming a centre of astronomy, with the United Kingdom infrared telescope being built there under the guidance of the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh, and a joint French-Canadian-Hawaiian 4m instrument also on the Island.

Professor Smith expects "that a choice of a first-class site can be made by the end of 1975" and foresees "a rosy future for British astronomy over the next decade or two, with the Anglo-Australian telescope and the Northern Hemisphere Observatory providing observing opportunities which have long been denied us". The two royal observatories (the RGO and its Scottish counterpart) will play a vital role.

Looking farther ahead, Professor Smith says that if the possibility of a catastrophe such as a new ice age is ignored the long-term prospects for astronomy are also good. "I have taken the cautious view that astronomy is such a basic science that no society will fail to support it; I have assumed that universities will continue to do research; I have assumed that astronomy provides the best general education and inspiration in science at school level. If I am right, and if no catastrophic ice age descends upon us, the future of astronomy and of the Royal Greenwich Observatory in particular is as bright as has been during the past ten years."

By Nature-Times News Service

Source: *Nature*, June 19, p 255.

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OBITUARY

MISS CLAIR PRATT

A career in education

D. H. writes:

Miss Claire Adela P OBE, BSc, who died on 5 at the age of 66, was on the rare women who ach pre-eminence in a profes reserved almost exclusively men, that group of men influence profoundly the dards of the nation by quality of the education establish, the Chief Educe Officers of Local Governn Entry to this group, fo woman, is as difficult as to the Church and Claire P made hers on a record of personal achievement, rea from hard work, ability personality.

When she retired in 19 Chief Education Officer of London Borough of Hilling she had given over 40 year truly dedicated professi work to the service of ed tion as a practising teache college lecturer and an adm trator who for several was the only woman Chief cation Officer in the coun

She started her caree Howell's School, Denbigh, teacher and Housemistress came Mathematics Lecture the Norwich Training Colle 1935 and later Vice-Prin and entered educational adi stration as an Assistant cation Officer in the Count Norfolk in 1944. In 1949 appointment as Divisional cation Officer for Hayes Hastington, she became on two women divisional offi in the country.

Claire Pratt, a forceful gentle persuader, often tained her successes in face of considerable oppos She exercised a genuine cl and was able to appear in role of a leader of wi volunteers rather than a authoritarian director of willing participants. Alth she was a mathematician training and enjoyed plan and working with statistics was mainly interested in pe and the promotion of h human relationships.

She had a broad view of whole of the personal services, although she fiercely in favour of the fessional independence of education service itself. influence was national as as local.

In the years 1965 onw during the difficult perio the London local governm reorganization she bore a l proportion of the brunt helped to solve many of new problems in the fiel educational management. was required to present woman's point of view on numerable committees and gave herself fully to ma as far ranging as Mental He Research and the Pesta Villages.

She served in Hayes Hillingdon for almost 22 and the local teachers f her a highly professional cation officer who approachable, flexible helpful in a most positive practical manner.

JANE GRIFFITH

Jane Griffiths, the film stage actress who died rec at the age of 44, was edu at Lewes High School entered the legitimate th via Sadler's Wells Ballet S and Company in 19 Appearing in revue and p mime at first she subsequ made a number of films best known being The M Pound Note when she p opposite Gregory Peck the West End stage her tility was seen to notabl vantage in such contra plays as Book of the M the comedy at the Camb Theatre and—with such pl as Joan Miller and Howard—in William Inge Loss of Roses.

Peter Cotes writes:

It was a loss for the th and a tragedy for the p when ill health overtook career of Jane Griffith actress I had the privile directing, who had shown self to be an artist of fo able talent with an exce ally beautiful appearance was a career that was alwa the point of flowering, failed to realize its full tial was due to the distr illness that dogged her Last years of her life. A actress she had a depth of ing ever present, glowing cernible; as a woman sh capable of meeting ad with bravery and without plaint. Both on and o stage her radiance was felt.

GROUP CAPTA CULLEY

Colonel C. F. H. Gough w

Your Obituary notice o late Group Captain Culle his intrepid feat of airman which resulted in his s handed destruction of a Z lin over the North Sea in W War I, suffers one inter omission.

As a member of one o few "teams" in the C Fleet engaged in flying C off warships, I remembe pleasure and amus throughout the Navy caus the Fleet Signal issued diately by Admiral Tyrwh the Harwich Striking For

It read: "Hymn numbe verse 7."

You can imagine the and scurry on countless b to obtain a Hymn book ap the following words:

"Oh! Happy Band o

Look upward to the s Where such a light Shall win so great a

Professor Sidney Ha... man, first rector of t... University, ... Wednesday.

... Phillip, ... Young, ... son of Lord and ... Arran died on June 18, ag...

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25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, June 20, 1950

America's burden

From Our Own Correspondent

Ottawa, June 19.—In delivering the commencement address at Stanford University, California, yesterday, Mr L. B. Pearson, the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, said that the generation of American students now graduating was inheriting responsibilities greater in size and in burden than in any previous period of American history.

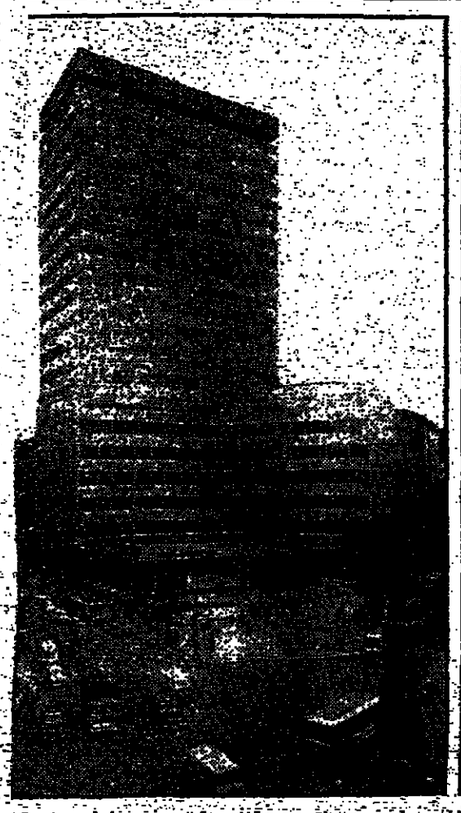
World power was now predominantly centred on this continent, he said, and it represented a development greater in significance than anything that had occurred since the centres of power in Europe shifted in the sixteenth century from the city States of the Mediterranean and the towns of the Hanseatic League to the Atlantic seaboard.

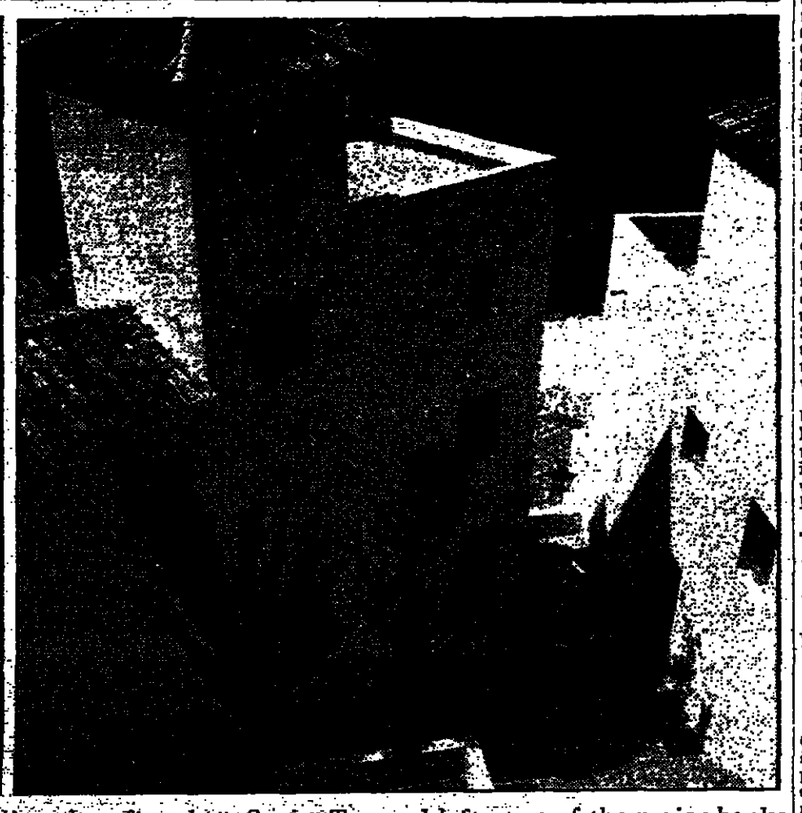
No matter what the students might do in life they would not be permitted to escape the consequences of the responsibilities that had fallen upon the United States.

Spain

a Special Report







ng architectural styles mirror the diversity of modern Spain. Top and left : two of the major banks celona and Bilbao. Above right, part of a development of 38 flats near Algeciras.

Delicate problems of defence

When President Ford flew out of Madrid on June 1, after conferring with General Franco, he focused world attention on Spain's delicate foreign relations problems, and particularly on its role in western defence.

President Ford got a first-hand impression of Spain and of its aged and ailing ruler and presumably a clearer idea of what the generalissimo wants in exchange for the continued American use of air and naval bases in Spain.

The general impression in Madrid is that the *Caudillo* wants more political support from the western super power and not mere military and economic assistance. Certainly Mr Ford's manoeuvring in Brussels before setting foot in Spain revealed the official desires of the United States to have Spain accepted by its neighbours.

His efforts to get Spain into the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance were predictably unsuccessful, just as the American pressure on the European Economic Community to take more kindly to Spain's attempt at entry has also had no effect. But, effective or not, the President's efforts show that he was trying to bring Spain a gift that would be to the liking of the old general.

The present agreement on the bases used by the United States Air Force and Navy does not run out until September 26, and even then there is a grace period of one year. So it is too soon to tell what form United States political support of the Franco regime will take this time, if that really is what General Franco wants.

One thing is certain: the United States is anxious to keep on using the bases there. They have become increasingly important in view of the changes in Portugal and the moves by Greece and Turkey to kick out the United States Armed Forces. The Spanish bases have their limitations—such as those which might arise from Spain's pro-Arab posture in the event of another Middle East conflict—but they are strategically valuable.

General Franco needs the United States, particularly now when his authoritarian regime is more alone than ever after the revolution in Portugal, the deposition of the Negus in Ethiopia and the fall of the Colonels' regime in Greece.

Still snubbed by the leaders of many West European nations, he has few allies. The question of whether this regime might be plunged once again into isolation, as it was after the Second World War, is worth raising in the highly unlikely event of a serious break in relations with the colossus of the West.

As it is, there is a degree of ostracism. It would be naive to suggest that economic reasons rather than primarily political reasons are delaying Spain's long-sought entry into the European Economic Community. For many who still recall the Second World War and the fascist allies whose tanks and aircraft helped to bring General Franco to power, Spain will never be politically acceptable until the general is no longer in charge and until Spain is on the road to democracy.

By the same token there is really no hope of a solution to the Gibraltar issue so long as the generalissimo remains Spain's top man. The question of Gibraltar may be complex, but most of the snags would disappear if British politicians were convinced that this rather expensive remnant of the empire could be ceded to a regime which would guarantee the basic human rights of the Gibraltarians.

General Franco once remarked that Gibraltar would fall in its own due time "like a ripe fruit". The greater economic burden of Gibraltar suggests that the fruit may be ripening. But at the same time there is every indication that the harvest can come only when it is too late for the general to enjoy it.

Relations with Portugal present a newly important problem but one which has probably been over-emphasized abroad. Before the fall of Dr Caetano in Lisbon in April, 1974, there was a long-standing affinity between the governments of the two countries because of geographical proximity and similar systems.

Now all that is left is a long common border and the Iberian Pact, which still offers a somewhat doubtful promise of military cooperation.

Foreigners frequently assume that events in Portugal have a great effect on the situation in Spain. Since Lisbon is no farther from Madrid than Barcelona, there is bound to be a certain spill-over of ideas and influences and, considering the old soldier's great age, there is a palpable anxiety about the future in Spanish political circles, which the Portuguese example has made even more evident.

Nevertheless, Portugal's influence on Spain is probably much less than Spain's influence has traditionally been on Portugal. For a century or more, Spaniards have tended to look north rather than west, and they still do. More Spaniards study French, English or German than Portuguese.

There is a more delicate difficulty existing between Spain and France than between Spain and Portugal. The conflict arises from the French tolerance of Basque home-rulers as opposed to General Franco's tough campaign to stamp out the movement for Basque autonomy. Basque extremists are continually killing Spanish political policemen or being killed or court-martialled themselves in an increasing situation of violence and counter-violence in the north of Spain. France accepts many who are on the run from General Franco's police as political refugees, and the two countries find it hard to keep the issue from clouding their relations in other fields.

One troubled area occupying a great deal of the attention of General Franco's diplomats is the Maghreb, where Morocco is relentlessly pressing its claim for sovereignty over the phosphate-rich Spanish Sahara and a string of enclaves strung out along Morocco's Mediterranean coast. In addition, the natives of the Sahara are clamouring—and fighting in guerrilla bands—for immediate independence from Spain.

Spain has promised rapid independence for the Sahara but it is unlikely to yield easily to the other Moroccan claims. The Spanish military Establishment appears to be firmly opposed to handing over the enclaves. Meanwhile, Moroccan patrol boats seize Spanish fishing vessels regularly, claiming that they are fishing inside the 70-mile limit unilaterally fixed by King Hassan. This limit comes right up to the Spanish coasts in some places.

Relations between Spain and one of its former colonies farther down the West African coast are somewhat strained, too. That former colony is Equatorial Guinea, ruled with an iron hand by "lifetime President" Macias, a man with whom it has proved difficult to deal. Perhaps out of embarrassment about the political shambles into which that country has degenerated, the Spanish Government has "gagged" the Spanish press by declaring that all news about Equatorial Guinea is to be considered a state secret.

H.D.

ling general faces new challenges

y Debelius

and external in- are posing new s, both economic itical, for General Government in this enth year of his Spain.

he least of those es comes from tself, burdening the with the weight of s and encumbering h the impediments less. Even Señor Arias, the Prime has remarked on two pubic occasions time has come to some of the respon- from the general's s.

Less than a year ago, the Chief of State was so ill in a Madrid hospital that he briefly handed over his powers to his designated successor, Prince Juan Carlos of Bourbon. While this year, he went to Barajas airport, Madrid, on May 31 to greet President Ford his hands trembled constantly from Parkinson's disease and his voice was barely audible when he read his speech of welcome.

There are indications that the Cabinet headed by Señor Arias is being given an increasingly free hand in the affairs of state. Yet the shift of the source of power and authority from General Franco to various persons makes dissent more visible. Spaniards are conscious that they are standing on the threshold of the future, uneasy about what that future may bring.

Probably never before in the history of the regime have so many serious problems coincided—problems of the economy, of political organization, of terrorism, of decolonization, of changing relationships with neighbours and allies.

The agreements authorizing the United States to use military bases in Spain are due for renewal, and the opposition is almost unanimous in its clandestine clamour to end the executive agreement. At the same time, abrupt shifts of power in other countries such as Portugal have left General Franco's system more alone, politically speaking, than ever.

Business is bad abroad and not exactly great at home. The country's economic growth rate is expected to be better than that of many western countries this year but not nearly as good as it was during the boom years. Even the best economic planners cannot always forestall troubles which are repercussions of the slump in other countries.

Tourism, the corner-stone of the Spanish economic miracle, will probably produce more money than last year, but, taking inflation into account, it may suffer a setback in real terms. Nevertheless, it is likely to continue to be the biggest producer of foreign currency, needed to pay soaring oil bills.

For Spain the international economic squeeze is intensified by the return of emigrant workers who have lost their jobs abroad, thus swelling the ranks of the unemployed. So far unemployment has been held to a minimum, but the pressures are growing.

Coinciding with the economic squeeze is a tense situation in North Africa which has already dragged Spanish troops into guerrilla skirmishes and has resulted in bomb attacks in Spanish enclaves on the Moroccan coast. This crisis not only raises the possibility of losing a £217m investment in the mining of mineral phosphates in the Sahara; it also raises an issue strongly felt by the army—the possible withdrawal from the enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla, dear to the hearts of the generals.

The flood of recent speeches by Prince Juan Carlos and by generals and admirals on the theme of the unity of the armed forces suggests that there may be official doubts about that unity. But speeches are hardly necessary; perhaps the clearest expression of such doubts was the replacement last year of the liberal Chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Lieutenant-General Manuel Diez-Alegria.

There is a crisis of political authority at many levels. Secret police demonstrate in the streets, accusing members of the Cabinet of being disloyal and demanding the resignation of Señor Arias. The incident is ignored. At the same time prominent intellectuals by the dozen find their lectures banned by the Interior Ministry and priests are fined vast sums without trial for sermons which rub officials the wrong way.

Labour is flexing its muscles, causing crippling stoppages of work with obvious political overtones to an extent which could hardly have been imagined before. The Government finds itself in the position of having to silence even housewives and neighbourhood associations in the face of a mounting wave of protest.

Sectors of society which used to be considered pillars of the regime are increasingly less enthusiastic in their support of the system. Above all, the church has become a severe critic in the past few years, so much so that the Government considers it necessary to forbid assemblies of the faithful convoked by the hierarchy in such places as Madrid and the Canary Islands and to block the publication of the full texts of some pastoral letters.

Men known for their unswerving loyalty to the Spanish dictator are beginning to drop hints in public, some even quoted in print, that it might be time for him to retire and to hand over the power to Prince Carlos. Meanwhile, the Prince waits, a man for the future who cannot risk any kind of public declaration of principles today.

And, in these circumstances, the Prince's own father—Don Juan Carlos of Bourbon, Count of Barcelona, now barred from Spain—fired a verbal torpedo from his home on the beach at Estoril early this month. He reminded Spaniards that he had never renounced his claim to the Spanish throne in favour of his son Prince Juan Carlos, General Franco's choice.

Don Juan went even farther. He appealed to the "permanent institutions" of Spain to take the initiative and restore the monarchy as a guarantee of future democracy in Spain. Those permanent institutions, in the opinion of many of the more than 70 monarchists and opposition leaders who listened to his speech in Estoril, include above all the armed forces.

At present the Prince is probably the key to a peaceful transition into the post-Franco era. Yet the longer the handing over of power is delayed the greater the political tension seems to become, imperilling his chances of gaining or retaining the crown.

Effects of slump are limited

Compared with Britain, Spain is in minor trouble in the present recession. The unemployment level is low, the rate of inflation is no higher than Britain's, exports continue to increase and higher petroleum costs have not yet cut too deeply into gold and foreign currency reserves.

Until now Spain has been able to cope with the recession reasonably well, for several reasons. First, it is a developing, rather than a developed, industrial country, which means that domestic markets for any products are not saturated. Second, thanks primarily to a thriving tourist industry, it has considerable reserves, and third, until 1974 it really had no balance of payments problem since remittances from emigrant workers and money spent by foreign tourists more than compensated for the annual trade deficit.

This is not to say that the economic picture is exactly rosy. The economy began to slow down last year and the trend continues this year. Spaniards have had to take in their belts a notch—but not more than a notch. For instance, while oil consumption dropped in many countries in 1974, it rose by 10 per cent in Spain. This was less of an annual increase than the one for previous years (14 per cent a year average over the past decade) but a significant increase nevertheless at a time when economists everywhere were preaching austerity.

The inertia of Spain's rapidly growing economy kept things going while other countries saw their economy grind to a halt. While Spain could hardly hope for an economic growth rate in 1974 similar to that which it enjoyed in the late 1960s and early 1970s, and even less for a similar one in 1975, Government officials claim that it can expect the economy to continue to expand slightly this year.

How long the slump will last is debatable. Some economists profess to see an upturn by the end of this year. Others are less optimistic. Spain is prepared to hold out longer than that and, to make sure that it does, General Franco's Government decreed a series of economic measures on April 7. According to the decree, official emphasis will remain on maintaining satisfactory employment levels while at the same time trying to hold down inflation. It is an economic juggling act which the leaders of many countries are trying to learn.

This is how Spain hopes to accomplish it. Individuals and companies will have to pay higher income taxes, there will be additional taxes on unearned income and ceilings on dividends payable. Price controls will be set for basic commodities and wage increases will be held down to the equivalent of the increase in the cost of living.

Time will tell if the measures work. The Spanish Government has had little success with similar efforts in the past, possibly because of official reluctance up to now to put a damper on the exuberant growth of the economy.

According to the annual economic study published by the Banco Central, Spain's gross national product increased by 5 per cent in real terms in 1974. Considering that the economic downturn became pronounced in the latter part of 1974 and that most of the business graphs are still diving, the corresponding figure for 1975 will certainly be smaller.

The foreign trade situation was not very satisfactory for Spain last year, and it is not likely to improve this year. The monetary value of imports increased by 58 per cent last year, although high oil prices were largely responsible.

It is also true that exports increased by 35 per cent in value in 1974, but the exports, worth about £3,192m, were worth less than half the cost of the imports (£6,944m). This left a trade deficit of £3,752m, 85 per cent greater than that of 1973. At the same time, tourist income was only barely on the plus side of the ledger and the remittances were dwindling from Spaniards abroad. Taking these and other factors into account, Spain scraped through the year with about £321m less in reserves than the year before.

Symptomatic of the international squeeze, rather than of any condition peculiar to Spain, was the sharp drop in foreign investment in 1974, of 53 per cent from the previous year, to total approximately £91m in the year just ended. Britain's investment in Spanish industry was an impressive 92 per cent smaller in 1974 than in the previous year, but the drop is mostly explained by British Leyland's ill-fated purchase of all but a fraction of the stock of its Spanish subsidiary, Authi, in 1973.

American investment was down by 79 per cent, but there was a similar reason. The year 1973 saw the first big instalment of the investment of the Ford Motor Company, which is building a large factory near Valencia.

By countries, the pattern of foreign investment in Spain did not vary much from previous years. The United States, pumping about £22m into Spain, headed the list, followed by West Germany with an investment of £17m. In 1973 Britain had been in second place with about £55m, but it dropped to sixth place in 1974 with an investment of a little over £4m.

As usual, the kind of exports which brought Spain the most cash in 1974 were fresh and processed food products, with an increase of 12 per cent in value over 1973. At the same time, the soaring price of crude oil forced Spain to pay out 179 per cent more for mineral products in 1974 than the year before, and this category, the third most important on the list the year before, became the biggest on the import list.

Other raw material costs went up sharply too, causing Spain to spend 22 per cent more on imported metals and metal products in 1974 than the year before.

Spain's best customer continued to be the European Economic Community, considered as a unit. However, the single country which bought most from Spain and which sold most to Spain in 1974 was the United States. Spain was heavily the loser in the trade with the United States, with a deficit trade balance between the two countries of about £669m. In terms of sales, Spain fared somewhat better with the European Community, but its trade deficit there was even bigger: £985m.

The unfavourable balance of trade with the EEC is not surprising considering that Spain is still not a member of the Community.

Taking an overall view, qualified economic observers in Spain feel that 1974 was better than expected but 1975 may turn out to be worse than previously expected. Much will depend on external factors, such as how many Spanish workers lose their jobs abroad and return home to add to the country's unemployment problem, or whether universal inflation acts as a stimulus to the tourist industry—encouraging people to spend money on holidays rather than see it eaten away by inflation in savings accounts—or a depression.

H.D.

Banco de Vizcaya

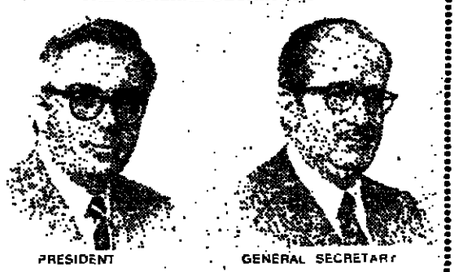
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THE CHAMBER OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE OF MADRID AS DESCRIBED BY THE AGENCY, INTERDIS, AFTER DISCUSSIONS WITH THE PRESIDENT AND THE GENERAL SECRETARY



PRESIDENT — GENERAL SECRETARY

Among those Spanish organisations which enjoy the greatest prestige in business circles both inside and outside Spain, mention must be made of the Madrid Chamber of Industry and Commerce. To gain a better understanding of what the Chamber is and what it does, we spoke to its President, Mr Iñigo de Oriol and its General Secretary, Mr Angel Verdasco.

Our first question to Mr. Oriol was: What is the Madrid Chamber of Industry and Commerce ?

—In Spain, the official Chambers of Commerce are Public Law Corporations, with the dual function of representing the general interests of trade industry, and shipping, vis-a-vis the authorities and of acting as government advisers. Consequently, the main aim of this Chamber, like all those throughout the country, is to defend and promote the general interests I have just mentioned.

How many Companies are registered with the Chamber of Madrid ?

—About 140.000, of which approximately 100.000 are engaged in commercial or service activities whilst the other 40.000 are industrial. That gives you some idea both of the wide range of enterprises we represent, and also of the commercial and industrial of Madrid, at Spain a leading trade centre, and second manufacturing centre.

What are the most important sectors of Madrid's industrial activity ?

—The most important industries in the Province are the metal and chemical industries (mainly finished products), leather, jewellery and working in precious metals. But it could in fact be said that every industrial sector is represented in the Chamber, and in most cases very substantially in financial terms.

We then asked Mr. Verdasco: What are the Chamber's most important services and activities?

—There are a great many services of different kinds. It would be tedious to go into detail about the operation and scope of all of them. I might, however, mention the following: legal, economic and technical advice, economic and statistical surveys (studies and reports on commercial and industrial trends, etc.), business and professional training (training courses, seminars, conferences, etc.), commercial and industrial information (general information on business concerns, including offers to buy and sell both at home and abroad), a trade exhibition hall, an industrial subcontracting exchange, promotion and development of industrial estates, a library of books and periodicals (one of the most important of its kind in the country), publications (the annual economic review, a guide to trade and industry, an exporter's guide, the magazine "Comercio e Industria", with its fortnightly supplement, the bulletin of international economic information, the statistical bulletin, etc., etc.) Let me also emphasise that the Chamber, in addition to its natural concern with the problems and activities of the domestic market, also gives very special attention to everything concerning the expansion of foreign trade through the services offered by the Department of International Economic Relations. Worthy of mention among these are: information on foreign markets, current legislation, tariffs, taxes, etc. relating to foreign trade, tax relief on exports, representation at fairs abroad, the organisation of trade delegations to foreign countries (18 delegations were organised in 1974, and 25 are planned for 1975), area surveys of foreign markets carried out by foreign trade experts sent abroad with grants from the Chamber, the organisation of training courses in foreign trade, customs procedures, etc., etc.

Finally, Mr. Verdasco, could you say how you consider the Chamber's activity basically can be of value to foreign businessmen interested in business with Spain ?

—I would say in almost every way but most importantly through the provision of information about companies which manufacture or market particular products, in arranging contacts with Spanish businessmen, not merely for business operations but also for the setting up of joint business ventures, investment and the supplying of technical knowhow, etc., information on regulations governing the sale of products and on customs duties and so on.

We wish to express our gratitude to Messrs Oriol and Verdasco for their kindness in supplying this information. Readers who wish to contact the Madrid Chamber of Commerce and Industry should write to the Chamber's Head Office at:

Calle de las Huertas 13, Madrid 12.



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On this page Harry Debelius writes on shipping, car manufacturing and the general industrial situation

Shipyards face hard times with bleak prospects

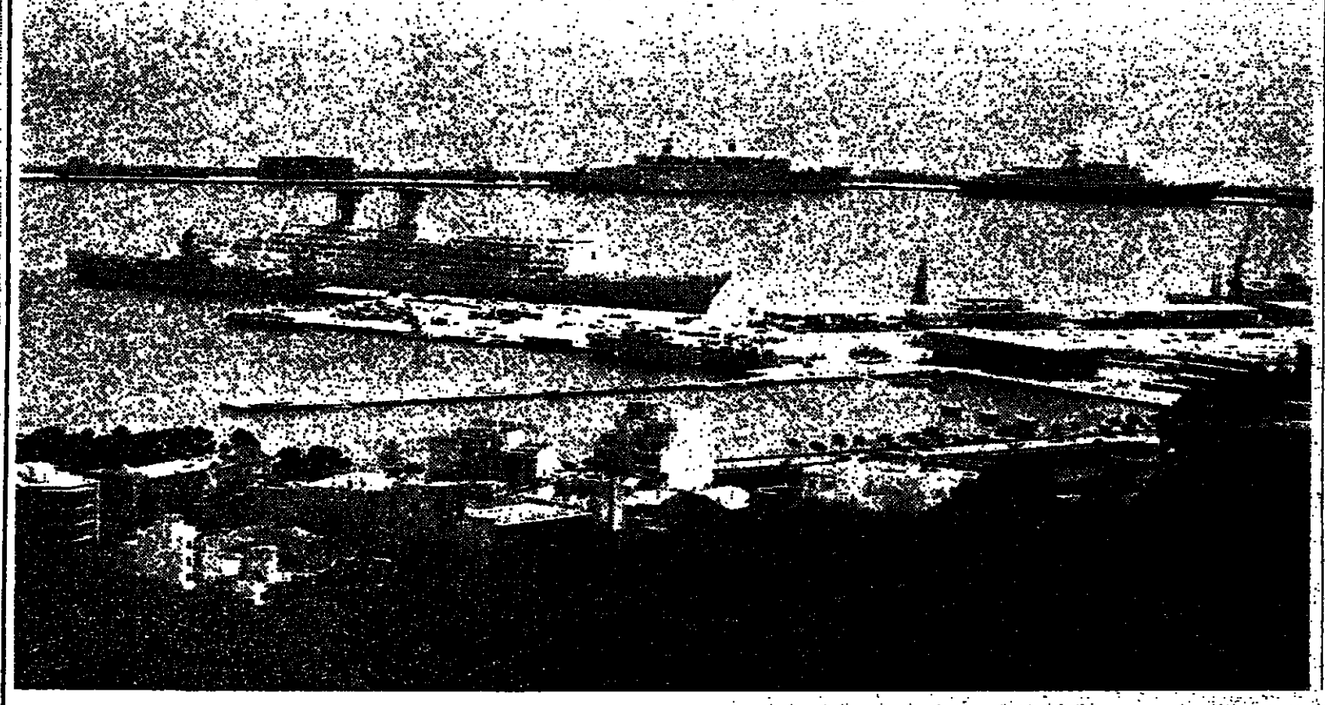
Shipbuilding is one of the least profitable industries in Spain, according to Industry Ministry statistics. Yet it is most important for other reasons: as a source of foreign currency, as a prestige industry and as a guarantee of Spain's continuing importance as a maritime nation.

Shipbuilding, up until this last year at least, was for years one of Spain's fastest growing industries. For example, 44 per cent more Spanish ships were exported in 1974 than in 1973. It is also a basic industry with a sizable influence on the development of technology and the fostering of auxiliary industries. Last year about £54m was invested in the shipbuilding industry in Spain, or 64 per cent more than in the previous year.



The 110,000-ton tanker Maria de los Dolores, built by the Sestao shipyard of Astilleros Españoles, was launched last year.

Below : the port of Palma de Mallorca.



The number six company on the list of Spain's 10 biggest companies by sales volume is Astilleros Españoles, which sold ships to the tune of about £204m in 1973. The same company, one of the INI (National Institute for Industry) group, was Spain's biggest single exporter for that year, according to the latest Industry Ministry list of Spain's top companies, exporting about £116m worth of ships.

Yet this is one of the industries hardest hit by the international business slump. To make matters worse, just when Spain was beginning to take a place among the world's producers of supertankers, the United Arab Republic reopened the Suez Canal, reducing the need for the big ships which take the long way around the Cape of Good Hope.

Shipyards everywhere are facing hard times and Spanish yards are no exception. Among their many troubles are fixed-price contracts which often fail to allow for inflation during the period of construction, financing, and the need for sustained order-book levels to justify the heavy capital investment.

Although they delivered nearly 11 per cent more ships to national and foreign buyers last year than in 1973 —compared with an average worldwide increase of only slightly more than 6 per cent—Spanish shipbuilders saw this year's troubles coming. Nearly 19 million gross tons of ships were contracted for in 1973 compared with less than 15 million tons in 1974.

Prospects for improvement are not good. The countries which are responsible for the most maritime traffic are precisely the countries most affected by the economic squeeze. It is to be assumed that their plans to replace ships or add more to their fleets will be delayed. Efforts in industrialized countries to reduce the consumption of oil will result in a decreased demand for tankers. Many new oil finds, such as in the North closer to the mark their product will thus reducing the tanker ships in the In these circumst pattern of construc certainly change si than half the ton livered by Spanish 1974 was in the tankers.

It's tough going making cars

Making a success of car manufacturing in Spain is not as easy as it used to be, as a number of companies are discovering. One company that failed to make the grade is British Leyland (BLMC), which produced its last Spanish-built car, a damask-red Mini, in May.

Explaining BLMC's decision to cease manufacturing cars in Spain, one British Leyland executive said a few weeks ago: "We just never reached our target of 50,000 units a year in the national market. Yet in terms of productivity, our operation was comparable to the operations of our competitors and to other operations of our company."

Another company which is struggling, in spite of boosting its share of the domestic market from 27 to 33 per cent in one year (March figures), is Fasa-Renault. This company reportedly expects to lose about £11.7m by July unless the Government lifts price ceilings on new cars, and such an event is highly unlikely before July.

Even Spain's biggest car manufacturer — Seat— which builds cars under Fiat licence, is finding the going tough. Beset by labour troubles and a shrinking share of the national market—down from 51 to 44 per cent in the past year, according to March figures—Seat has excessive stocks.

The only car-makers in Spain thought to be still operating in the black—and for how long is questionable—is Citroen, which saw its market share grow from 9 to 10 per cent in the year ended in March, and Chrysler, wh creased its share domestic market fr 12 per cent in t period, in addition t ing much of its p export business.

Chrysler Espana, trast with Chrysler ies in other countr its best year in 1974

Hard to live price ceilin

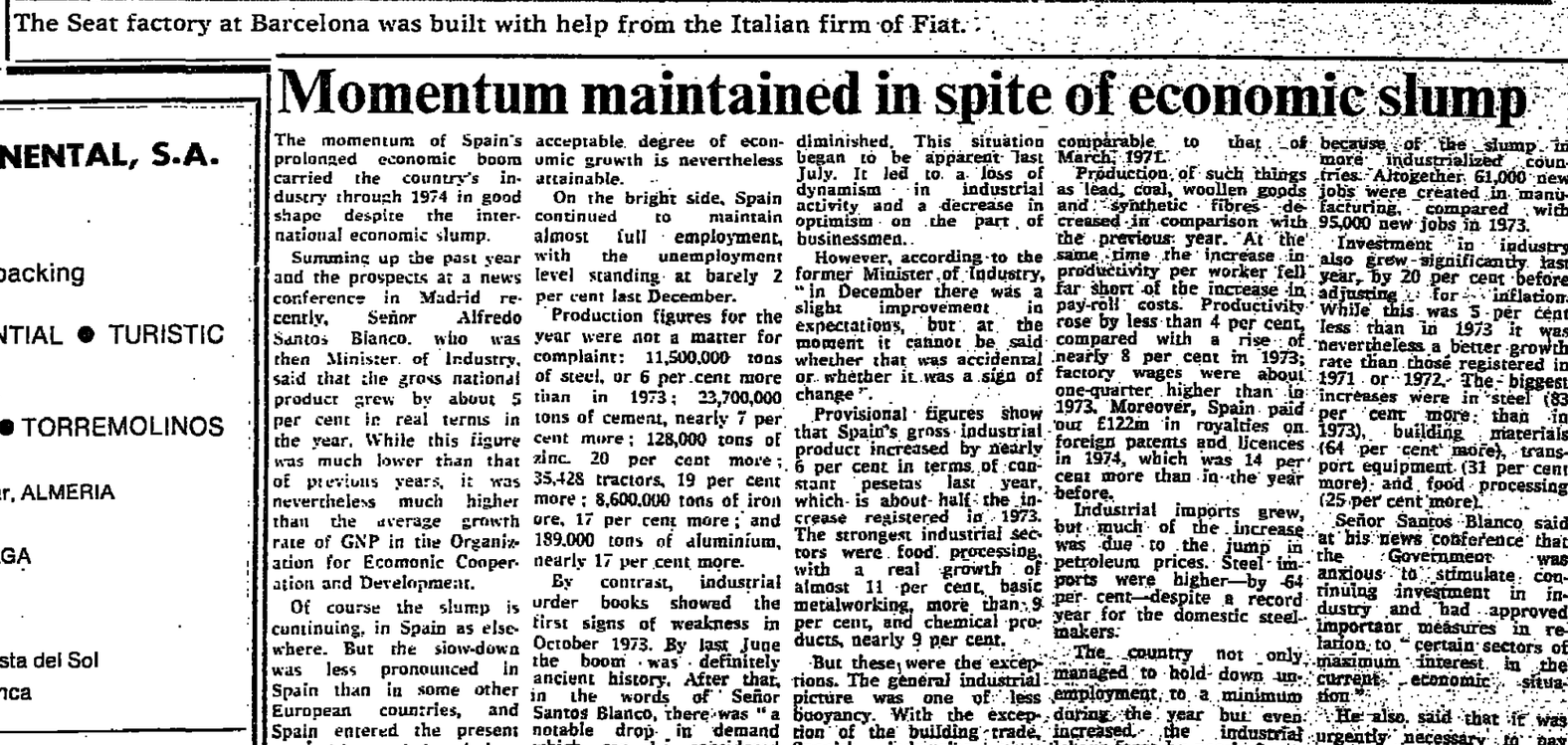
At a time when diminishing, car m turers in Spain find cularly hard to live price ceilings enfo the Government. M turers used to be all raise prices more or will, provided the advance notice t Government. Early t they advised the ment that they wo to increase prices average of 8 per ce officials asked them at least a month. M turers agreed. The before the month w the Government fro car prices.

Now manufacturers they will have to wa July. The reason i political than ec Many of the labou tracts in Spanish f run out in June, a contracts will have negotiated, taking account the increase official cost-of-living Other labour contrac though they rem effect, authorize av annual boosts to ma rise in the cost of The prices of cars, a tain other goods whi to make up the cost-o index, are th expected to be h check at least until t of June.

There are other aches for manufa which only the Gove can solve. For instan Ministry of Public has to issue permits t vate companies to bu lorries. This autho used to keep the d transport industry fr ting overcrowded. number of permits a for buying new lor down to about 1,50 siderably less th month's production i industry.

Tractors are also a lem. Government pol favour of farmers ha tractor prices so lo manufacturers claim often sell tractors than cost.

In the light of the tunate experience of Leyland, and the n keep the employmen high, it is expecte Government economi ners will be more len the future when in official limits on tion, sales and prices



The Seat factory at Barcelona was built with help from the Italian firm of Fiat.



JUAN MIGUEL ANT PEREZ-EGEA, born in San in 1932, is married with 3 C He obtained his baccalaure the College of Nuestra Sra. Madrid, and later the top the Higher Faculty Extra attended the Higher Technic for Industrial Engineers in again obtaining the highest and qualified with the Nati in Industrial Engineering, a the 'Victor de Plata' from and the Manuel de Foronda professional and academic m positively.

In 1959 he joined Barrein which is now Chrysler Espana factories at Villaverde. He st this Company for ten years, a other posts, he held that of Director of Barreiros A.E. Managing Director of the C Really Managing Director manufacturing and Assembling un responsibility for the Chrysl in Spain.

In 1969 he went to ITT E Operations Director of the companies of ITT in occ In 1970 he was nominated Adviser and Managing Dir Marconi Espanola S.A. This is engaged in Telecommunicat Electronics. In 1972 he w nominated Vice-President Europa.

In April 1974 he became Pres dent of the National Insti Industry (INI) as well as Dir Industrial and Economic Plan this organization, having respo for the management of those en in which the Institute parti the evaluation of their medi long-term programmes and on the investment plans for t His experience in the manage Multi-national Companies has him to actively participa numerous National and Inter Congresses and he is the au important works on this field.

Momentum maintained in spite of economic slump

The momentum of Spain's prolonged economic boom carried the country's industry through 1974 in good shape despite the international economic slump.

Summing up the past year and the prospects at a news conference in Madrid recently, Señor Alfredo Santos Blanco, who was then Minister of Industry, said that the gross national product grew by about 5 per cent in real terms in the year. While this figure was much lower than that of previous years, it was nevertheless much higher than the average growth rate of GNP in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Of course the slump is continuing, in Spain as elsewhere. But the slow-down was less pronounced in Spain than in some other European countries, and Spain entered the present year with guarded optimism. As Señor Santos Blanco put it, the spectacular increases of previous years are a thing of the past but an acceptable degree of economic growth is nevertheless attainable.

On the bright side, Spain continued to maintain almost full employment, with the unemployment level standing at barely 2 per cent last December.

Production figures for the year were not a matter for complaint: 11,500,000 tons of steel, or 6 per cent more than in 1973; 23,700,000 tons of cement, nearly 7 per cent more; 128,000 tons of zinc, 20 per cent more; 35,428 tractors, 19 per cent more; 8,600,000 tons of iron ore, 17 per cent more; and 189,000 tons of aluminium, nearly 17 per cent more.

By contrast, industrial order books showed the first signs of weakness in October 1973. By last June the boom was definitely ancient history. After that, in the words of Señor Santos Blanco, there was "a notable drop in demand which can be considered disturbing".

As a consequence many industrial enterprises saw their stocks grow alarmingly while their cash flow diminished. This situation began to be apparent last July. It led to a loss of dynamism in industrial activity and a decrease in optimism on the part of businessmen.

However, according to the former Minister of Industry, "in December there was a slight improvement in expectations, but at the moment it cannot be said whether that was accidental or whether it was a sign of change".

Provisional figures show that Spain's gross industrial product increased by nearly 6 per cent in terms of constant pesetas last year, which is about half the increase registered in 1973. The strongest industrial sectors were food processing, with a real growth of almost 11 per cent, basic metalworking, more than 9 per cent, and chemical products, nearly 9 per cent.

But these were the exceptions. The general industrial picture was one of less buoyancy. With the exception of the building trade, Spanish industries were producing at 86 per cent of capacity during the first half of 1974; in the second half the figure dropped to about 82 per cent, a level comparable to that of March, 1971.

Production of such things as lead, coal, woollen goods and synthetic fibres decreased in comparison with the previous year. At the same time the increase in productivity per worker fell far short of the increase in pay-roll costs. Productivity rose by less than 4 per cent, compared with a rise of nearly 8 per cent in 1973; factory wages were about one-quarter higher than in 1973. Moreover, Spain paid our £122m in royalties on foreign patents and licences in 1974, which was 14 per cent more than in the year before.

Industrial imports grew, but much of the increase was due to the jump in petroleum prices. Steel imports were higher—by 64 per cent—despite a record year for the domestic steelmakers.

The country not only managed to hold down unemployment to a minimum during the year but even increased the industrial labour force by nearly 2 per cent, an accomplishment which was all the more noteworthy in view of the need to absorb workers returning from abroad because of the slump in more industrialized countries. Altogether 61,000 new jobs were created in manufacturing, compared with 95,000 new jobs in 1973.

Investment in industry also grew significantly last year, by 20 per cent before adjusting for inflation. While this was 5 per cent less than in 1973 it was nevertheless a better growth rate than those registered in 1971 or 1972. The biggest increases were in steel (83 per cent more than in 1973), building materials (64 per cent more), transport equipment (31 per cent more) and food processing (25 per cent more).

Señor Santos Blanco said at his news conference that the Government was anxious to stimulate continuing investment in industry and had approved important measures in relation to "certain sectors of maximum interest in the current economic situation".

He also said that it was urgently necessary to pay attention to the process of creating substitutes for imports and to promote the development of industrial exports.

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NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRY

...e National Institute of Industry (INI) has played a prominent part in the "socio-...onomic" development of Spain. It is active in its commitment to the industrial ...d economic policy of the country, and in this sense it is placed directly and ...vourably at the disposal of the Government to reach the targets stipulated. The ...sks of the Institute at present are made greater by the crisis caused in the ...velopment of the Western Economy. These economic events naturally affect ...pain.

...e group of Companies which make up the National Institute of Industry have ...nerally been affected by these influences which have in the past two years ...ntrolled the performance of the Spanish economy and national industries. Due ... the features of the basic manufacturing industry of the INI Group of Companies, ...e maintenance of registered stocks has favoured our economy and the order books ... these firms have shown large increases. This is borne out by the stock of finished ...oducts of these firms, and has contributed favourably to the maintenance of a ...gh level of activity within the INI's industrial group, which has reflected, in ...ite of the high rate of world unemployment, a positive increase in the total hours ...rked.

...e investment and action plans of INI during the present year have been develop...g according to plan, and are geared to global demand. It is necessary to avoid, ...en possible, anything which will seriously affect investment and employment and ... change strategies according to the rate of growth. Apart from the possibilities of ...ing the INI's group of companies with a view to maintaining the level of activity in the INI, it offers considerable opportunity to strengthen the balance of payments in the long term, thanks to foreign participation.

ORGANISATIONS AND PARTICIPATION

The organisations in which INI participates are major national companies: 36 out of the 300 most important Spanish companies are in the INI Group and 6 of the 10 largest. On an international level, out of the 500 major European companies, 15 are Spanish, and 6 of these are in the INI group.

Altogether the Institute is actually involved in 59 companies and these have 175 subsidiaries. Within the various sectors, the outstanding feature has been one of transformation. They produce 56% of all motor cars, 40% of the national production of medium and heavy lorries, and 77% of buses.

In the shipbuilding industry the Group is involved in constructing 81.5% of the tonnage of boats launched annually. These companies are Astilleros Espanoles S.A. (AESA): Bazan, Elcano y Astano. Last November the latter shipyard launched the largest petrol tanker in the world to be constructed in dry dock.

In the field of aviation, the IBERIA airline carried almost 10 million passengers, an increase of 5.28% on the previous year. On October 31, 1974, the IBERIA fleet consisted of a total of 86 aircraft, which made 133.532 commercial flights and covered 122.5 kilometres. IBERIA employs a staff of 19,600.

The Empresa Nacional de Autocamiones, S.A. (ENASA) is engaged in the production of lorries of 2 to 28 Ton. GVW, buses, coaches and diesel motors under the names of PEGASO and SAVA, as well as public works machinery under the name of PEGASO-ALLIS CHALMERS. The manufacture of engines, frames, rear and front axles and drivers' cabins, as well as the assembly of a large number of vehicles, is centred in the factory in Madrid. It also has its own plant for the casting of aluminium and iron, galvanizing and heat treatment, spray cabins, with a high degree of automation. In the factory at Barcelona they construct units in which gears are the main product. It also has development and research facilities for investigation and design of prototype motors which later can become production models. In the factory at Valladolid the light and medium vehicles are manufactured and assembled under the name of SAVA and the public works machinery is also assembled here, as well as some PEGASO coaches.

The 'INI formula' allows State enterprise to participate harmoniously within the market economy.

State intervention has been limited to that which is strictly necessary to ensure economic development at the right time. In this direction the Institute has shown itself to be a suitable instrument to modernise large enterprises, to face difficult investments necessary for the industrial development of the country, and to invest in new fields of technology, in a way which would have been impossible through private enterprise. However, INI has not dulled private initiative, on the contrary it has complemented and stimulated the wider development of its irreplaceable creative strength.

COMPANIES

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...rrano No. 116, Madrid—Tel. 262 41 10
...vestigation, research and engineering for the development of subsoil resources. Effluent ...d atmospheric control and treatment of waste. Studies concerning geology, geophysics, ...omathematics, geochemistry, mineralogy, metalgénics ; methods of exploitation, hydrau...cs, soil and rock mechanics and all types of sonar exploration.

...AESA) ASTILLEROS ESPANOLES S.A.
...APITAL : Pesetas 4,432,773, (45,36% I.N.I.)
...adilla No. 17—Tel. 225 21 00/01
...ipbuilding and ship-repairing. Marine and land Diesel motors. Cranes, bridge-cranes, ...ting and maintenance equipment, etc. Marine boilers and heat exchangers for thermic ...nits. Pressure tanks, metal and mechanical plants in general. Iron and steel casting and ...melting. Equipment for the sugar, food and siderurgical industries, etc. Forging and ...sting special quality steels.

...ARTESPANA) EMPRESA NACIONAL DE ARTESANIA, S.A.
...APITAL : Pesetas 350,000,000 (100% I.N.I.)
...elazquez No. 132—Madrid—Tel. 261 64 00
...arketing of handicrafts at home and overseas. Financial assistance for productive units ...d assistance technically and artistically for the artisan.

...ASTANO) ASTILLEROS Y TALLERES DEL NOROESTE S.A.
...APITAL : Pesetas 2,000,000,000 (60% I.N.I.)
...erlio—Nr. the Ferrol del Caudillo (in the Fene district)
...ffice : General Peron No. 29—Madrid—Tel. 416 71 00
...onstruction of boats up to 400,000 T.D.W. Repairing boats up to 80,000 T.D.W. Metal ...onstruction. Accessories and smelting works.

...ASTICAN) ASTILLEROS CANARIOS S.A.
...APITAL : Pesetas 500,000,000 (50% I.N.I.)
...osario No. 29—Las Palmas de Gran Canaria—Tel. 928/24 58 40
...epairing boats in the port of la Luz—Las Palmas de Gran Canarias.

...ATESA) AUTOTRANSPORTE TURISTICO ESPANOL S.A.
...APITAL : Pesetas 255,800,000 (33.54% I.N.I.)
...taza de Belchite 15 and 37 (correspondence)
...ffice : Princesa No. 31 Madrid—Tel. 241 60 07
...ravel Agency and motorcar hire.

...AUXINI) EMPRESA AUXILIAR DE LA INDUSTRIA S.A.
...APITAL : Pesetas 180,000,000 (100% I.N.I.)
...Padilla No. 48—Madrid—Tel. 276 06 97
...Execution of all kinds of works, public as well as private. Building, assembling and starting ...p of industrial, mineral, agricultural and commercial installations. The development of ...ny type of business in the form which applies in each case. Private and public entities or ...ny other legal bodies.

...AVIACO) AVIACION Y COMERCIO S.A.
...APITAL : Pesetas 600,000,000 (62% private companies 16.28% I.N.I.)
...ndes No. 52—Madrid—Tel. 254 36 00
...ngaged in commercial air services. Transport of passengers, goods and mail, but mainly ...oncentrating in "Charter Flights".

...ANCO EXTERIOR DE ESPANA
...APITAL : Pesetas 2,074,363,500 (9.563% I.N.I.)
...arrera San Jeronimo No. 36—Madrid—Tel. 232 78 00/232 74 20
...romotion and development of trade abroad. Economic and financial relations of Spanish ...rms with overseas markets.

...BAZAN) EMPRESA NACIONAL "BAZAN" DE CONSTRUCCIONES NAVALES ...ILITARES S.A.
...APITAL : Pesetas 1,400,000,000 (100% I.N.I.)
...astellana No. 65—Madrid—Tel. 234 44 10/253 54 05
...he construction of warships and merchant ships of all classes. Turbines for marine pro...ulsion. Conventional and nuclear thermal centres. Diesel motors for land and sea. Mobile ...anes, machinery for public works. Armaments, tanks, guns, munitions, etc.

(ENASA) EMPRESA NACIONAL DE AUTOCAMIONES S.A.
CAPITAL : 2,100,000,000 pesetas (66.602% I.N.I.)
General Sanjurjo No. 2 y 4—Madrid—Tel. 447 50 00/447 60 00
Construction of transport vehicles of between 2 to 38 M.T. of Tare Wt., buses, coaches under the brand names of PEGASO and SAVA. Diesel motors under the name of PEGASO. Mechanical shovels, motors for marine and industrial use.

(ENCASUR) EMPRESA NACIONAL CARBONIFERA DEL SUR, S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 270,000,000 (82.96% I.N.I.)
Montesquinza No. 24—Madrid—Tel. 419 16 01-419 14 94
Development of the Peñarroya-Belmez-Espiel coal fields and the supply of fuel to the Empresa Nacional de Cordoba S.A.

(ENCE) EMPRESA NACIONAL DE CELULOSAS S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 2,087,340,000 (82.57% I.N.I.)
Juan Bravo No. 49 dup.—Madrid—Tel. 402 12 12
Manufacture of pulp, paper and cellulose fibres, using for raw material wood, fibrous material from sugar cane, esparto grass, hay and other vegetable fibres.

(ENDASA) EMPRESA NACIONAL DEL ALUMINIO S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 1,529,428 (54.48% I.N.I.)
General Sanjurjo No. 4—Madrid—Tel. 448 41 00/50
Manufacture of aluminium and alloys in the form of ingots, sheets, billet and small rods. Manufacture of sheets, plates, strips, discs, bars and tubes, etc.

(ENDESA) EMPRESA NACIONAL DE ELECTRECIDAD S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 4,149,191,000 (90.75% I.N.I.)
Velazquez No. 123—Madrid—Tel. 261 63 00-261 81 02
Production, supply and distribution of electrical energy.

(ENECO) EMPRESA NACIONAL ELECTRICA DE CORDOBA S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 680,000,000 (45% I.N.I.)
Monte Esquinza No. 24—Madrid—Tel. 419 27 00
Production of electricity by thermal methods

(ENFERSA) EMPRESA NACIONAL DE FERTILIZANTES S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 2,000,000,000 (100% I.N.I.)
Prim No. 12—Madrid—Tel. 231 29 00
Production and marketing of fertilizers for agriculture.

(ENHER) EMPRESA NACIONAL HIDROELECTRICA DEL RIBAGORZANA S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 10,477,438,000 (79.12% I.N.I.)
Paseo de Gracia No. 132—Barcelona—Tel. 227 75 31 & Juan de Mena No. 6—Madrid—Tel. 231 49 46
Production distribution and management of electrical energy. Development overall of hydroelectricity Noguera-Ribagorzana—and its tributaries, the basin of the river Ebro between Escatron and Flix, as well as developing the Cinca hydroelectricity.

(ENOSA) EMPRESA NACIONAL DE OPTICA S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 80,000,000 (100% I.N.I.)
Maria de Molina No. 12—Madrid—Tel. 261 05 06-261 71 70 also Reina Mercedes No. 6. Tel. 233 62 02
Manufacture of optical and precision instruments and production of educational material.

(ENPASA) EMPRESA NACIONAL DE PETROLEOS DE ARAGON S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 10,000,000 (67% I.N.I.)
Hermanos Miralles No. 57—Madrid—Tel. 402 42 00
Exploration and development of hydrocarbon found in Spain.

(ENPENSA) EMPRESA NACIONAL DE PETROLEOS DE NAVARRA S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 10,000,000 (67% I.N.I.)
Hermanos Miralles No. 57—Madrid—Tel. 40 2 42 00
Exploration and development of hydrocarbon in Spain.

(ENPETROL) EMPRESA NACIONAL DEL PETROLEO S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 5,969,000,000 (71.7% I.N.I.)
General Sanjurjo No. 4—Madrid—Tel. 446 52 00
This organisation is the result of the merger of Calvo Sotelo, Repesa and Entasa. By volume of sales it will be the leading Spanish company. Its aims are to find and refine oil; to produce derivatives and by-products in the large spectrum of petrochemicals. Its principal associates are Alcudia, Calatrava, Montoro and Paular.

(HISPANOL) HISPANICA DE PETROLEOS S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 1,200,000,000 (70% I.N.I.)
Claudio Coello, No. 97—Madrid—Tel. 275 48 00
Investigation, development, industrialization, distribution and marketing of hydrocarbons.

(HUNOSA) EMPRESA NACIONAL HULLERAS DEL NORTE S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 3,900,000,000 (100% I.N.I.)
Joaquin Garcia Morato, No. 33—Madrid—Tel. 448 56 50/54
Development of coal mines.

"IBERIA" LINEAS AEREAS DE ESPANA S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 5,000,000,000 (97.74% I.N.I.)
Velazquez 132—Madrid—Tel. 261 95 00 and Avda. de America No. 3—Madrid Tel. 256 08 00
Air transport of passengers, cargo and mail on regular flights.

(IBERNUCLEAR) IBERICA DE ESTUDIOS Y PRODUCTOS NUCLEARES S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 25,000,000 (30% I.N.I.)
General Rodrigo, No. 6—Madrid—Tel. 253 79 05
Studies and development of technique in Core Fuel Management.

(IFESA) INDUSTRIAS FRIGORIFICAS EXTREMENAS S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 325,000,000 (70.77% INI)
Jose Ortega y Gasset No. 40—Madrid—Tel. 276 72 00
Slaughtering of livestock, industrialisation of slaughter-houses, refrigeration, freezing, storing, distributing and sale of meat. Development, maintenance, distribution and sale of vegetables products, principally tomatoes and peppers.

(IGFISA) INDUSTRIAS GADITANAS DE FRIO INDUSTRIAL S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 54,000,000 (75% INI)
Muelles del Marques de Comillas—Cadiz Tel. 956/236 308/234 915
Cold stores in the port of Cadiz for storing of perishables, mainly fish and shellfish, distribution and sale.

(LESA) LA LACTARIA ESPANOLA S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 560,000,000 (57.5% INI)
Lluli No. 275—Barcelona also Julian Camarilla No. 29—Madrid Tel. 204 69 45
Development and marketing of milk products and their derivatives.

(MAQUINISTA) LA MAQUINISTA TERRESTRE Y MARITIMA S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 700,435,000 (55.36% INI)
San Andres—Avda. Fernando Juney—Barcelona—Tel. 307 57 74
Headquarters : Serrano No. 5—Madrid—Tel : 225 18 21
Construction of railways, roads, diesel motors, electrical goods, industrial machinery, hydraulic and steam turbines, metal receptacles, bridges, cranes and metal structures.

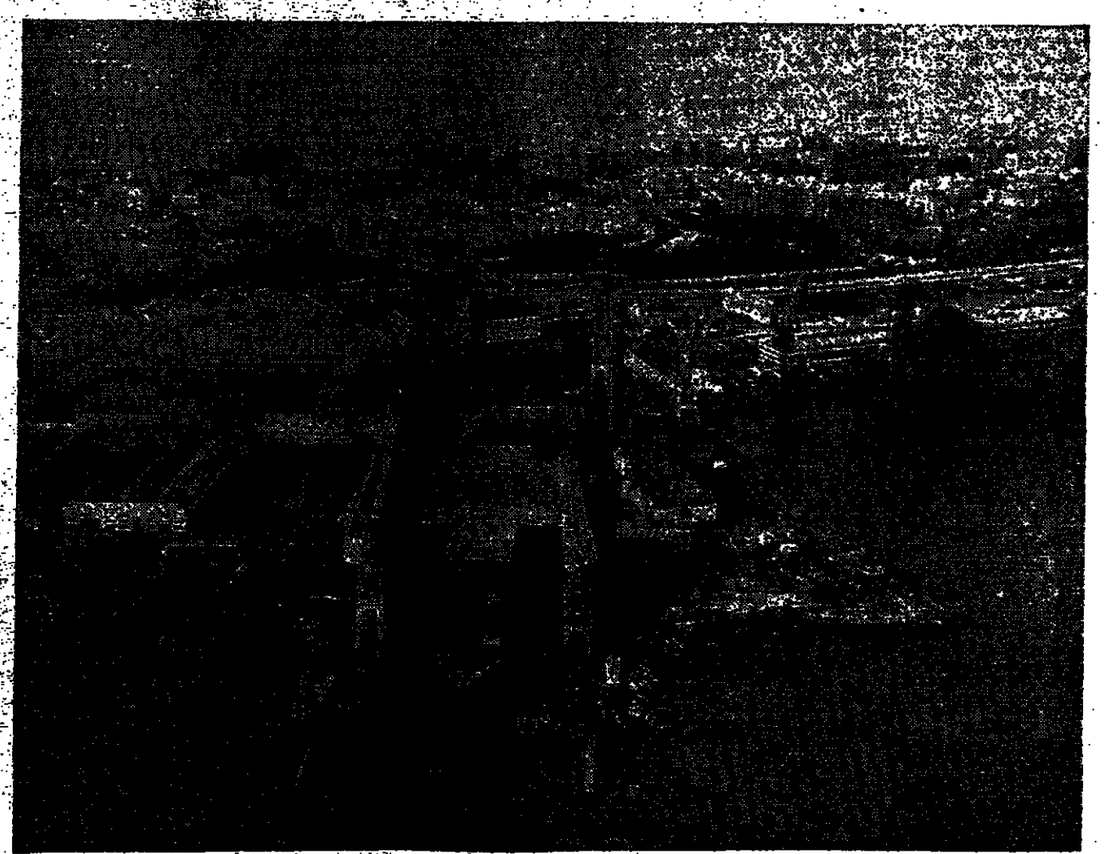
(MASA) MINAS DE ALMAGRERA S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 235,000,000 (95.66% INI)
Jose Ortega y Gasset No. 40—Madrid Tel. 275 94 00/09
Exploration and development of the mines of the area of Sierra Almagrera, as well as the installation of allied industries to benefit from the minerals.

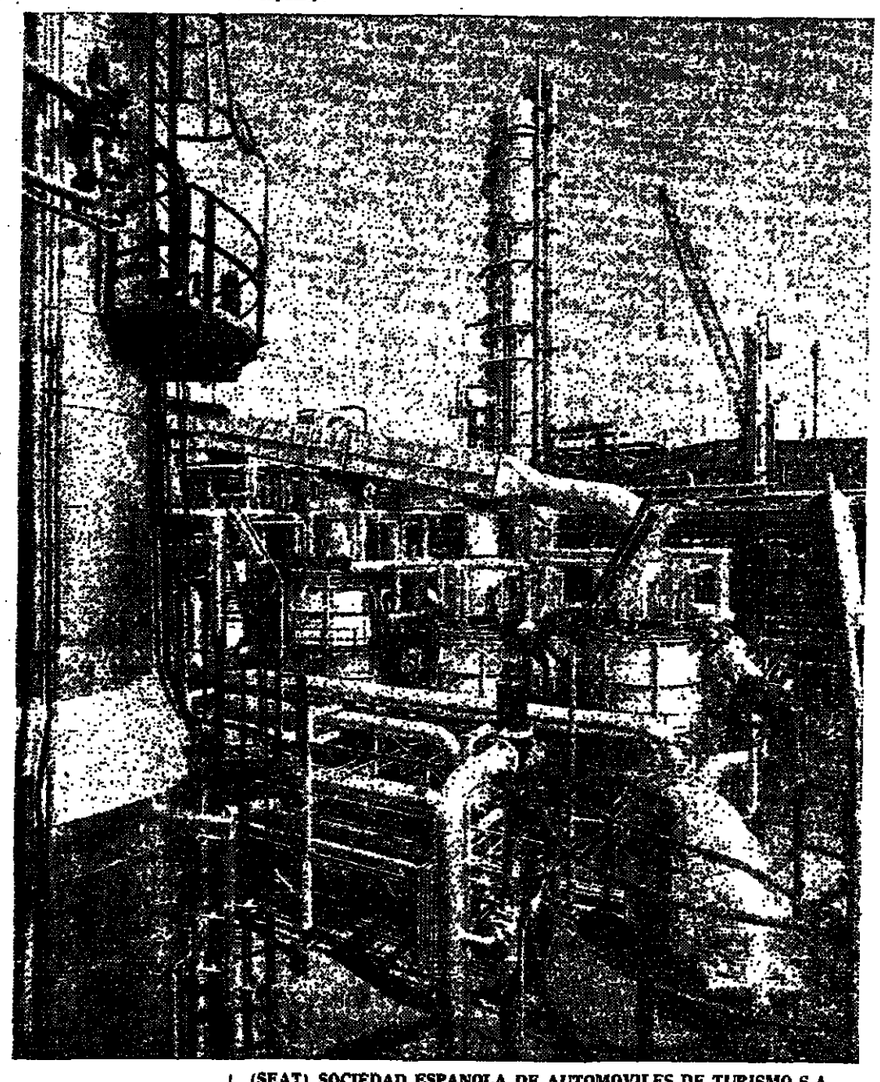
(MEVOSA) COMPANIA HISPANO ALEMANA DE PRODCUTOS MERCEDES BENZ Y VOLKSWAGEN SA.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 972,000,000 (24.75% INI)
Dr. Ramon de la Cruz No. 105—Madrid—Tel. 401 60 00
Manufacture and marketing of industrial vehicles, motors and spare parts for both.

(MUSINI) MUTUALIDAD DE SEGUROS DEL INI
CAPITAL :
Padilla No. 48—Madrid—Tel. 276 23 79/276 20 89
Insurance Company in INI

POTASAS DE NAVARRA S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 750,000,000 (100% INI)
Vergamin 47—Pamplona also Nunez de Balboa 51—Madrid Tel. 275 49 70
Development and sale of potash minerals. Sales of fertilizer and derivatives of the potassium and magnesium salts.

(SANTA BARBARA) EMPRESA NACIONAL "SANTA BARBARA" DE INDUSTRIAS MILITARES S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 300,000,000 (100% INI)
Joaquin Garcia Morate 33—Madrid Tel. 445 61 50/62
Weapons for the Armed Forces. Development of other industrial activities in a technical capacity.





...UTANO S.A.
...APITAL : Pesetas 500,000,000 (50% I.N.I.)
...ecipesire de Hita No. 10—Madrid—Tel. 449 26 00
...ale and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas, for all uses.

...CASA) CONSTRUCCIONES AERONAUTICAS, S.A.
...APITAL : Pesetas 373,822,000 (64.64% I.N.I.)
...ey Francisco No. 4—Madrid—Tel. 247 25 00
...lanufacturers of aircrafts and special apparatus. Airships maintenance. Accessories and ...arts for aircrafts.

...COPISA) COMPANIA PETROLIFERA IBERICA S.A.
...APITAL : Pesetas 396,000,000 (48.75% I.N.I.)
...ernandez de la Hoz No. 5—Madrid—Tel. 447 14 30/3
...nvestigation and exploitation of hydrocarbon in the recommended zones.

...EDES) EMPRESA DE ESTUDIOS Y PROYECTOS TECNICOS, S.A.
...APITAL : Pesetas 50,000,000 (60% I.N.I.)
...eneral Mola No. 120—Madrid—Tel. 261 93 07
...ll kinds of studies, projects, reports, statements, technical and economical schemes related ...o engineering and its diverse ramifications. Preparation of tenders, study of the ...ubmitted quotations for bids, their settlement and reception. Undertaking of industrial, ...ouristic and agricultural complexes, "handing over the key".

...EFE) AGENCIA EFE, S.A.
...APITAL : Pesetas 50,000,000 (33.33% I.N.I.)
...ayala No. 5—Madrid—Tel. 275 40 00/225 10 15
...istribution of news to the press.

...EISA) EXPERIENCIAS INDUSTRIALES S.A.
...APITAL : Pesetas 58,000,000 (96.94% I.N.I.)
...oaquin Rodrigo No. 11—Aranjuez (Madrid) Tel. 294 08 40/41/42
...ffice : Zurbaran No. 17—Madrid—Tel. 419 58 81
...anufacture of specialised military equipment of the highest standards of precision and ...echnique.

ELCANO) EMPRESA NACIONAL "ELCANO" DE LA MARINA MERCANTE S.A.
...APITAL : Pesetas 700,000,000 (100% I.N.I.)
...iguel Angel No. 9—Madrid—Tel. 419 86 58/00
...aritime transportation especially for the I.N.I. Group. Investigation in the field of mer...hant shipping in order to build up their own maritime technology.

ENEGAS) EMPRESA NACIONAL DEL GAS, S.A.
...APITAL : Pesetas 100,000,000 (100% I.N.I.)
...edro de Valdivia No. 10—Tel. 262 18 05/262 37 00
...ny industrial or commercial activity directly or indirectly related to town or natural gas.

(ENSIDESA) EMPRESA NACIONAL SIDERURGICA S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 16,232,602,700 (89.28% I.N.I.)
Velazquez, No. 132—Madrid—Tel. 262 49 00
Manufacture of iron and steel ingots, bars, laminated steel, tinplate, galvanized sheets and coal by-products.

(ENTURSA) EMPRESA NACIONAL DEL TURISMO S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 1,200,000,000 (100% I.N.I.)
Velazquez, No. 47—Madrid—Tel. 275 46 03-276 09 91
Construction of tourist complexes. Creation and improvement of parks for hunting and fishing. Development of installations and hotels in the I.N.I. Group.

(ENUSA) EMPRESA NACIONAL DEL URANIO S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 400,000,000 (60% I.N.I.)
Genova 13—Madrid—Tel. 419 19 00/04
Investigation of radio-active minerals of the corresponding deposits. Production of concentrates and derivatives of uranium.

(ERIA) S.A.—ESTUDIOS Y REALIZACIONES EN INFORMATICA APLICADA
CAPITAL : Pesetas 30,000,000 (33.5% I.N.I.)
Velazquez, No. 138—Madrid—Tel. 262 79 58 also Viladomat 321—Barcelona—Tel. 239 43 98
Loan of management services and technical assistance, related to "information" and the development and marketing of "software".

(FOSBUCRAA) FOSFATOS DE BU-CRAA S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 5,000,000,000 (100% I.N.I.)
Velazquez, No. 10—Las Palmas also Boix and Morer No. 6—Madrid—Tel. 233 35 00- 234 78 65
Extraction, concentration and marketing of the phosphate minerals that exist in the beds of sediments of Bu-Craa (in the Province of Sahara).

(FRIGSA) FRIGORIFICOS INDUSTRIALES DE GALICIA S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 300,000,000 (73.88% I.N.I.)
Avda. de la Coruna No. 232 Lugo—also Plaza de Salamanca No. 8—Madrid—Tel. 226 48 90
Slaughter of livestock, refrigeration, freezing, storing, distribution and sale of meat, meat products and development of slaughter-house by-products.

(GESA) GAS Y ELECTRECIDAD S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 1,963,636,000 (87.18% I.N.I.)
Juan Maragall—Edificio GESA—Palma de Mallorca
Apartado No. 46—Tel. 27 77 00
Production and distribution of electricity in Majorca, Minorca, Ibiza and Formentera, as well as the production and distribution of town gas to Palma de Majorca.

(SEAT) SOCIEDAD ESPANOLA DE AUTOMOVILES DE TURISMO S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 2, 986,746,000 (35.22% INI)
Avda. Generalisimo No. 146—Madrid—Tel. 215 33 40 215 31 40
Manufacturer of motor cars.

(SIMEX) SOCIEDAD DE INVERSIONES MOBILIARIAS EN EL EXTERIOR S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 159,000,000 (100% INI)
Jose Ortega y Gasset No. 40.—Madrid Tel 276 04 87
Promotion and financing of industrial activities overseas. Formation of companies with industrial and/or mercantile interests.

SKF ESPANOIA S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 400,000,000 (40.7553% INI)
Avda. de Aragon No. 404—Madrid—Tel. 407 00 00
Manufacture, sale, purchase, import and export of ball bearings and rods, accessories and auxiliary components.

(SODIGA) SOCIEDAD PARA EL DESARROLLO INDUSTRIAL DE GALICIA S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 600,000,000 (51% INI)
Rua del Villar No. 15—Santiago de Compostela Tel. 981/58 13 00/01/02/03 also
Po. de la Castellana No. 18—Madrid—Tel. 275 72 60
Promotion of industrial development of Galicia.

(UNELCO) UNION ELECTRICA DE CANARIAS S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 800,000,000 (97.65% INI)
Viera y Clavija No. 1—Las Palmas de Gran Canarias Tel. 928 22 15 43
also Plaza de Salamanca No. 10 Madrid—Tel. 276 00 08/09
Production and distribution of electricity in all the Canary Islands.

(UESA) UNION LECTRICA S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 17,826,284,000 (11.74% INI)
Capitan Haya No. 43—Madrid—Tel. 459 09 00
Production and distribution of electricity.

(SECONSA) SOCIEDAD ESPANOLA DE COMUNICACIONES E INFORMATICA S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 700,000,000 (27% INI)
Orense No. 68—Madrid
Communication and Information

(ENDIASA) EMPRESA NACIONAL PARA EL DESARROLLA DE LA INDUSTRIA ALIMENTARIA S.A.
CAPITAL : Pesetas 500,000,000 (100% INI)
Nunez de Balboa No. 108—Madrid
Development of the food industry.

Madrid in dispute over Sahara's 'dusty gold'

by Tim Brown
Madrid Correspondent,
The Sunday Times



Spain maintains a garrison of some 30,000 troops in its desert colony. These uniformed local soldiers are members of the militia.

The estimated 70,000 nomadic tribesmen who make up the native population of Spanish Sahara share the vast fortune of phosphates that lie beneath the sands of the barren colony on the north-west African coast. They could exchange their camels and tents for Cadillacs and air conditioning.

But a big question mark hangs over the future of the colony. King Hassan of Morocco covets the territory to such an extent that an estimated 25,000 Moroccan troops have been massed along the northern frontier, forcing Spain to put its forces, said to number 30,000, on a war alert since last summer.

Mauritania, and to a lesser extent Algeria, would also like slices of the phosphate fortune. Spain has countered the claims with an offer to let the Saharans decide their own future which Madrid is pretty sure would be a vote for independence but at the same time maintaining solid links with their former colonial masters.

The future of the wasteland that no one was interested in up to 10 years ago is now being debated in the World Court at The Hague after a claim by Morocco for annexation. The United Nations has called on Spain to get out and late last month in the wake of Saharan terrorist activity and during a visit by a three-man fact-finding team the Spanish Government announced that it does not intend to prolong its presence in the territory any longer than is necessary.

Just when Spain will leave and under what conditions remain to be seen. Certainly Madrid is not prepared to hand over the colony to Morocco despite the troops along the border. Madrid has pointed out that but for Morocco's claim to the World Court a referendum would have been carried out in the colony this spring.

Spain through its state-run National Institute for Industry (INI) has already invested more than £200m to exploit what is probably the world's biggest deposit of mineral phosphates—enough of the vital fertilizer, as one Spanish official put it, "to turn the whole of Africa into a garden".

The phosphate field lies some 16 miles inland from the capital al Aaiun. The lode lies under 15ft of top-soil and covers 150 sq miles. Experts have estimated that the field will yield approximately 1,700 million tons. At today's price of about $68 a ton, the phosphates are referred to as dusty gold.

Entire colony a state secret

INI built the impressive installations to get at the mineral over five years when the whole of the colony was an official state secret with Spanish newspapers forbidden to mention even its name.

Running almost parallel to the bumpy narrow road that links al Aaiun to the mine at Bu Craa is the world's longest conveyor belt, built by Krupps at a cost of £20m.

When the belt is running at full production it will be sending 40,000 tons a day down to the port complex, an equally impressive feat of engineering with a bridge two miles long jutting out into the Atlantic to a deep-water dock big enough to take three 100,000-ton bulk carriers and load them simultaneously in a turn-around time of only 10 hours.

Bu Craa dumper trucks feed 100-ton loads every 10 minutes into the treatment plant as two draglines—American-built and weighing 2,750 tons each—gorge off the top soil from stretches of desert three quarters of a mile long and 40 yards wide every 25 days.

The production target this year is for four million tons of the 80 per cent phosphates to be taken down to the port. That target may be difficult to reach if terrorists continue sabotaging the conveyor belt. They have already succeeded in stopping it twice with bombs, and once fire destroyed 300 yards of the belt after jammed rollers caused intense friction.

Guarding the man-made frontier and the Bu Craa mine complex has meant a heavy drain on Spain's military budget. There are an estimated 13,500 Spanish troops in the colony, most of them members of the tough Spanish Foreign Legion, a number of native territorial police units and nomadic patrols under the command of Spanish green beret officers and NCOs.

But in recent weeks several patrols of native police have mutinied and gone over to the terrorists, taking with them their Spanish officers and NCOs as prisoners. There are a reported 14 Spanish soldiers in captivity somewhere over the borders either in Morocco or Algeria.

The army is backed up by several squadrons of helicopters and the Canary Islands near by put Spanish military aircraft only minutes away from any desert trouble spot. The navy is only a few hours steaming time away from the colony with bases both at Cádiz and in the Canaries.

'Not worth going to war'

There is little doubt that such fire power will be more than a match for Morocco, the most belligerent of the nations seeking the phosphate fortune. Nevertheless, Madrid's attitude is that the Sahara is not worth a war. At the same time the colony is not going to be presented to King Hassan at the present.

To create the independence Spain would like to see, the Madrid Government has placed considerable emphasis on improving the lot of the desert people, providing jobs, schools, hospitals and drilling artesian wells besides having the bonus of footing the bill for annual trips to Mecca for large numbers of the Muslim Saharans.

But it would take many decades of intense education before the native population could run their own nation. Only now the first handful of future lawyers, doctors and technicians are passing through universities on the Spanish mainland.

If the Saharans choose independence they will have to rely for many years on either Madrid or Rabat for help. The Moroccan position is that Sahara is a logical extension of its territory and that rather than be granted independence it should simply be annexed. Mauritania holds out the same sort of argument but does not have the power to do much about it.

Not only Spanish Sahara has caused cool relations between Morocco and Spain. Spain also controls a string of enclaves, small islands along the Moroccan coast like Ceuta and Melilla that Rabat is demanding to be turned over. And Morocco's claim to a 70-mile territorial waters limit has led to ugly clashes between gunboats and Spanish fishing trawlers.

But the biggest prize of them all lies under the sand at Bu Craa in Spanish Sahara.

Fish catch slips for first time

by Harry Debelius

For the first time on record, Spain's total catch of fish is falling. The 1974 catch, amounting to nearly 1,269,000 tons, was about 82,000 tons smaller than that of the previous year. The drop was particularly significant because Spain had more fishing vessels than before, and more modern ones at that, with a gross tonnage of 775,000 compared with 699,000 in 1973.

While fishing brought in increased revenue because of inflation the situation was hardly comforting, considering Spain's traditional role as one of the world's most important fishing nations and the fact that she has the third largest fish-freezer fleet in the world.

The fleet grew by 102 ships in 1974, yet the freezer fleet was able to catch and process only slightly more than 1 per cent more fish than in 1973. Thus, taking into account the fleet's increased capability, it was actually producing less per ship in 1974 than the year before.

Although there is evidence to suggest that some favourite fishing grounds are being depleted, there are other reasons for the poor showing of Spanish fishermen. These include restrictions on fishing rights as far as 200 miles off the coasts of some countries and the reduction of fishing quotas in certain waters of the North Atlantic.

The question of fishing rights became particularly acute for Spain's coastal fishing fleet in the past two years as a result of the Moroccan decision to ban fishing by foreign vessels for 70 miles out from the coast.

Efforts to work out agreements for cooperation between Moroccan and Spanish fishermen were unsuccessful. Because of the nearness to Morocco of continental Spain and her island possessions, the Moroccan limits virtually shut many Spanish fishermen out of their traditional fishing areas.

Morocco's zealous enforcement of the ban makes it plain that it is not worth taking chances, with the capture of Spanish fishing vessels by Moroccan patrol launches—in some cases in incidents involving shooting—becoming commonplace. And, whenever a vessel is impounded by Morocco, its catch is confiscated, its owner is fined and sometimes the nets are seized. Crew members and vessel must remain in Moroccan custody until money is wired to pay the fine.

The territorial waters problem is expected to be compounded in the near future when the Spanish Sahara either achieves its independence or is annexed by a neighbouring nation. In either case, there are well-founded fears that the Sahara banks, customarily fished by men from Spain's Canary Islands near by, may be placed off-limits.

Rapidly rising fuel prices have not helped the fishing industry either. In a little over a year, fuel has more than tripled in cost, nets have almost doubled and fishermen's salaries have increased by nearly a half. Paradoxically, in these times of growing unemployment, there is an increasing labour shortage in the industry. The hard work and long periods away from home are unattractive to many young men looking for a trade.

Those who man and own the fishing vessels also complain about the amount of fish caught by foreign vessels which is imported into Spain. The Government's argument is that such imported sea food is frequently caught by foreign firms in which Spain has a financial interest and that it is the only way in which Spain can take advantage of certain fishing grounds which are closed to purely Spanish ships.

This is the kind of problem which from time to time leads fishermen, particularly along the northern coast, to toss their catch overboard ostentatiously whenever market prices are too low for their liking. Yet in Madrid and elsewhere, housewives protest that prices are too high and still going up. As far as the domestic market for fresh sea food is concerned, Spain's distribution system frequently leaves much to be desired with, in many cases, a surprising number of middlemen taking a profit.

At the annual assembly of the Association of Owners of Spanish Fishing Vessels, held in Madrid last May, delegates called on the Government to reduce import quotas on fish, and to plan the construction of ships for fishing, according to the types and numbers needed. They also asked for a two-year moratorium on repayment of loans for shipbuilding, additional fuel subsidies for the fishing fleet, a more liberal official credit policy and a bounty on codfish for export.

With close to 200,000 Spaniards earning their livelihood from the industry, and with the annual catch valued at nearly $1,000m in terms of dockside sales, the association feels the Government should pay more attention to its problems, especially in view of the fact that the average Spaniard eats well over 1lb of sea food each week, whether fresh, frozen, canned or otherwise preserved.

The Government's viewpoint was expressed last May in a newspaper interview by Señor Fernando Marcitllach, president of the Ocean Fishing Committee of the Official Economics Development Plan. He argued that the reason for the low rate of productivity was the proliferation of freezer ships, thanks to rather indiscriminate official credits.

He also pointed out that not only Spain, but the world in general, is suffering from a slow-down in the rate of increase of the annual harvest from the sea. "During the past three years, the world's catch of fish, which amounts to about 75 million tons, has not been increasing at the same rate as it used to", he said.

"This is because there is an anarchical situation in fishing, which might easily have wiped out certain species. With that consideration as a starting point it was necessary to seek international regulations to establish the size of nets and fish, prohibited zones and seasons, and such things. Thus, part of the fleet must be underemployed for a certain period in order to allow the reestablishment of the biological equilibrium. Therefore, ambitions for improvement in this sector must be understood within—shall we say—certain conservative limits."

Señor Marcitllach said nevertheless that, according to studies undertaken by the Food and Agriculture Organization, 40 million tons more could be fished from the oceans of the world every year provided the catch is selective, without destroying the ecological balance and without eliminating valuable species.

This does not even take into account the existence of a particularly abundant arctic shellfish known as the krill which only the Russians catch in commercial quantities at present. It estimated that up to 30 million tons a year of krill—which the Russians are now using in the form of fish flour—could be taken.

In terms of tonnage, he maintained, the world's annual catch could be duplicated, as long as there were regulations to avoid the depletion and disappearance of certain species.

Cash for culture flows in privately

by William Cemlyn-Jones

Spain, in these tense days at the end of Franco's long dictatorship, is on the brink of vital and possibly revolutionary changes. These changes will affect not only the political and economic life of the country but also most surely influence its cultural development.

Artists do not usually play an important or effective role in politics. But they often react in an emotional and sensitive way to political events. Some succeed in concentrating on their art and retain a seeming remote aloofness to the grim upheavals surrounding them. Others become, often tragically, involved.

The murder of Federico Garcia Lorca, long but unsuccessfully hushed up by the Franco regime, will remain forever as one of the more senseless crimes committed by Spanish facism. Pablo Casals refused any offers, honours or bribes to return to his homeland so long the the old *caudillo* remained in power.

In recent years the Spanish Government made overtures to Picasso, before the death of the maestro, in the hope of acquiring, ironically, his major political inspired opus "Guernica", now in New York, to form the centre-piece of the Picasso wing of the projected new Museum of Modern Art in Madrid's university city.

But fortunately not all Spanish art is polluted by politics. That magnificent genius Joan Miró is still happily at work. Of the younger generation of internationally respected Spanish painters, probably the best known name is that of Tapies, a master of abstract expressionism with an indefinable Spanish twist. Miralles died at an early age two years ago. Perhaps at the height of his powers today is Rafael Canogar. Juan Genoves, César Manrique, Francisco Farreras and Lucio Munoz and the Catalan Quixart must be mentioned among the greatest Spanish contemporary painters.

This is a new young group, not yet quite established, of surrealistic abstractionists headed by Jorge Castillo.

If the name of Salvador Dali has not been mentioned, it is perhaps because the old showbusiness production manager needs a vast circus tent to display his talents rather than one of Madrid's proliferating art galleries.

The number of small but elegant art galleries in the Spanish capital is surprising, and every week, except during the heat of summer, there is at least one vernissage introducing the works of some new young painter. Obviously it is good business. Banks and business companies like to show that they are not just concerned with making money but have cultural interests. You never know, one of those colourful splashes painted by some unknown youth might be worth a packet in the future, and in the meantime it can be used to decorate the hallway.

A distinguished and successful American painter, now working in Spain, summed up the situation this way: "The scene here is great, exciting. At the top it's really good, at the bottom it's bad. The *pueblo* type decorators can often sell their daubs in Spain for good prices—they wouldn't get a cent for them outside this country. Of course the really great artists of the category of Tapies will always be appreciated throughout the world."

Despite the apparently continuing boom in the art world, there are signs that the Spanish Government is making a significant cut in funds available for cultural activities.

It is reported that the Ministry of Information and Tourism negotiated with the Young Vic company for a two-week season in Madrid last month, for the *Festivales de España*. The month of May, centred on the feast day of San Isidro, Madrid's patron saint, on May 15, is traditionally the cultural highlight of the year. The Young Vic were supposed to put on *Macbeth* and *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are Dead* at the National Maria Guerrero Theatre.

But the British company did not appear on the Madrid stage last month, officially because of some last-minute bureaucratic hitch involving work permits but possibly because of the Government's austerity policy on cultural subsidies.

Madrid's opera house, built in the days of the second republic near the Oriente Palace, remained unopened for years because it was subject to constant flooding by an underground stream. After repairs had eventually been made, the opera is now used for concerts. But a grand new opera house was planned, with plans submitted by architects of international renown and some funds provided by the March Foundation. A vast site was provided on the Avenida Generalissimo. But the years have gone by and nothing more has been heard of the new opera house. The site is now a huge car park.

Golf still dominated by the wealthy

When Manuel Santana, the toothy former Spanish ballboy, became the most popular winner in recent years of the Wimbledon crown, schoolboys with battered racquets began overnight hitting tennis balls instead of kicking footballs on the concrete apron outside Real Madrid's Santiago Bernabeu stadium.

A year later, in 1967, when Spain ousted the United States in one of the most thrilling Davis Cup clashes ever played, tennis in the land of football, bullfighting and flamenco was really on the march.

In those days tennis was a snob sport. Santana, the poor boy who ran around picking up balls for the wealthy and then went on to beat the world, became "Supermanuel" in the Spanish press and the first tennis hero in Iberia.

Today the Spanish Tennis Federation estimates that more than 400,000 people are now playing tennis, if only once a week in an attempt to keep a burgeoning waistline in check.

The federation has control over some 2,400 courts and affiliated clubs throughout the country—a threefold increase since Santana won Wimbledon. There are almost the same number of courts at holiday hotels, country urbanizations and in public parks where players can get a game for about 10p an hour.



Manuel Santana, ballboy turned Wimbledon champion, inspired a generation of young hopefuls.

Now the federation is hoping to launch a national programme, with the aid of the Government, aimed at giving every boy, whatever his background, the chance to play tennis if he wants to.

One of the great tennis complexes is the Chamartin Club in Madrid, a product of the tennis boom. Of its 16 courts, half are completely covered where the game can be played in all weathers and with floodlighting long after daylight has gone.

Roger Taylor, playing in a recent Grand Prix tournament at the club, commented: "I only wish we had these sort of installations in England. Eight covered courts are what I call planning."



Angel Gallardo, one of the country's high-fliers on international circuits.

Golf is still a game dominated by the rich in Spain at amateur level. But all the top professionals took their first practice rounds in between caddying. Players like Valentine Barrios, Angel Gallardo, José Maria Canizares, Manuel Pinero, Manuel Ballesteros and Jaime Benito are all men to be watched on the international circuits. They all came to golf as hungry boys wanting to earn a few pesetas.

The Spanish and Madrid Opens are major spring fixtures on the order of merit tournament list, paying out between them this year prize money totalling about £250,000.

There are more than 50 golf courses in Spain with another 26 either in construction or on the design board, making Spain one of the expanding golf nations in the world. Most tourists to Spain who are keen players can find a course not far from their holiday hotel and can spend a day on the greens, usually beside the Mediterranean, for a business fee of about £4.

Try playing rugby on a bone hard and almost grassless pitch where a hard tackle not only takes a fair patch of skin away but more times than not flesh as well. A growing number of Spaniards do so in what must be a fair test of Latin tempers.

There are up to four games on any Sunday morning at the Madrid University ground and in recent years when Spanish television started showing the home Internationals on Saturday afternoon, executives were astounded by the large viewing figures—in some cases almost as many as watched the Sunday league football match of the day.

Cadbury-Schweppes, which has captured a lion's share of the tonic water market in Spain, chose rugby as their main advertising theme recently, surprising many visitors to the country who did not know that the game existed in Iberia.

But football is king. The game it watched or played with passion by more than 1,500,000 Spaniards.

Probably only a Spanish club, in this case Barcelona, could have afforded to buy Johan Cruyff, of Holland, for nearly £1m. Real Madrid, which once won five European cups on the trot and is still one of the most highly respected and feared clubs in the world, countered by buying Gunter Netzer and Paul Breitner from Germany for about £500,000 to win the league this season and go back into the European Cup once again. The state-run football pools are paying out as much as £350,000 in top prizes—a tremendous amount up to 10 years ago—and there are few Spaniards who do not invest a few pesetas a week on the pools.



Real Madrid acquired German footballers Gunter Netzer (above) and Paul Breitner for an estimated £500,000.

But cricket has not yet arrived—and probably never will. Some years ago I helped to form the MCC—Madrid Cricket Club. We played our only game against the British Embassy on a hockey pitch with the wicket pitched on matting. A few Spaniards gathered to look on, amazed. Some decided it was time for a siesta; others wandered away.

The cricket bag went back to the Embassy and, as far as I know, is still gathering dust in some storeroom. What Spanish cricket needs is a Santana.

T.B.

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...nger that another bumper harvest will swell wine lake

...liam Cemlyn-Jones

...antic Spanish poet ...s tribute to the wines ...in in these words: ...life blood pouring ...e twisted wine trees ...he world with enjoy...

Less romantic econ... are aware that the wine trees also con... a vital share of the ...od which supports Spanish economy. ...however, that life ...is suffering from a ...attack of anaemia.

... after Italy and ...is the third largest ...producing country. ...er cent of cultivated ... devoted to viticul... ...d its average annual ...oduction amounts to ...550 million gallons. ...ar it is expected to ...i higher. Yet that is ...od news. Another ... harvest after last ... over-abundance will ...dd to the "wine ...which is bedevilling ...nish wine industry.

...ajor part of the ... wine industry is ... and run by small ...ers. These little men ...neyards and press ...grapes in the tradi... way. They have not ...ital or probably the ... to introduce ...ization. The result is ...quantity of *vino cor*... But because of the ...ency inherent in the system, the price of these ordinary wines is higher than it should be, and this has created a serious problem in this competitive market.

In an attempt to solve the problem of oversupply, Spain has bought and continues to seek new customers. Its latest and most promising customer is the Soviet Union. The Franco regime is realistic enough to forget ideological differences when faced with economic realities.

Spaniards have been producing wine for the past 2,000 years. Good distinctive wines are produced in every region of the Peninsula. Some wines are covered by a *denominación de origen*—equivalent to the French *appélation contrôlée*—which is protected by Spanish law and supervised by an institute, which is a department of the Ministry of Agriculture.

This institute acts as watchdog and through its branches in every wine producing region maintains a close eye on vineyards, *bodegas*, bottling, trading methods and the general quality of the wines.

But the bulk of Spanish wine is sold without any classification. Some of this unclassified wine has been exported in cask and used, there is no doubt, to blend or fortify the cheapest products of the importers and then sold under a false foreign label.

In the last year there have been several minor scandals in Spain—nothing on the scale of the astonishing disclosures in Bordeaux—involving fraudulent dealers who tried to pass off dubious coloured liquids as good wine. The Spanish Ministry of Agriculture, particularly in view of the perils facing the industry, is determined to stamp out any abuses, to improve the overall quality and to extend the control of the *denominación de origen*.

In the past wines of inferior quality have been exported and sold in England, for example, with meaningless labels such as "Spanish Chablis" or "Spanish Burgundy". Spain produces table wines of the finest quality, worthy of the attention of any connoisseur and which should be correctly and accurately labelled.

The variety of wines is surprising, although perhaps not all of them will travel well. Some indeed, such as the *Reserva Binisalem* of Mallorca, are hard to find outside their home region, even in other parts of Spain. Outstanding among the Spanish red wines are those from Rioja in northern Castille.

The distinguished English wine expert Hugh Johnson wrote of them: "They are certainly to be counted among the world's best red wines. While the best *oft reservas* have little to lose by being compared with fine French wines, the cheap ordinary red *Rioja* has everything to gain from being compared with its opposite number in France. It is in every way a better and more satisfying everyday drink than the French *ordinaire*."

Yet the greatest of all the Spanish wines is sherry, the inimitable pale dry *finos* and the rich dark *olorosos*, which are produced in that small triangular area of Andalucia centred on Jerez de la Frontera. The sherry growers are least affected by the problems which endanger the wine industry in the rest of the country.

First, there seems to be no difficulty in finding a market for their superlative products. Second, the peculiar *solera* system by which sherry is blended means that a series of good or even bad harvests has little overall effect on the quantity or quality of the wine eventually available in bottle. Britain remains by far the biggest customer for sherry.



The age-old process of maturing red wines in the cask.

Some British sherry drinkers may note a distinct difference between their favourite brand of *fino* when purchased in the United Kingdom and the same brand when drunk in Spain. Most *finos* for export are fortified, while in Spain the wine is rarely fortified and, in the opinion of many, rather better.

But even Jerez is feeling the winds of change. Many of the smaller *bodegas* have been absorbed by larger concerns. Two years ago a famous old house of British origin was the victim of a takeover bid by a mammoth Spanish corporation, a company with many interests in building, development, banking, and so on, unconnected with the wine industry.

Some *Jerezanos* feared the worst. It so happens that the ancient firm possessed a large and beautiful garden in the centre of Jerez, where property is at a premium.

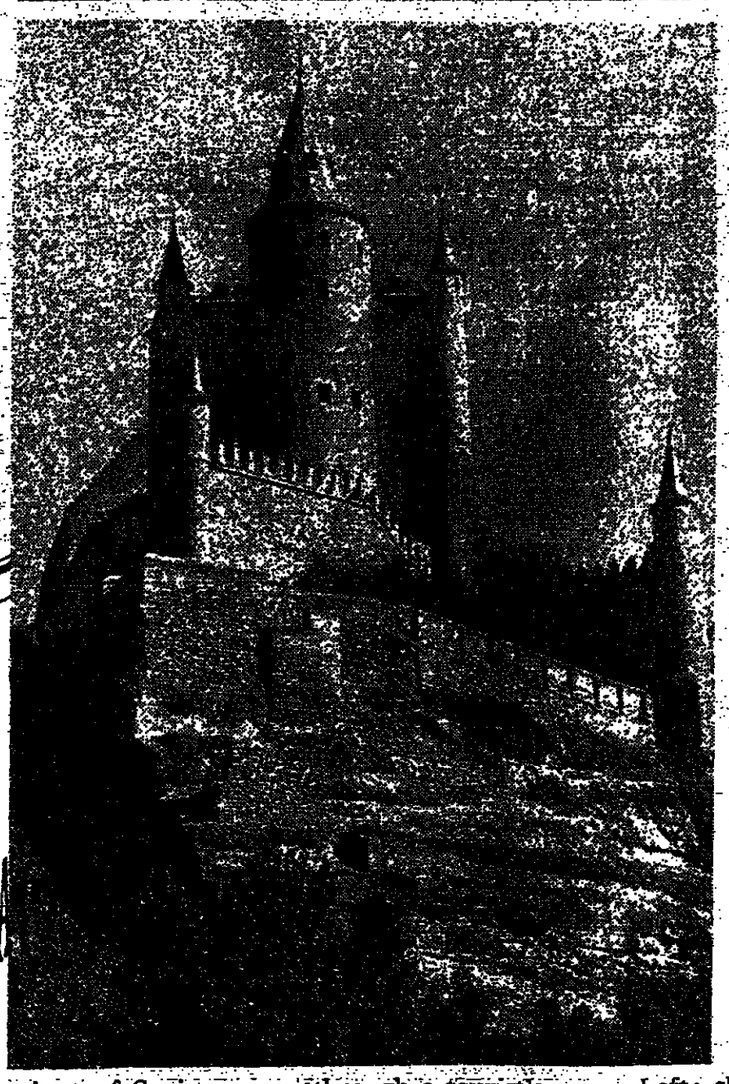
It was assumed that the new owners would use the garden to build a badly needed new warehouse, or at least construct office buildings to house their competitors. Instead the new bosses—surprisingly—respected the traditions of the sherry capital, and the lovely old garden today is as beautiful and tranquil as it was a century ago.

ROSA
AMONTILLADO SHERRY



GONZALEZ BYASS
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views of Spain as seen through a tourist's eyes. Left: the Alcazar of Segovia. Right: a twisting street of Palma de Mallorca. Top left: a chalet at Benidorm. Top right: Lloret on the Costa Brava.

Fighting to stay competitive as tourism falters

The outlook for the tourist industry in Spain this year is not as sunny as the climate which brought more than 30 million visitors there last year, but there is a mild degree of optimism in spite of the world's woes.

Curiously, some Spanish businessmen are counting on just those woes to induce more foreigners to spend their holiday in Spain. They reason that the high rate of inflation everywhere might encourage people to spend whatever cash they can put aside, rather than see it eaten away by inflation in savings accounts.

A leading Spanish banking official told foreign correspondents over lunch in Madrid recently that, in the present monetary float, Spain's currency has undergone a slight unofficial devaluation with respect to most European currencies. This means that, while travellers spending pounds (or dollars) will find things more expensive than they used to be, travellers spending such currencies as marks and kroners are in for a pleasant surprise.

The Spanish Government is doing its best to keep the prices of holidays down, too. While the overall rate of inflation in Spain was officially acknowledged to be 18 per cent last year, hotel room rates are only 9 per cent to 14 per cent higher this year than last year. Thanks to price controls established by the Ministry of Information and Tourism, Spanish hotels still retain their price advantage, category for category, over hotels in most other countries.

Visitors will still come face to face with inflation when they go out to buy a bottle of gin or a souvenir, but those same visitors are already conditioned by inflation at home. In many cases the favourable relation of their currency to the peseta will make things cheaper. British travellers, unfortunately, cannot enjoy this advantage since the pound is weak. But if it is things like gin and tobacco they want, they are still cheaper in Spain than at home.

The Government acknowledged that 12 per cent fewer tourists came to Spain last year than in 1973, yet the tourist influx is not expected to diminish further this year. Troubles in other Mediterranean countries diverted many tourists to Spain last year and they may continue to do so. Spain should remain a tourist attraction as long as the country is politically stable.

Britons, more than other nationalities, seem to be the early birds in bearing out optimistic predictions. Bookings with travel agents in London are reportedly running high, in some cases higher than in previous years. British Airways is banking on an increase in its tourist trade to Spain with new TriStar jets linking British and Spanish cities throughout the summer and special cut-rate group travel schemes.

More than three million British people went to Spain last year, or about one tenth of the foreign tourist total. But that figure was 17 per cent lower than the figure for Britons in the previous year. Businessmen are hoping that the rosy reports from London may mean a chance for areas popular with the British, like Palma and Benidorm, to better last year's income.

No prescription for aches and pains

Even if the tourist tide stays on the ebb, the unfavourable effect on Spain will be reduced by the fact that fewer tourists can bring in just as much foreign currency, or more, than a large number did before. Inflation is responsible and in real terms such receipts actually represent a loss. Nevertheless, any main source of foreign currency is something to be thankful for when it comes to paying the petroleum bill.

There really is no prescription for the aches and pains of the tourist industry at this point. As in many other industries, businessmen will have to be content with a small figure on the plus side of the ledger if they are lucky. One factor restraining over-optimistic predictions is Spain's great hotel capacity, which grew by more than 1 per cent last year, at a time when some hotels were already operating at a less than profitable occupancy rate.

Then the price ceilings on all hotel rates, except those of luxury-class establishments, are making managers extremely cost-conscious. Most of them would like to increase their income to compensate for rising costs but realize that, even without taking into account official control, they must be careful to retain Spain's competitive position in a faltering market.

H.D.



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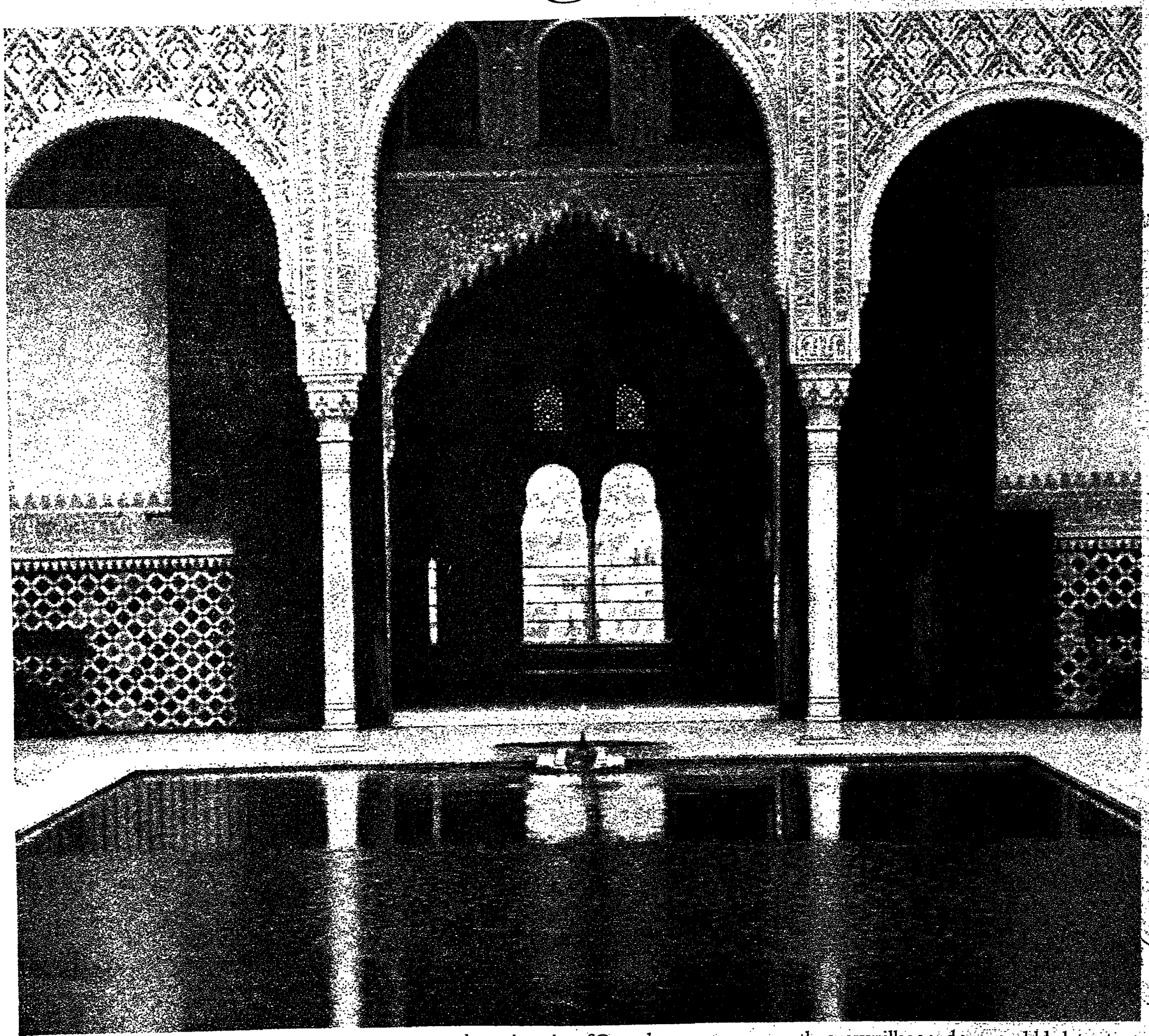
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Month ending	Commercial banks	Industrial banks	Electrical industries	Commodities	Construction	Investment companies	Monopolies	Iron and steel industry	Chemical and textile	Miscellaneous	General
January	115.30	117.00	100.83	113.25	111.06	113.85	107.10	111.97	108.00	112.86	109.91
February	122.11	128.70	99.09	118.47	117.81	124.65	107.49	115.11	116.17	120.87	114.13
March	119.64	127.43	96.47	115.25	122.52	120.34	105.59	110.59	110.73	115.89	111.63
April	133.35	127.00	95.93	120.58	131.62	133.09	107.32	113.74	128.30	125.85	118.69
May	125.91	117.77	92.90	114.03	122.23	123.07	103.84	106.30	118.40	114.08	112.38
June	129.10	124.10	96.43	115.62	127.63	131.72	102.71	105.62	128.93	119.29	115.65
July	125.38	115.30	94.20	116.47	121.64	125.27	104.04	102.07	123.98	113.74	112.60
August	123.55	114.21	64.18	111.69	118.86	124.24	98.76	94.96	112.97	111.67	107.62
September	108.62	101.12	79.26	105.14	108.39	111.63	75.34	89.58	104.88	102.99	94.85
October	97.49	89.68	85.84	101.55	97.84	96.66	78.23	78.81	99.16	95.93	90.42
November	105.75	94.10	89.43	115.82	102.41	103.03	82.88	82.54	106.98	100.07	96.38
December	94.39	88.41	87.51	107.05	99.09	94.48	77.32	78.47	97.00	97.39	89.52

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THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Lovell
for CONSTRUCTION

ıe Bank's view on public spending plies cuts of £2,000m over 3 years

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tic investment are to be strengthened, "there is in practice no room for increases in the volume of public expenditure".

The Bank adds that the cuts in spending plans announced in the Budget aimed at achieving this for 1976-77, but did not deal with later years.

It seems that the Bank considers there should be no real increase in spending between the financial years 1975-76 and 1978-79.

Since the war public spending has risen almost without a break. In the Public Expenditure White Paper published in January, an expenditure rise was forecast of £2,085m, or some 4.8 per cent, between 1975-76 and 1978-79.

In the *Bulletin*, the Bank of England places heavy emphasis on the fact that public spending will on present programmes, and on the limited expansion forecast for output, account for perhaps 56 per cent of gross national product.

This compares with 54½ per cent of GNP in 1974-75 and 51 per cent in the previous year—a degree of increase which the Bank clearly believes is intolerable.

Noting that spending forecasts in the January White Paper on Public Expenditure left little scope for a rise in private consumption, the Bank says that "it is hardly a practicable aim to seek for long to go on denying it (private consumption) a fair share of rising output".

The Bank also appears to be moving in favour of the fashionable concept of cash limits on spending programmes.

It says that at a time of rapid inflation it is difficult to distinguish increases due to rising costs and increases resulting from a higher volume of real spending.

"In the light of the large increases last year, it is clearly important to have more effective arrangements—whether by fixing cash ceilings or by other means—to prevent unbudgeted increases in spending."

The *Bulletin* adds that "this degree of restraint seems the minimum required to bring about even a gradual reduction of the borrowing requirement of the public seector".

The Bank remarks that only half of the £9,500m increase in total expenditure during 1974-75 had been budgeted for in March last year. Although the Bank does not say so, there is already some evidence that spending this year is running ahead of target.

The Government's borrowing requirement is now widely expected to be above the £9,000m stared in the last Budget.

Concern over the financing of the borrowing requirement is also clear from the *Bulletin*. It says that a firm hold will also need to be kept on monetary conditions.

The large public sector borrowing requirement remains the main source of monetary expansion, it adds, while industry has not recently had great recourse to the banks for finance.

Industrial demand for credit may, however, increase, and "it would be desirable to avoid adding to industry's difficulties and to accommodate this demand.

"In these circumstances, a greater proportion of the public sector deficit will need to be financed from outside the short-term markets and the banking system if appropriate monetary conditions are to be maintained"—by which the Bank is expressing its desire to sell government securities to the non-bank public.

BP share terms fair to all Mr Dell says

By Our Financial Staff

The Government has no intention of reconsidering the price paid by the Bank of England for Burmah Oil's 77.8 million shares in British Petroleum, Mr Edmund Dell, the Paymaster General, said in a statement yesterday, the day after he had met a delegation of Burmah's small shareholders.

The sale of the shares in January, for a total of £179m at 230p a share, was part of the price paid by Burmah for the Bank mounting a rescue operation after Burmah had suffered heavy losses on its tanker side. Since then, BP's shares have climbed steeply and last night stood at 527p, valuing the stake at £410m. Ever since the enforced sale, institutional and smaller shareholders have been pressing the Bank and the Government to increase the price.

In his statement, Mr Dell said he had told the delegation from the Burmah Shareholders Action Group, that the Government considered then, and now, that the terms offered were fair to all parties and had no intention of reconsidering the price paid.

Mr Dell's rejection of any concession on the share price came as little surprise since institutional shareholders failed last month to secure a renegotiation of the terms.

The shareholders' group claimed yesterday that Mr Dell had refused to allow the matter to go to arbitration, but had agreed to consider stating more clearly the foundation of its case.

Meanwhile, Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the Energy Secretary, told members of the TUC Energy Committee yesterday that the future of the Bank's stake had not been decided. The deal gave the Government, through the Bank, an effective majority shareholding in BP since the Government already held 48.2 per cent of BP's equity. It is understood the TUC committee urged the Government to retain the majority holding.

ICI facing shutdown of operations unless wage offer is improved

By Raymond Perman
Labour Staff

ICI's entire operations in Britain could be brought to a halt by strikes next week unless the company improves on its 26 per cent pay offer when it meets the unions on Monday.

The company's largest petrochemical plant at Wilton, Teesside, and a plant at Billingham are already at a standstill because of a walk-out by workers protesting at the offer. The strike began last week with 4,000 craftsmen and now involves a further 3,000 process workers.

It has already started to have some effect on other companies using ICI products, but if the action spreads the effects will grow quickly.

The eight TUC affiliated unions involved in negotiating for 57,000 manual employees will meet the company on Monday to tell them that they reject the offer, which would increase basic rates of between £34.10 and £49.84 by £10 to £13.75.

An extra 55 per cent is being claimed by the unions, on top of their last pay rise in June, 1974, which was restricted by Phase Three. Threshold payments stopped at that time at £1.20 a week. Craftsmen on Teesside say they want an additional £16 a week.

If the company decides that it cannot improve on its present offer, unions may discuss a national official strike. Meanwhile, however, unofficial actions in many parts of the company are likely.

The General and Municipal Workers' Union said yesterday it would be rejecting an offer to increase basic rates for 65,000 workers in the general chemical industry from £24.52 to £33.32.

It says the offer includes consolidation of locally negotiated bonuses and would restrict local pay deals. It wants a basic of £35 a week.

Rover plant halted

Dry N Sea well a setback for Texaco

By Roger Vielvoye
Energy Correspondent

Texaco's attempt to evaluate the complex oil structures between the Piper and the Claymore fields in the North Sea has suffered a setback with an unsuccessful well on block 14/20.

The first well on the block, which adjoins the Claymore field, found oil, but Texaco said yesterday that the second well was dry and that the semi-submersible rig Zephyr One was being moved into the adjoining block 15/16.

Another semi-submersible, the Sedneth 701, is drilling a third well on acreage adjoining the Piper field, and Zephyr will begin a fourth.

The structures in this area are proving extremely difficult to evaluate. After two successful wells on 15/16, the results from the third well proved disappointing and Texaco decided to "side-track"—drill directionally into another part of the structure without moving the rig.

Texaco owns both blocks outright. The area, if proved commercial, is ideally placed as the pipeline from the Occidental Group's Piper field to the Orkneys runs through part of both blocks.

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Financial Staff

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Financial Staff

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International steel output falls 17pc

By Peter Hill

Steel production by the world's main producing countries experienced its sharpest fall in 20 years last month, with total output dropping by close on 17 per cent compared with a year earlier. Total raw steel output by the 27 member countries of the International Iron and Steel Institute, which account for about 68 per cent of world steel production, amounted to 34,665 million tonnes last month compared with 41,705 million tonnes a year earlier and 36,437 million tonnes in April this year.

These latest figures from the IISI, which accounts for 98 per cent of world steel production, excluding the Soviet Union, other Eastern block countries, China and North Korea—underline still further the gravity of the situation.

Over the first five months of this year total steel output by IISI member countries has dropped by 9.1 per cent compared with the same period last year, to 185,077,000 tonnes from 203,697,000 tonnes.

Officials of the Brussels-based organization said yesterday, that despite the "dramatic fall" in output last month they continued to be optimistic that an upturn in demand was not too far away. But they conceded that the recovery which had initially been expected for spring this year had not materialized.

Indeed, the IISI has consistently adopted a more optimistic attitude towards the state of the market than many of the producing countries, particularly since the autumn of last year, and there is a growing feeling that demand is unlikely to pick up significantly much before the middle of next year.

Meanwhile, latest revised estimates of consumption and stocks of steel in Britain issued last night by the Department of Industry showed that consumption of steel by industry in the first three months of this year did not vary substantially from consumption levels in the second half of last year.

'Serious discrepancies' at Powell Duffryn offshoot

By Our Financial Staff

Powell Duffryn, the energy, transport and engineering group, has launched a detailed investigation into the affairs of a French subsidiary where "serious discrepancies" have been discovered in the accounts and records.

"Systematic falsifications of the books, undetected by auditors in France, have continued for several years" at the French subsidiary, Société Francaise d'Equipement Electrique et de Chauffage, Powell Duffryn announced yesterday.

As a result the group had to write down its reserves by just under £3m for the year ended March 31. Powell Duffryn bought 67 per cent of the French company in 1968 and a further 20 per cent in 1973, giving it a total stake of 87 per cent.

"Until the detailed investigation now proceeding can accurately determine the amount and time scale of the discrepancies, it is not possible to bring the company's results into the consolidated accounts." Debts currently owed to other companies have also been taken into account in the restatement of reserves said Powell Duffryn.

Financial Editor, page 30

Ferranti loss nearly £500,000

By Our Financial Staff

Ferranti, the electrical and electronics group in which the Government proposes to take a majority stake in return for a £15m cash injection, yesterday reported a pretax loss of £488,000 for the year to the end of March, compared with a £33,000 loss the previous year.

On sales 23 per cent up at £86.3m, the company pushed up trading profits by 46.5 per cent from £933,000 to £1.37m. Reduced investment income provided another £25,000, but interest charges more than doubled to £1.88m.

Earlier this year, the company turned to the Government for aid after a severe cash crisis. The Government agreed to take 62.5 per cent of the total equity, including half of the ordinary voting capital, in return for injecting cash.

Unit trust sales hold steady

Unit trust sales in May at £34m showed practically no change on the April gross sales figure of £33.9m. Repurchases, however, rose from £12m to £13.5m to leave net sales correspondingly lower at £20.5m, compared with £21.9m.

The continued buoyancy of the stock market last month is reflected in the valuation figures. At the end of May the collective worth of the unit trust industry's 339 funds was £2,335.6m.

Iran rejects idea of SDR as oil pricing base

Tehran, June 18.—Iran now opposes the adoption of the International Monetary Fund's special drawing rights (SDR's) to set oil prices.

Mr. Gamshid Amuzegar, Oil Minister, said in an interview here that at the next meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in September he would ask the members to consider an alternative to the United States dollar, in which oil prices are now calculated, and SDR's.

Opec members decided at a meeting in Gabon earlier this month to give up the weakening dollar and start using SDR's after the September meeting.

Their aim was to protect oil earnings against dollar fluctuations. The SDR's are based on a basket of currencies, providing balance when one of the currencies included rises or falls.

The dollar is one currency in the SDR basket. If it strengthens, the effect of oil prices calculated in SDR's would be much less advantageous than if they were calculated in dollars.

"If the United States dollar improves, and it is improving now, we, as producers, will lose much if we calculated in SDR's", Mr Amuzegar said.

The solution was to calculate oil prices in dollars but under a system in which inflation, as measured by prices of certain commodities, would be taken into account, he added.

The minister disclosed that at the Gabon meeting gas was included as part of the oil industry. The Opec secretariate will in future set the price of gas and disclose it as it now does with oil.



Mr Gamshid Amuzegar: Accounting for inflation

Mr Amuzegar said the period of low demand for crude oil had ended and over the next six months the revival of the United States and European economy would push up demand. Iran was thinking of a 5 per cent increase in production.

He said oil prices would go up in September but not by as much as the 30 per cent predicted in some places.—AP-Dow Jones.

NVT asked to avoid 'irrevocable decisions'

By David Young

Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, has asked the management of Norton Villiers Triumph to make "no irrevocable decisions" until he has had urgent talks with his cabinet colleagues on the future of the industry.

Mr Varley and departmental officials yesterday met over 50 representatives from the industry, including members of the board of NVT, the leaders of the Meriden cooperative, full-time trade union officials and shop stewards from the NVT plants at Small Heath, Birmingham, and Wolverhampton. They spent over two hours discussing the situation in the industry.

Mr Varley is now faced with the prospect of bringing what is left of the motor cycle industry into public ownership, an action which would satisfy almost all at yesterday's meeting, although for differing reasons.

Mr Dennis Poore, the chairman of NVT and chairman of Manganese Bronze, which has a 49 per cent stake in NVT, yesterday reemphasized that the industry needs substantial financial aid—as well as the £10m which the Government has already injected into NVT and the Meriden cooperative—to stay in business and develop urgently needed new models.

Export credit guarantees of up to £12m have already been provided, and Mr Varley was told that this sum would also have to increase if a three factory industry is to continue.

The "irrevocable decisions" which Mr Varley is concerned should not be made include, it is understood, a decision by NVT to contract its present operations.

When formed, the NVT company in 1973 with £4.8m of government aid, announced the closure of the Meriden plant and a concentration of production at the BSA Small Heath plant and the Norton plant at Wolverhampton.

NVT said that the British motor cycle industry could be viable only with two plants operating, but the Meriden sit-in and Mr Benn's decision to give the cooperative government support has affected the situation to the extent that NVT has lot an estimated £8m to date.

be Meriden co-operation, which is now successfully operating with a workforce of 350, sells its machines to NVT at an agreed price; but its future depends on being allowed access to designs from NVT, and the end of NVT would also mean the end of the cooperative.

Mr Varley is thought to be considering a scheme whereby the NVT shareholders would be compensated and a new nationalized industry set up using the designs already on the drawing boards at NVT to re-launch the industry.

He is to have further talks with the industry, but any new motor cycle company will have to decide whether to continue in the super-bike arket—all British made machines fall into this contracting export market sector—or to clash head-on with he Japanese makers in the lightweight category.

An alternative, however, that is being considered is to move into the market with the first motor cycle to meet all current and projected safety regulations.

There have been few changes in the concept of motor cycles since their invention, although continued and rapid development has meant that today's machines are highly-sophisticated and safe.

France removes controls on some foreign loans

Paris, June 19.—The government has removed some controls on currency loans contracted outside France by French companies for commercial and financial operations.

A decree in the official journal said a certain number of loans of this type were now exempt from official authorization, imposed in January last year when the franc left the European joint float.

Exporters can borrow currency abroad to cover payment of export deals, providing the currency is converted on French exchanges into francs and eventual payment for goods used for prompt repayment of loans.

For import cover, importers can arrange loans for payment direct to the supplier, later reimbursing the lender with currency acquired under existing regulations for the type of imports concerned.

Recognized international broking houses can borrow abroad to finance international broking activities.

It authorizes loans abroad to finance transactions abroad connected with service payments, excluding wages or interest.

It also allows loans abroad by French residents to finance expenditure abroad connected with contracts obtained by French firms.—Reuter.

Associated British Foods

Sales exceed £1,000 million

Group sales were more than £1,000 million for the first time and sales in the United Kingdom increased by 28% and Overseas by 15%.

Good sales growth at home has more than offset the effects of lower margins which fell from 3.8% to 3.6%.

The profit increase of 15%, although less than the rate of inflation, must be considered good in the light of price controls which seriously eroded operating margins.



The Chairman, Mr. Garry Weston, says: "The continued high rate of investment – £43 million during the year – and future employment in our companies is dependent upon better profit margins to finance new assets and provide working capital. I believe there is a growing awareness of these facts by Governments in the countries in which we operate."

Financial Highlights	1975 £ million	1974 £ million	1973 £ million
Sales	1,066.8	861.2	728.5
Profits before Tax	45.5	39.7	35.6
Profits after tax & Minorities	20.4	19.4	18.3
Net Assets	258.3	225.0	200.4
Ordinary Shareholder's Funds	143.0	126.9	111.8
Earnings per Share	6.01p	5.45p	4.86p
Return on Net Assets	17.6%	17.6%	17.8%

British jobless growth half rate of EEC

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels

Unemployment has grown more slowly in Britain and the Republic of Ireland over the past year than in any other country in the European Economic Community, with the exception of Italy, according to figures released here today. But the Irish Republic continued to have the highest percentage of unemployed.

The statistics, collated by the European Commission, on information supplied by national governments, show that in the Community the number of workless has roughly doubled in the 1974-75 period.

Strict comparison of the performance of individual countries is not possible because the figures they have provided in some cases refer to the year ending in May, 1975, or ending in March or April, 1975.

The figures indicate that unemployment growth in Britain (excluding Northern Ireland), which was running at 51.9 per cent in the year ending in May, 1975, is only about half the Community average. The comparable figure for the Irish Republic is 44.8 per cent.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

llowing are the monthly for Great Britain released Department of Employment day:

	Unemployed Total	Unemployed Seasonally adjusted	Unemployed %	Adult vacs seasonally adjusted
	000s	000s		000s
	486	480	2.1	359
	606	538	2.4	305
	599	552	2.4	279
	590	547	2.4	275
	647	546	2.4	298
	535	548	2.4	315
	516	562	2.5	319
	567	577	2.5	317
	656	597	2.8	301
	647	603	2.7	301
	613	607	2.7	294
	621	613	2.7	273
	†	†	†	†
	742	678	3.0	†
	757	705	3.1	192
	788	722	3.2	186
	900	760	3.3	173
	813	817	3.5	156
p	831	864	3.8	141

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tals

How the markets moved

FT index : 328.6 +2.6
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Rises

Broken Hill	20p to 695p	Imperial Group	3p to 61p
Beecham Grp	8p to 294p	Int Hldgs	10p to 855p
Brit Am Tob	3p to 321p	Kinross	10p to 690p
Cent Prov	5½p to 11p	Lyons, J., ord	9p to 175p
Courtaulds	4p to 126p	Shaw, F.	2½p to 28½p
Dobson Park	2½p to 36p	Unilever	6p to 382p
Fisons	4p to 401p	Yule Catto	2p to 36p

Falls

Avon Rubber	7p to 34p	Lonrho	6p to 132p
Ayer Hitam	5p to 133p	Lee Cooper	10p to 75p
Burrell	1p to 7½p	Nelson Fin	5p to 405p
Charterland	5p to 80p	Powell Duffryn	6p to 110p
Com Union	2p to 171p	Scragg, E.	1p to 8p
First Nat Fin	1p to 6p	Smith, W. H.	7p to 383p
Ldn Tin	5p to 163p	Union Flat	5p to 190p

Equities turned firmer in late dealings.

Gilt-edged securities remained quiet.

Sterling rose by 10 points to $2.2740. The "effective devaluation" rate was 26.3 per cent.

Gold fell by $1.25 to $162.75 an oz.

SDR-5 was 1.24648 on Thursday, while SDR-£ was 0.548120.

Commodities: Reuters' index closed at 1,061.8 (1,067.3 on Wednesday).

Reports, pages 32 and 33

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.76	1.71
Austria Sch	36.75	36.75
Belgium Fr	84.00	81.25
Canada $	2.37	2.32
Denmark Kr	12.65	12.23
Finland Mkk	8.25	8.00
France Fr	9.25	8.95
Germany DM	5.45	5.23
Greece Dr	68.25	65.75
Hongkong $	11.45	11.00
Italy Lr	1470.00	1420.00
Japan Yn	690.00	665.00
Netherlands Gld	5.60	5.40
Norway Kr	11.35	11.00
Portugal Esc	56.00	54.00
S Africa Rd	1.95	1.85
Spain Pes	128.75	123.75
Sweden Kr	9.10	8.80
Switzerland Fr	5.80	5.60
US $	2.32	2.27
Yugoslavia Dnr	37.75	35.75

Rates for bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers cheques and other foreign currency business.

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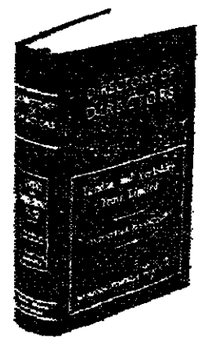
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BUSINESS BOOKS

Steps towards new social reality

Social Change at Work by Joe Roeber

(Duckworth £8.50)

The ICI Weekly Staff Agreement (WSA) is the most significant development in British industrial relations at least since the productivity bargain at Esso's Fawley plant in 1960.

To some extent it derived from Esso but carried further the principles of worker-management cooperation in an experiment which was on so large a scale and covered such a variety of manufacturing processes that its achievements have a wide application.

The story needed to be told in detail by an independent expert and this has now been done by Joe Roeber in this book that will be studied by managements and, one would hope, by trade union officials and shop stewards, in this and other industrial countries.

Mr Roeber has made a thorough job of it, describing step by step the events which began in 1965 with MUPS (an agreement on manpower utilization and payment structure), followed by trials at a selection of undertakings, the replacement of MUPS by the WSA in May, 1969, and the extension of the scheme to more than 90 per cent of the company's 60,000 weekly staff.

It is a story of trial and error, of difficulties patiently overcome and initial assumptions revised.

MUPS was, in some respects, a false start and even in WSA "the works are strung along a line between failure and success". But Mr Roeber suggests that there has been more in it than that as a basis for the future.

The analysing of jobs and their agreed divison into grades, the introduction of greater flexibility, the replacement of incentive bonus schemes by annual salaries and pay increases compensated for by manpower economies are, to Mr Roeber, only the starting point.

"The redesign of every shop floor job in the company enforced rethinking the jobs further up the structure. The result was a substantial amount of enrichment and enlargement of jobs. But because the process of doing this was co-operative, with shop stewards and workers closely involved in erstwhile management decisions, much more was called into question and re-examined."

Mr Roeber considers the WSA and agreements like it, in other countries as well as Britain, a small step towards a society in which people have more ownership of the decisions which affect their lives. ICI was not giving away power but putting decisons where the power to take them had already gone.

"If one were looking for the first signs of major social change", he writes, "it seems to me that this is precisely the way in which it would appear: spontaneous, widely scattered but broadly consistent attempts to adopt to some new but unacknowledged social reality."

But effective response to the challenge on ICI lines is bound to be gradual. The question the book leaves in the wind is whether these small, slow steps will accumulate fast enough to prevent, in Britain at least, an economic cataclysm.

Eric Wigham

From take-off to crash landing?

How It All Began: Origins of the Modern Economy by Walt Whitman Rostow

(Methuen £5.90 hardback; University Paperback £2.90)

Britain's industrial failures, and the problems which flow from them, have become the everyday currency of political and economic discourse in this country. What gives our problems a sharper edge, is the fact that they come after a period in which Britain experienced a breakthrough in economic growth which still leaves all others in the shade.

It is this success story which keeps forcing its way through into the latest volume from Professor Rostow. His book is an example of the way in which academic research, like the industrial growth which he is seeking to describe and explain, takes on a life of its own.

A book which starts out with the presumption that "the economic history of Britain has . . . . been accorded disproportionate attention" is, despite copious references to the experience of other nations, still dominated by the success of Britain in making the leap to economic growth which Rostow has graphically described as the "take-off".

The conventional picture which is often taught is that the industrial revolution happened here, rather than anywhere else, because a naturally high level of demand was first satisfied and then reinforced by the breakthrough into free market economics which was synthesized by Adam Smith and which, we are told, enabled British businessmen to flourish at a time when their continental rivals still suffered under the dead hand of state control.

Professor Rostow shows that this description, while having some truth, is a simplification which owes much to the telescoping of history which occurs as we look back. *Laissez faire* in its unadulterated form was a Victorian attempt to systematize and consolidate the forces which had brought about the industrial revolution in Britain. When that revolution occurred, the situation was considerably more complex.

Rostow introduces two particular areas where he argues, persuasively, that there is something more to explaining economic development than merely quoting *The Wealth of Nations*, vitally important though Smith's insights may be.

The first is the part played by the enormous expansion of world trade in the period after the European voyages of discovery at the end of the fifteenth century. These voyages, and the new markets which they opened up for European products and, even more important, the new demands within western Europe which became apparent, were not by themselves a sufficient condition for the breakthrough to industrial progress.

Trade had been going on for a very long time, but the commercial revolution, while necessary for the industrial revolution, did not cause it.

If we look at the period from 1780 to 1800, when the most dramatic expansion of the British economy and British exports occurred, it is striking that world free trade is one thing which was conspicuously lacking, if only because the recurring wars meant that trade was subject to blockade for much of the period.

What was special about the industrial revolution, and what was particularly special about the British performance in the last years of the eighteenth century, was the sudden explosion of inventiveness, in which one improvement succeeded another.

But Britain, which had shown the way, soon lost the ability to lead and has since shown an astonishing willingness to others take the running.

A number of explanation be put forward for this. very success of the indu revolution opened up establishment to outsiders great mid-Victorian refor institutions such as the Service, the public schools the universities were hall the time as a triumph o new age over the old.

Very often, in the eve was the old which took ov new by a process of ass tion, depriving the new i ries of an educated Nc formist middle class whic had to learn science be professions such as the were closed to it.

Another possible reas that the later stage industrialization fit in les with British social structu education. The new techno of the late 19th and 20th turies have required org tion rather than inspirat make them effective, and dling through is no philo cal basis for an assembl

For the moment, we r valuable and stimulatin cussion of how industr began in Britain just und years ago.

David I



St Vincent Place, Glasgow, early this century: the banking centre of Glasgow. Only one year after the Bank of England was formed in 1694 the Bank of Scotland, now the oldest commercial bank in Britain, was created. Even in those early days there was a fundamental conceptual difference between the two banks, which provides a starting point for the divergence of banking development between the two countries. In *Scottish Banking: a History 1695-1973* (Collins, £8.75) S. G. Checkland traces the growth of the Scottish banking system down to the present day.

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Petrol prices: a salutary lesson

Beyond the Energy Crisis by John Maddox

(Hutchinson £3.95)

Mr Maddox, a former editor of *Nature*, and Dr Henry Kissinger, the United States Secretary of State, are pretty much in accord in their ideas for the type of long-term policy the oil consuming countries should pursue in the wake of fivefold increases in the price of oil and the supply crisis of 1973.

A large part of this book is a highly readable account of the trends and events that led to the quadrupling of prices and restrictions on exports to certain countries all within three months at the end of 1973.

Mr Maddox is convinced that, in terms of 1974 prices, "the equitable price of Opec oil should be about $7 a barrel compared with something in excess of $10 a barrel fixed by the uniform pricing arrangements introduced at the end of 1974".

He claims that taking steps to bring down the price of oil is "neither neo-colonialist nor merely selfish", and that the policies that should be followed are clear.

First, oil consumers must reduce their oil consumption by between 10 and 15 per cent—enough to bring the divergent interests of the OPEC members to the surface.

Second, they must hold clearly in mind and make public whenever necessary what they consider to be an equitable price for oil. "Seven dollars a barrel is as good as anything". As it happens, says Mr Maddox, this is precisely the policy advocated by Dr Henry Kissinger in the closing weeks of 1974. "To begin with at least, he is a prophet in the wilderness."

Less complimentary tags are attached to the industrialized nations—"a motley crew"—and Mr Maddox is even less polite about their previous policies on energy which he feels are largely to blame for the upheavals of the past few years.

Severally and collectively, he says, they have made errors which are economically and politically unforgiveable. Above all they have lost that blend of economic realism, social flexibility and the capacity to welcome technological change on which the earlier decades of the industrial revolution were founded.

Mercifully, one of the uncovenanted and still unrecognized benefits of the increased price of pertoleum is that some at least of the industrialized nations will be restored to their former condition.

Roger Vielvoye

Where the theorists fear to tread

Lives of Labour by Peter N. Stearns

(Croom Helm £9.95)

Why, after a quarter of a century of hard labour and violent change, did European workers flock to the colours on the outbreak of the First World War? The answer, according to Professor Stearns's study of the period 1890-1914 seems to be that the war was a welcome interruption to the boredom of work.

This is one of the intricate, if hardly heroic, responses to the later period of industrialization examined in this unusual book. Professor Stearns covers the experience of Britain, Belgium, Germany and France in a work that would have rarity value had it possessed no other quality.

Scholars have so far concentrated largely upon the first stage of industrialization rather than upon the "mature" period from 1870 or thereabouts. The few who have strayed thus far have either been economists haring after their favourite theoretical wills o' the wisp or historians examining the evolution of the trade unions and of socialist parties.

In either case, the people—the mass of them, rather than the few spectacular malcontents—get left out.

Professor Stearns's conclusion is that, lacking control of the economic system and unwilling to fight it directly, "most workers made do with a mixture of disgruntlement and small pleasures—a mixture that confuses observers and serves the class still."

Lives of Labour provides the means of retracing steps over what already seems distant territory. It was the time, for example, when "German workers, far from being unusually assiduous, were less work-orientated than the British, whose productivity was higher in almost all of the modern industries."

There is, however, a price to be paid for wandering along a rarely-trodden path in Professor Stearns's company. To have a clear view of where he is taking us, it is necessary to hack through clinging fronds of sociological verbiage.

Workers, for instance, cling not to old ways but to "artisanal modes of production." The war did not just destroy records. It "disrupted the data base."

But it is still a trip worth making, for Professor Stearns thinks in plain English, even if the conventions of his craft do not always permit him to write it.

Ross Davies

Quick guide

Power Sharing in Industry, by Prof Innis Macbeath (Gower Press. £5.10): A practical guide to employee participation in company operations.

An Annual Wealth Tax, by Prof C. T. Sandford, J. R. M. Willis and D. J. Ironside (Heinemann Educational Books, £6): A detailed study of methods of taxing wealth, with an analysis of the Government's plan for a wealth tax.

Company Survival During Inflation, by John Winkler (Gower Press, £4.75): a systematic approach to profit improvement.

Health at Work, by Dr Ward Gardner and Dr Peter Taylor (Associated Business Programmes, £5.95): How to reduce the hazards of employment.

Marketing New Industrial Products, by Michael J. Baker (Macmillan, £10).

Changing Perspectives in East-West Commerce, by Carl H. McMillan (Lexington Books, £6.85).

International Dictionary of Management, by Hano Johannsen and G. Terry Page (Kogan Page, £10): an invaluable compendium of management terminology.

Business in Britain (George Philip and Son, £16): An atlas of Britain designed specifically for the businessman.

Export Data (Benn Brothers, £10 including monthly amendment service): A reference book for people engaged in foreign trade.

The Directory of British Importers (Trade Research Publications in association with The British Importers' Confederation, £11.50).

Business Transactions with the USSR, edited by Robert Starr, $30; and **European Bankruptcy Laws**, edited by I. Arnold Ross, $15, both published by The Section of International Law of the American Bar Association: valuable guides to two abstruse and important subjects.

History of man etched in copper

Copper: the Anatomy of an Industry by Sir Ronald Prain

(Mining Journal Books £8.75)

A good way of getting a mental grip on the slippery complexities of the human condition is to look at them historically and analytically through the operations of a basic industry or a basic commodity.

To this growing department of literature Sir Ronald Prain has made a notable contribution in his book. The history of copper is almost the social history of mankind, and more so the economic history of industrial and mercantile man.

But it also touches modern problems at many of the most sensitive points, from the controversial question of the limits to the earth's resources to the no less controversial (and more immediate) issue of the nationalization of those resources by those who live above them.

A humanist and a liberal, as well as a business leader of immense experience, Sir Ronald makes the most of a fascinating theme, and draws from it morals which apply in politics, social studies and business strategy alike.

He disclaims any intention of writing a textbook. Those who "go into" copper at any stage from prospecting to fabrication require more specialized textbooks—whether of metallurgy, engineering, cost accountancy or dealing in futures.

This, however, is the ideal companion to all such study. It should be of no less interest to economists and politicians. It brings together the technology, business economics and international politics of copper in a masterly panorama.

It is, moreover, laced with the judgments of one who has had to wrestle with copper's disputations: to take one example, the question of producers' price versus London Metal Exchange price, on which Sir Ronald comes down ("there is no 'right price' for copper") on the side of market forces—if perhaps not without reluctance. "New World Economic Order" crusaders from the Third World may like to note.

At the present juncture most interest will be attracted by his thoughts for the future. He warns against the current danger that mining development (whether by private or public enterprise) may come to be dictated more by the fancied needs of national economy ("discover and develop") than by market considerations.

He would base decisions initially more on production costs which can be worked out and extrapolated more accurately than can supply curves.

He then lays down firmly that the industry has responsibilities not only to workers and shareholders, to fabricators and manufacturers who buy the product, to ultimate consumers, but also to the local community.

A mine profoundly disturbs the balance of the local social situation—as indeed Sir Ronald has seen occur and tried to offset in northern Zambia. His conclusion is that the trend to nationalization is natural and inevitable, and dissects the forms this takes in Peru, Mexico, Zaire, Chile, Zambia and elsewhere, which has led to governments owning 37 per cent of "free world" reserves.

He accepts that economic nationalism, the urge to control "our heritage", will develop further, and discourses in a chapter of relevance to many expatriate enterprises besides copper mining, upon the art of "living with your landlord".

He does not expect CIPEC to emulate the successes of OPEC—they are politically too diverse. But they should do well enough if his forecast of the demand for copper at 8½ million tonnes by 1980 and 20 million tons by 2001 proves correct.

He dismisses the fears of exhaustion by the Club of Rome, but makes this concession:

"In my view, if there are to be limits to growth they will be imposed not by a disappearance of physical resources, but because it may become uneconomic to develop these resources, and because there could be an ultimate constraint in the form of the availability, cost and input of energy."

This conclusion strengthens Sir Ronald's view that in copper expertise, the industry will always have a priceless asset to sell.

Roy Lewis

For publication JUNE 30

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ess appointments

tired Barclays chief ns Keyser Ullmann

R. H. Lee, who retired eral manager of Barclays 1973, has joined the f Keyser Ullmann Hold- Keyser Ullmann.

elen Robinson has joined artment stores division Debenhams. She will be invited to join the a number of the group's sidiaries.

lliam Barlow has become r of Glynwed.

arles Baird, senior vice- of the International ompany of Canada, has e a director of the Bank eal.

orge Duncan is giving up tive duties at Yule Catto remain on the board end of the year. A new ent structure of divisional is being instituted with Q. Back responsible for uring and product mar- Mr Kenneth Waters for ns and business develop- Mr C. I. Turcan for ration, and Mr T. R. n for finance.

nes O'Neill has joined the f Rank Xerox. He is a nce-president and senior cer of Xerox Corporation as a member of the board.

H. B. Marshall has been director of Taylor Wood- struction (Midlands).

ohn Coulter, marketing of the McVitie Group of iscuits, has become chair- he new executive manage- mmittee of The Marketing Mr Keith Holloway, chairman and marketing Schweppes, becomes vice-

ul Channon has been made of Arthur Guinness Son.

A. B. Keeling has been chairman of Safeguard al Investments in place of Mr E. F. J. Plumridge.

L. Garner has become a Mr A. Evans has as a director of Long and

Simpson and Mr R. P. in the board of Charles Industries.

J. Clark has resigned from rd of Sealed Motor Con- l.

Viney has retired from rd of the British Printing tion.

. M. Cooper, managing of Lloyd Cooper Develop- ments, has been made chairman and Mr Michael Prokop has joined the board as administrative director.

Group Capt Norman Curtis, who joined the board of Tradewinds Airways as director of technical operations in January, has become managing director. Sir Paul Wright and Mr A. J. Hill have joined the board.

Mr Hans Bryers, president of ITT Africa and Middle East, has been elected a vice-president of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

Mr A. P. Simonian has joined the board of Moorgate Investment.

Mr J. B. Hawkins has been made general manager, trading, of William Jacks.

Air Marshal Sir Peter Horsley has joined the board of ML Holdings and its two aviation subsidiaries, ML Aviation and ML Engineering.

Mr John Winchester has become financial director of TI Desford Tubes.

Mr Henry Holyoake, chairman and technical director of Advance Tapes, has been elected chairman of the British Adhesive Tape Manufacturers' Association.

Mr R. W. Kinnaird, managing director of the firm of management consultants bearing the same name, has been made managing director of Frère Jacques (Table Wines).

Mr George Friar has joined the board of Sandhurst (Britannia).

Mr Peter Gardiner has been made chairman of Panmure Trading.

Mr T. Hutchinson has become managing director of Milnsbry Hydraulics. Mr M. V. Matrok becomes financial director.

Three senior appointments have been made by the Post Office at the headquarters of the telecommunications service. Mr John Whyte, director of operational programming, has been made director of purchasing and supply, filling the vacancy created in March by the promotion of Mr John Harper to senior director, planning and purchasing; Mr Keith Hannant, director of international and maritime telecommunications, is to be director of operational planning; and Mr Donald Wray, deputy director of external telecommunications (planning) has been promoted to director of international and maritime telecommunications.

£100m rise predicted for aircraft exports

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

British aircraft industry exports were worth £250m during the first four months of the year—an increase of over £50m on the figures for the same period of 1974.

Announcing these results yesterday, the Society of British Aerospace Companies forecast that the total for the year could reach £700m, which would establish a new record.

But the figures were also accompanied by a warning from Sir Richard Smeeton, director of the SBAC, who said that the present high level of exports reflected deliveries on contracts placed over a period of several years past.

The industry was now "seriously concerned" over prospects of maintaining overseas deliveries at this level in the crucial years ahead.

Sir Richard said: "The threat of nationalization which continues after the uncertainties of the period leading up to the EEC referendum is having a damaging effect on our relations with long-standing customers overseas, and there are already disturbing indications that this is bringing a slowdown in the placing of new orders.

"This will not show up in diminishing export figures until several years ahead, but the industry's future prosperity will be placed very much at risk unless some formula to reassure our overseas customers emerges."

South of Scotland Electricity tells of doubled loss for year at £20m

By Roger Vielvoye
Energy Correspondent

South of Scotland Electricity Board lost more money in the 1974-75 financial year than in the four previous years put together. Its annual report and accounts, published yesterday, shows a loss of £20.36m compared with £10.075m in the previous year and a total of £4.7m in the three years before that.

The board, which supplies electricity to the central industrialized belt of Scotland, made an operating profit of £33.343m—just over 4 per cent less than in the previous year—but this was swallowed by the interest payments of £53.703m.

During last year sales rose by only 2.6 per cent, but prices leapt ahead by 30.6 per cent. The board states that its run of five successive loss-making years has probably been ended by the Government decision to allow nationalized industries to return to unsubsidized pricing policies. In the current year the board expects to make a small surplus—about 2 per cent.

In the past two years, the report states, oil costs had risen by 250 per cent, coal costs by 129 per cent and interest rates on state borrowing by 69 per cent. During this period tariff increases were restricted to an average of 31 per cent. Without government compensation for price restraint of this sort the board's reserves would have been completely exhausted.

It is felt that price restraint has had a damaging effect on the industry. At a time when Britain and other western countries were facing a fuel crisis it was anomalous to sell electricity below cost thereby stimulating demand.

Recent experience with coal and oil, the report states, had raised doubts about the security of supply of these fuels, and this, combined with very large increases in the price of these fuels, emphasizes the urgent need to develop diversity and flexibility. Nuclear power offered the only practical alternative to fossil fuels with their limited availability and high price.

Freight Corporation chief defends 'juggernauts'

By Clifford Webb

Sir Dan Pettit, chairman of the state-owned National Freight Corporation, told an international transport conference in Eastbourne yesterday that the real villain of the Western world's traffic problems was the car and not the much maligned and emotively labelled "juggernaut" lorry.

He said that "when the chips were down" governments would have to give priority to road haulage at the expense of the car, and suggested a number of controversial methods of achieving this.

They included reserving road space exclusively for lorries, reducing the number of cars on the road by tighter parking restrictions, additional licences and even special payments by drivers who insisted on taking their cars into crowded city centres.

Out of a total United Kingdom vehicle population of 17 million no fewer than 13.5 million (79 per cent) were cars. Goods vehicles totalled only 1.7 million (10 per cent). Furthermore, the majority of these goods vehicles—just over one million—were light vans of not more than one and a half tons.

British hauliers warned about forged papers

By Michael Baily

Road hauliers operating to and from the Middle East were given a fresh warning yesterday of the "increasing use of forged" documents by intermediate carriers which could cause them trouble.

According to the international group committee of the Road Haulage Association, foreign governments are tightening up frontier checks in an attempt to counter increasing forgeries, causing longer delays to vehicles at frontier posts.

Apparently forged documents are originating almost entirely from Britain.

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RECORD SALES AND OPERATING PROFIT IN DIFFICULT CONDITIONS

	1974 £'000	1973 £'000
Sales	13,493	11,633
Operating profit	1,367	1,134
Profit after tax and extraordinary items	534	585
Dividends per ordinary share	10.75%	9.975%
Earnings per ordinary share	3.62p	3.38p
Net Asset Value per ordinary share	32.8p	31.1p

Points from the review by the Chairman, Mr P. W. Compton:

★ Operating profit increased by £233,000 despite set-back of 3-day week and inflated costs.
★ Dividend increased by 7½%.
★ Export sales more than doubled. New subsidiary formed in Sweden.
★ 12 factories now equipped with stand-by generators at a cost of £106,000.
★ Sound liquidity assisted by deferred taxation for stock relief.
★ Very good start to 1975, order book sound and factories operating at high level of efficiency.

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, 19 Fitzroy Square, London, W1P 5HQ.

olts

omotive Chemicals Products)

racts from the Holt Products Limited Annual Report and from Report by the Chairman and Managing Director, John Parkin.

	Year ended 31.1.75 £'000s	Year ended 31.1.74* £'000s
o pre-tax trading profit	701.7	614.6
o trading profit after tax	330.5	272.9
ividends (gross equivalent)	147.1 (25.9%)	147.1 (25%)
Retained	177.9	162.0

sted

spite of the national difficulties during the past year, recovery of the Company has continued and once ain profits have increased.

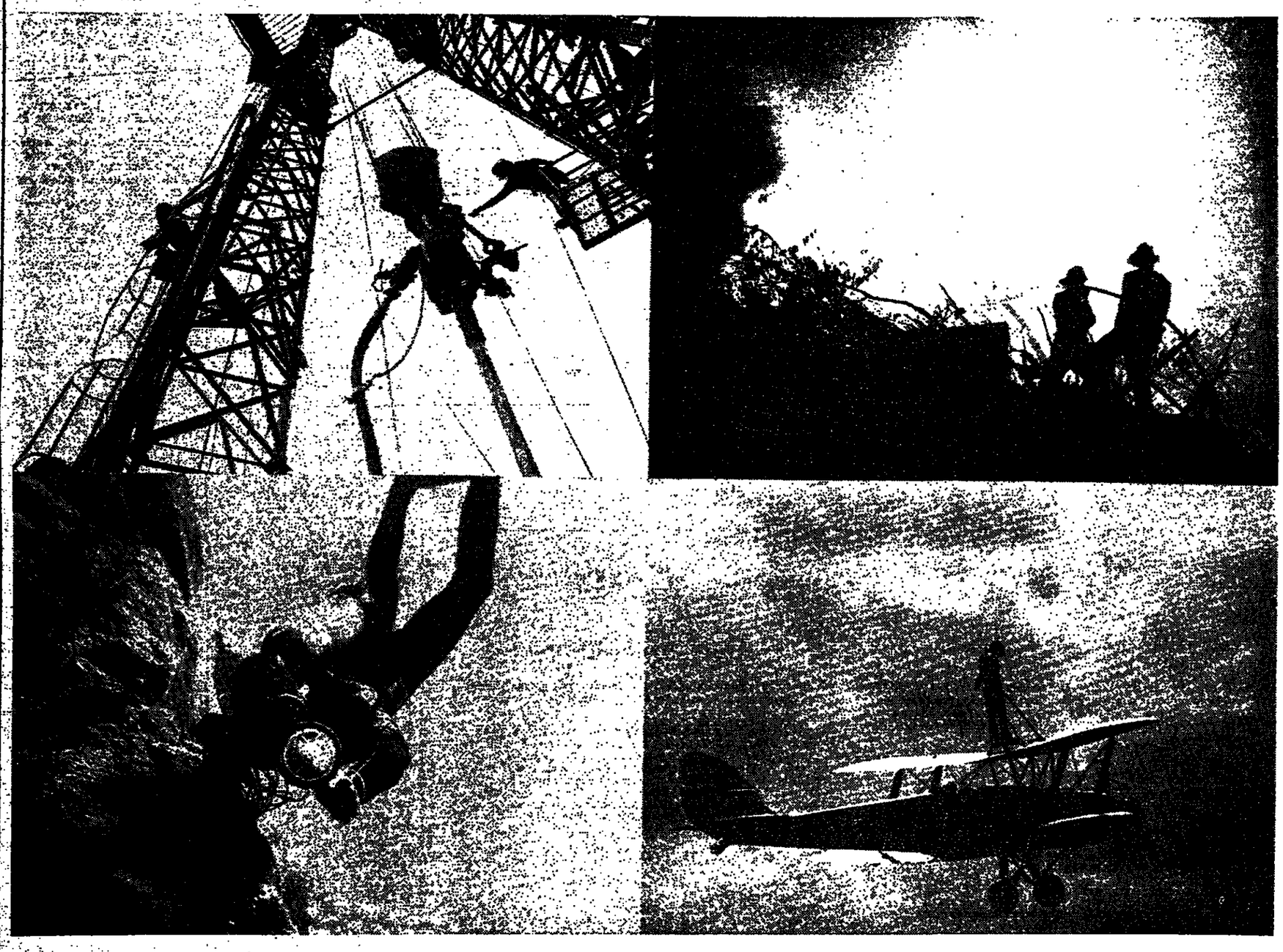
e-tax trading profits of £701,732 were 14.2% greater n those of the previous year.

er deducting provisions for taxation and the interests minority shareholders, there remains a net trading fit attributable to members of Holt Products Limited of 25,038.

e Directors recommend a final dividend of 1.005p per dinary Share making a total for the year of 1.705p per dinary Share which together with imputed tax credits quivalent to a distribution of 25.9% gross.

e results for the first three months of the current ancial year are considerably below the targets which re set for the period and it is unlikely that the shortfall l be made up in the remaining nine months.

dgets are being revised to minimise the effects on our fits of this shortfall and every effort is being made to ure that targets for the rest of the year will be ieved.



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anderson Kayser

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ts at a Glance £'000:	1974	1973
over	9,436	7,860
t before Tax	917	670
t after Tax	462	401
dend	3.58p	3.36p
ings per share	7.46p	6.51p

Steel Division: Our expectation of improvement is closely associated with the rising of a general recovery in demand for consumer products.

Finished Products Division: Order in-take has held up better, at a level sufficient to sustain full time working in the majority of departments.

Overseas Companies: Our overseas companies have produced enhanced results in the early months of this year.

Taken overall, whilst our trading results for the first half year will not be as good as the first half of 1974, they certainly will be better than they were in 1973.

With the strong financial base which your Company enjoys, we should be poised to exploit to the full the profit potential in a future recovery situation. *N. C. Macdonald, Chairman.*

m the Annual Report:

Business and profitability held up well 74. UK results particularly satisfactory. nto difficulties. Exports increased by 52%.

es of the Annual Report and full Chairman's ment can be obtained from the Secretary at hall Road, Sheffield S9 3SD.

irman's Comments at the AGM d yesterday:

The year began with good order ks in all departments. However, the erally depressed economic situation ing the past five months is having its ct on our order intake situation.

ASSOCIATED ENGINEERING LIMITED

RIGHTS ISSUE

iew of the threatened rail strike and the possibility of disrup- to postal services, persons intending to accept provisional ments of new Ordinary Shares in the Company are reminded the Offer expires at 3 p.m. on 23rd June 1975 and that they t accordingly ensure that their Provisional Allotment Letters completed together with a remittance for the full amount able on acceptance reach MIDLAND BANK LIMITED, NEW UE DEPARTMENT, MARINER HOUSE, PEPYS STREET, NDON EC3N 4DA not later than 3 P.M. on 23rd JUNE, 1975.

D. G. HANTON, Secretary

Structural defects blamed for loss of rig

By Roger Vielvoye
Energy Correspondent

Structural deficiencies caused the semi-submersible drilling rig Transocean III to sink in a North Sea storm 100 miles east of Shetland on January 7 last year. Mr Benn, the Secretary of State for Energy told the House of Commons yesterday that a government investigation into the sinking had made four recommendations.

The newly built rig was anchored in 342 feet of water on Boxing Day 1973, awaiting better weather so it could begin its first well for the Mobil group.

The weather did not improve and three days later structural damage was noticed which became progressively worse. Late in the afternoon of New Year's Day the rig was abandoned.

During the incident Transworld 61 was within visual range. It suffered similar but less severe damage and was able to supply Department of Energy inspectors with a "unique source of information about Transocean III".

The report concluded that the vessel was lost because the rings of wedges which transmitted the bending movements between the columns and the cross-girder were inadequate for their task.

In the Commons Mr Benn said the first and most important of the report's recommendations was that certifying authorities should be reminded of their obligations to make a critical scrutiny of all design details.

The same regulations implement the report's second recommendation—that an operations manual for each offshore installation should contain information on the purpose and operation of every part of the structure on which the integrity of the installation depends.

A third recommendation that all non-essential personnel should be taken to safety as soon as an installation suffers serious damage will be covered by regulations at present in draft.

The final recommendation that a source of training for managers of offshore installations leading to mandatory qualifications be devised as soon as possible has been put to the United Kingdom Offshore Operators Association.

Walk-out stops Rover's Solihull plant

By R. W. Shakespeare

British Leyland ran into more trouble at its big Rover car plant at Solihull yesterday. As a three-day pay strike by 6,000 workers was called off, pending further negotiations, 200 maintenance electricians walked out.

They were protesting about being barred from the factory by pickets during the strike by manual workers.

As a result of the electricians' walk-out about 5,000 of the returning manual workers had to be sent home again and all production of cars, Land-Rovers and Range-Rovers at the plant remained at a standstill.

The 6,000 Rover workers, together with another 4,000 at the company's factories, in the Midlands and Cardiff, staged their three-day strike on Monday after rejecting a company pay offer which would have given them increases of more than £6 a week in a deal lasting only until the end of the year.

They have demanded an extra £5 a week on top of this offer and shop stewards have said that unless this claim is met there might be an indefinite strike from next Monday.

At the Ford car plant at Dagenham, where car production has been at a standstill for eight weeks because of a strike by door-hangers with 5,000 men laid off and production losses totalling more than £40m, another 4,000 workers in the engines department had to be sent home yesterday because of a fresh strike by 150 transport drivers.

The drivers are claiming that when they were laid off on Monday because of the door-hangers' dispute, work which would normally have been done by them was carried out by other employees.

They have decided to stay on strike until Monday, when the door-hangers are due to return to work following settlement of their dispute over manning scales.

Ford hopes that by Monday the entire Dagenham plant will be back in full production. In addition to the 5,000 men laid off because of the door-hangers' strike and the 4,000 engine plant workers now made idle, another 6,000 Ford workers have been on short time because of the shut-down in car assembly.

There are still no fresh moves to settle another car industry strike involving 360 workers at a Chrysler factory in Coventry which makes plastic components.

The company issued a warning that if this stoppage continued it would lead to a shut-down of all car assembly operations in the Midlands and Scotland next week and the lay-off of about 7,000 workers.

The strikers are demanding payment for the time when they were laid off during the recent strike by 4,500 workers at Chrysler's engine plant in Coventry—a stoppage which cost the company an output of cars worth £15m. Another shut-down would mean more losses at the rate of about £1m worth of cars a day.

Caledonian staff urges minority state holding

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

British Caledonian Airways' management staff, who lobbied Whitehall and Parliament yesterday, urged the Government to take a minority shareholding in the independent airline.

About 70 of 200 senior white-collar workers employed by the Gatwick-based airline handed in a letter to the Department of Trade and then put their case at the Commons to MPs representing the three main parties, and the Scottish Nationalists.

Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, is considering a review of British civil aviation completed recently by civil servants. One of the options in the review is the complete nationalization of BCAL.

In its letter, the management staff said that minority shareholding would give a practical stamp of approval to a continuing and prospering mixed economy in British air transport.

It would provide the promise of the stability needed to attract the inflow of further private capital investment. The plan would also leave BCAL with its separate identity, "and the resulting motivation which we believe produces the best environment for our role as developers of Gatwick, as innovators and developers of management talent, and as a measure of efficiency in United Kingdom air transport".

Partial nationalization would also limit the amount of public expenditure required in a time of economic crisis, and would represent the option that BCAL's various unions saw as the best solution.

The management staff said that if the option for full nationalization were taken then absorption into British Airways was inevitable, and the current overmanning situation in that airline "dictates that most of us would have little option but to move outside the industry, wasting our skills acquired over many years".

Even those found places in BA would become submerged in the immensely greater size of that organization, depriving them of their job satisfaction.

'Million jobless' cost of a 5pc inflation rate

By Tim Congdon

"We shall probably see an average of a million unemployed for five years or more if we are to get the inflation rate down below, say, 5 per cent by 1980." This warning is given by Professor David Laidler, director of the University of Manchester Inflation Workshop, in a pamphlet on *Unemployment versus Inflation* published today by the Institute of Economic Affairs.

Inflationary expectations are now "so deeply embedded in the economy" that high unemployment is unlikely to have as much effect on the rate of price increases as it had in the past, the professor states.

Professor Laidler also claims that postwar demand management is "intellectually false". He suggests that the natural unemployment hypothesis, the contention that holding unemployment beneath a natural rate determined by the structure of the labour market results in accelerating inflation, is in conflict with the assumption of Keynesian demand management that it is possible to attain any level of unemployment by manipulating monetary and fiscal policy.

Professor Laidler's contribution to the pamphlet comes after a technical evaluation of the Phillips curve, the relationship between the level of unemployment and the rate of wage increases, by Professor Milton Friedman, the monetary economist of the University of Chicago.

Professor Friedman concludes that in the long run the Phillips curve becomes vertical, with the implication that governments do not have a choice between unemployment and inflation except in the short run, and that attempts to hold unemployment beneath the natural rate are ultimately self-defeating.

The professor is also critical of the idea, which he considers more common in Britain than in the United States, that trade unions are responsible for inflation. He described himself as "absolutely appalled by the widespread belief in Britain that you can use the paper club of price and wage control to beat down the rigid power of the trade unions".

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Britain misses Middle East hotel boom

From Mr W. J. Turley

Sir, Having recently experienced accommodation problems on account of the acute shortage of hotels in the Middle East, I have learnt with interest that the large French hotel group Novotel has signed a 12-year franchising and management agreement for a chain of 18 three-star hotels in Iran.

The contract calls for 2,400 rooms, and associates the French company with both the Iranian government and a group of Iranian financiers. It follows other similar agreements in respect of hotels in other parts of the Middle East—in Baghdad, Basra, Sharjah and Damascus—which is seen by Novotel as an area of remarkable possibilities for their business, and a very useful alternative to the saturated market in France.

In all the deals the French are selling their know-how in the running of hotels that are a class below the expensive Hiltons, Sheratons, Holiday Inns and Intercontinentals that at present dominate the market in this part of the world.

They see moderately priced hotels as being highly exportable; and having recently witnessed the "gold rush" situation in Iran, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf, where businessmen are frequently obliged to share rooms with strangers, sleep in reception lobbies, or wander in the stifling night down a descending scale of hotels in search of a bed, I am certain they are right!

But what has happened to the enterprise of British hoteliers in what seem to be these lands of golden opportunity? Why is there no export British expertise to a p the world that needs badly, where traditional connexions are still goo British travellers now st mon?

Why is it that althoug tish consultants and c tors have designed and many of the new hotels Middle East we have n out to operate them or e advantage in any way apparently obvious and ing market that is now increasingly exploited American and Cont companies?

Yours faithfully,
W. J. TURLEY,
Birchwood House,
Coombe Vale,
Gerrards Cross,
Buckinghamshire.
June 17.

Outlook for investment in aquaculture

From Mr Michael B. New

Sir, Professor Beardmore claim that the British fish farming industry has consciously failed to make use of the genetical experience of agriculture should be placed in the context that marine fish farming is in its first decade here.

Major improvements in growth and survival rate have been made possible by dietary and environmental manipulation, and it is to be expected that, as maximum production rates are achieved by these techniques, more attention will be paid to other methods such as genetics and disease control.

In-bred lines of fish take up to 20 years to produce by conventional techniques, but gynogenesis (a form of induced parthenogenesis), which has been applied to fish genetics at the Lowestoft laboratories of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, makes possible the production of large numbers of in-bred lines in one generation.

Gynogenesis can also be used to produce fish with more than one set of chromosomes, which normally have increased growth rates and are in both useful attributes fo production.

The establishment of framework conducive to ment in aquaculture, wh being sought by the in in Britain (*Hansard*, Ho Lords, April 9, 1975) encourage increased e iture on research in suc jects as fish genetics.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL B. NEW,
Kelvin Hughes Aqua Service,
4 Beaufort Gardens,
Marlow, Buckinghamshir

Duties of accountants in assessing taxation

From Mr M. R. Allen

Sir, As a practising accountant in a small provincial practice, I feel I must reply to the second point of Mr J. P. de Blocq van Kuffeler's letter of June 16.

Whilst agreeing with Mr de Blocq van Kuffeler's assertion that the Inland Revenue have no direct check on cash receipts of businesses such as pubs or hotels, there are indirect checks as follows:

First, the use of gross profit rates which may usefully be compared with those shown by other businesses of a like nature; and, second, a check upon the cash available shown by the proprietor to be available to meet personal living expenses and any private capital accumulations.

Any shortfall in either of the above two examples will, I assure Mr de Blocq van Kuffeler, be most carefully investigated by the Inland Revenue and the consequent back-duties are not an uncommon occurrence.

Obviously, when carrying out an examination of a set of accounts submitted the Inland Revenue will also consider the nature and amount of expenses set off against the profits.

I frequently receive on my desk letters from the Inland Revenue querying expenses deductions shown, and it is not until I have completely satisfied the Inspector's judgment that the deduction will be allowed.

Furthermore, all of such businesses, other than the very smallest to which Mr de Blocq van Kuffeler is not referring, come under the auspices of HM Customs and Excise, VAT division.

The latter have far more wide ranging powers than the Inland Revenue and may enter a person's business premises at a reasonable hour and audit, or even take away the books of account for further investigation. Particularly with pubs it is common to make calculations of total sales based on goods purchased (ex delivery notes and invoices) and prices charged. After allowing for wastages a check may therefore be made on declared sales.

I was most of all upset by the inferred assertion, albeit unintended, that the tants acting for the pro of such businesses better than petty "cooking" the books their fee. Any accounta has been trained to a ciently high standard to membership of a body that to which I belon Institute of Chartered tants in England and would not throw away hard work to assist evasion of a client.

There are legitimate of tax avoidance which obviously exploit but, as pected body offering th lic a professional servi will, of course, refuse t out anything disreputabl

I hope, Sir, that my contribution will have viated any alarm whi second part of Mr de van Kuffeler's letter ma caused among your reade

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL R. ALLEN,
1 Foundry Cottages,
Off Newtons Lane,
Cossall,
Nottinghamshire.

TWA president resigns in executives' row

New York, June 19.—Trouble within the executive ranks of the financially ailing Trans World Airlines suddenly came into the open today with the unexpected resignation of Mr Forewood Wiser as president and chief operating officer.

Mr Wiser, who is 53, was described yesterday by one associate as "a fed-up and disgusted man". He had been the undispured heir-apparent to Mr Charles C. Tillinghast, Jr, aged 64, who had been due to retire next January as chairman and chief executive officer.

Mr Wiser's resignation, which was accepted at a regular board meeting in Denver, which he did not attend, throws wide open the question of TWA's future top management.

Japanese shipbuilders will ask for government help

Tokyo, June 19. — Japanese shipyards plan to ask the government for help to maintain their 50 per cent share of the world shipbuilding market, according to Japan Shipbuilders Association.

The country's eight leading shipyards will have a backlog of orders totalling 3.7 million gross tons in 1977, but orders for another 4.5 million will be required to maintain Japan's 50 per cent share, the association said.

Shipyards will ask the government to increase the volume of funds available for export shipbuilding at the Export-Import Bank of Japan, better terms for these funds, and expansion of the export insurance system.

They will also ask for government-to-government aid to the developing countries to help them build more ships in Japan, improvement of the official shipbuilding programme for domestic owners, and a national project to build bases for liquefied petroleum gas to increase the construction of LPG carriers, the association said.

The measures were considered particularly necessary because cancellation of contracts by both domestic and overseas shipowners have been increasing steadily.

The industry believed the present stagnation in the world shipbuilding market would last for two or three more years.

Fall continues in orders for engineering

By Peter Hill

Engineering orders for both home and export sales have continued to decline, according to Government figures published today.

The continuing decrease in the volume of new home orders reflects the weakness in home industry investment

In the first quarter of this year the trend in total sales increased slightly, with home sales increasing by 1.5 per cent, but this was partly offset by a marginal easing back in export sales.

According to the latest issue of the weekly journal, *Trade and Industry*, the index for orders on hand (December, 1970 =100) at the end of the first quarter was 121 compared with 129 at the end of last year. Net new orders fell back to an index level of 94

The Department of Industry said that the pattern of seasonally adjusted monthly figures for both home and export orders in the past three or four months suggested that some levelling out, or at least a reduction in the rate of decline, was now evident.

Roche 'ready to accept EC rules'

Brussels, June 19.—Hoffmann-La Roche, the Swiss pharmaceutical group, has told the European Community Commission that it is ready to adjust its activities on the EEC vitamins markets to Community competition rules, sources close to the EEC said today.

The company's move came after the Commission told Swiss government officials two weeks ago that EEC anti-trust experts had uncovered facts suggesting the group had broken EEC competition rules.—AP-Dow Jones.

New regulations for export of ferrous scrap

New regulations for the export of ferrous scrap from Britain to countries outside the EEC were issued last night by the Department of Industry.

The scrap industry, faced with a weakening home market, has been pressing the Government to ease restrictions on exports to third countries through the issue of an open general licence so that full advantage could be taken of sales opportunities.

Discussions have been taking place for several months in London and with the EEC authorities over the quota levels set for each EEC country for exports to third countries. The low quota figures for the United Kingdom have led to a great deal of concern among British merchants.

Herstatt actions delayed again

Frankfurt June 19.—Civil actions brought against the German Federal Bank by two German banks for compensation for alleged damage caused by events leading to the closure of Bankhaus I. D. Herstatt KG last year were today provisionally postponed for three weeks at the second public hearing.

Herr Alfred Wuerffel, chairman of the fourth chamber of the Frankfurt civil court, said that more time was needed to study arguments put forward by lawyers for Hill Samuel and Co OHG, German subsidiary of Hill Samuel and Co, London, and Bankhaus Merck Finck Und Co, Munich.

Fiat to go ahead with $650m plant in Brazil

Brasilia, June 19.—Signor Umberto Agnelli, director-superintendent of Fiat SpA, said yesterday that the company would move ahead with construction of a $650m (£282m) plant in Brazil, despite the world recession. He predicted the economic crisis would be overcome by 1978, when the factory in Minas Gerais state would enter full production. It is scheduled to produce 200,000 cars and 150,000 motors in 1978. —AP-Dow Jones.

'Grounds for confidence in future growth'

S. Spiro, *Chairman*

Points from the Chairman's Statement

Charter's profits before tax and extraordinary items were the highest ever achieved at £27,936,000. Earnings after taxation amounted to £17,206,000, equivalent to 16.42p per share, compared with 15.16p last year.

At 31 March 1975 the value of our net assets was £302,020,000, equivalent to 288p per share, compared with £361,833,000, equivalent to 345p at 31 March 1974.

Raw materials

The action of the principal oil producing countries in imposing a massive increase in the price and being prepared to sustain national policies if necessary by the restriction of supplies has undoubtedly influenced thinking and attitudes to raw materials generally. A tendency is growing for natural resources to be regarded as available primarily to serve national aspirations and needs, with little consideration for the contribution of those who provide the skills and capital and assume the risks in discovering and developing new sources of supply.

The terms on which mining concessions are granted or new developments permitted have become more onerous, not only in the developing countries but in the industrialised nations as well. Mining companies in some important instances have been obliged to accept unilateral modifications, or even abrogation, of agreements freely entered into soon after the finance has been provided and fully expended and the project has come on stream.

It is the business of mining companies to seek rewards for their skills and capital by assuming a risk element in new ventures, but inflationary pressures have increased costs to such an extent that pre-production expenditure may in many cases involve raising funds in excess of half a billion dollars for a single project.

There has already been a sharp falling off in exploration expenditure and new development which, if allowed to continue unchecked, is likely to cause potentially serious supply shortages in the industrialized, consuming countries, and we particularly welcome in this context the initiative taken by the European Economic Community in drawing attention to the political, social and financial problems involved. The pricing of commodities, and the means of achieving the greater stability which is much to be desired in the interests of producer and consumer alike, has been receiving consideration at international level.

Associated resources companies

In addition to its direct mining interests, Charter participates in projects indirectly through shareholdings in associated companies of the Anglo American Corporation Group for which personnel of both Charter and Anglo American provide services. During the year a number of important new business interests have in this way been acquired.

Minerals and Resources Corporation (MINORCO), of which Charter holds 20 per cent, has now built up a well balanced range of investments in mineral resources and is well placed to develop further as an international raw materials company. It has a promising interest in oil.

Minorco and Anglo American Corporation of Canada Limited (AMCAN) have together acquired a joint participation amounting to some 30 per cent in a well established United States copper enterprise, Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, having a fully integrated operation in Arizona.

These new interests represent further diversification and in due course should contribute to the growth and development of Charter.

Société Minière de Tenke - Fungurume

Considerable progress has been made with design engineering and construction work on the Tenke-Fungurume project in which Charter is participating in an international consortium including the government of Zaire. The project is fortunate in having very large reserves of copper with a grade of 5.7 per cent. This places it in the category of one of the richest unexploited deposits in the world. With a production target of 130,000 metric tons refined copper per annum, it is one of the few major new projects going ahead at this time.

Cleveland Potash

The equipping of the second shaft is virtually complete, and the availability of the full shaft system will enable production to be progressively built up over the next twelve months. Cleveland should be well placed to compete as a supplier and at current potash prices would produce in a year of full production a gain to the United Kingdom balance of payments of over £40 million.

Malaysia

Our tin mining interests, held mainly through the Tronoh group, performed well and with the substantially higher tin prices prevailing achieved significant increases in profits. Recently the tin price has fallen and the International Tin Council has imposed restrictions on output in an attempt to stabilize the price. Malaysia is not escaping inflation, and increasing mining costs make the outlook less favourable than it was last year: nevertheless, the operations are expected to show satisfactory profits overall this year.

Société Minière de Mauritanie (SOMIMA)

Somima has now been taken over entirely by the Mauritanian state mining organisation and Charter in conjunction with other shareholders was obliged to meet its liabilities as a guarantor of certain of Somima's loans at a cost of £8.7 million and to accept as a loss loans made during the year of £2.7 million. A spirit of co-operation and understanding has prevailed throughout in our relationship with the Mauritanian government and we believe that the ultimate solution was the best attainable in the circumstances.

Cape Industries

Cape reported lower profits, although group turnover rose substantially. There was a marked improvement in profitability in the second half which has continued into the current year. With the economic uncertainties, it cannot necessarily be assumed that results for the rest of the year will be as good as in the first quarter. Given reasonable conditions, the prospects for the resumption of a growth trend are good.

Outlook

Inflation in the United Kingdom is now running at a rate seldom experienced outside Latin America, and there is little indication that the measures so far taken or contemplated will be effective in dealing with this very serious problem. If inflation continues unchecked, the ability of industry in the United Kingdom to achieve the export earnings necessary to pay for our essential imports of food and raw materials will be seriously threatened. Unemployment will rise, standards of living must fall, and our whole industrial and economic structure will be imperilled.

Mining costs, and in particular the capital costs of plant and machinery, have risen substantially throughout the world, and at the same time a recessionary cycle persists and most metal prices are at depressed levels. Charter is fortunate in drawing its income from many different and diverse sources, and this in the aggregate provides some protection against the impact of adverse conditions in individual areas of activity. The very low price prevailing for copper will materially reduce our earnings from this source but income from gold and other overseas mining interests is likely to remain strong. Earnings from our industrial interests will be influenced by the way in which the fundamental issues now confronting the United Kingdom are dealt with, but results for the beginning of this year have been somewhat better than expected.

Indications suggest that the profits overall attributable to Charter should be maintained in the current year. Our inherently strong investment position, combined with the new developments being pursued both by ourselves and through our associated companies, provide good grounds for confidence in Charter's future growth and expansion.

Shareholders will doubtless wish to join me in expressing our gratitude to all members of the Staff for the great contribution they have made to our operations both at home and abroad. The achievements of the Company are due, largely, to the loyalty and perseverance of the Staff.

Charter Consolidated Limited

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts and Chairman's Statement can be obtained from 40 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1AY, or from P.O. Box 102 Charter House, Park Street, Ashford, Kent, TN24 8EQ.

B.S.&W. WHITELEY LIMITED

DEPENDABILITY

The 56th Annual General Meeting will be held on Wednesday, July 9th, 1975 at Pool-in-Wharfedale

The following are points from the circulated statement of the Chairman, Mr. DAVID H. WHITELEY:

★ **RESULTS** Group pre-tax profits for the year ended 31st March, 1975 have, even after allowing for inflation, shown a very significant increase of £262,589 to £668,576.

★ **LIQUIDITY** The escalation of inflation meant even more difficulty in conserving liquidity against the requirements of working capital. We have however managed to keep the cash position under control.

★ **DIVIDEND** The Directors recommend a final dividend of 2·2375p per share net, which together with the interim already paid will total 2·7375p for the year.

★ **POOL PAPER MILLS** Turnover amounted to £4·75m and once again our proportion of exports has increased to well over 55%.

★ **OVERSEAS** All our overseas interests have continued to trade on an increasingly profitable basis with the exception of our Japanese Associates, who have been affected by the very adverse conditions in that country. Recent reports however, suggest that there should soon be an improvement.

★ **PROSPECTS** Orders are not as plentiful as last year, but we are taking the opportunity to carry out further modernisation and improvement to our plant in anticipation of being able to cater for an increased volume of production when the present world conditions improve. We shall in the meantime exercise every economy to maintain our profit level on a satisfactory basis.

A copy of the full Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, Pool Paper Mills, Pool-in-Wharfedale, Yorkshire.

TIME PRODUCTS LIMITED

Results for the year ending 31st January	1975	19
Sales	£15,317,000	£11,340,0
Trading profit before taxation	£2,096,000	£1,687,0
Earnings (net) per share	18.85p	15.3
Total Capital and Reserves	£3,458,000	£2,487,0
Capital and Reserves per share	56.65p	40.7

- A capitalisation issue for the fourth success year.
- After this year's one for one capitalisation issue our issued share capital will be £1,220,7
- Total dividends 1.905p per share.
- A most successful year for all our companie
- We are maintaining our progress.

Alexander Margulies, Chairm

The annual report may be obtained from the company at 81/89 Farringdon Road, London, EC1M 3LH.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Lyons contains the borrowings burden

ar saw J. Lyons perform- delicate balancing act an indifferent trading und in many areas of ness, it needed to con- e effects of the heavy ng burden mainly taken inance its overseas push three years ago. The naturally preoccupied yons' gearing, was thus enough with yesterday's esults and the know- har the group has come through.

nterest charges rose by £20m, and Lyons admits ith the recession arriv- as its development pro- reached its peak cash es were under strain. swer, or part of it, was investment properties, ne £5m worth went last This is reflected in ex- al profits of £2.6m— y sales net of £2.5m start-up costs on new manufacturing facilities previously would have lealt with through re-

On trading, overseas s did well, pushing up profits by over 50 per £12.8m on a margin 4½ to 4¾ per cent. Home were only modestly up, rgins down from 5 to 4¾ nt.

masked difficulties in where there were losses m and a mixed experi- foods. Ice cream for , had a poor year due er costs, VAT coming on e weather. This year be better. Lyons ex- ts overseas business to e to improve while at here is scope for turn- in the hotels business, nost important lower should help.

fter yesterday's response "A" shares gained 10p p—the market seems to ot the message for the r. Lyons is selling at es historic earnings and g 6.6 per cent on a main 11.552p a share gross d. Further ahead, bor- s should now have ed—the debt/equity ratio 2—and should begin to lown. There have been air-raising moments, but now seems to have got s right.

1974/75 (1973/74)
zation £52.7m
577m (£448m)
profits £9.21m (£9.2m)
s per share
15.69p (18.04p)
d gross 11.552p (11.552p)

Clays

the
ssion

the savage downturn in in the papermaking in- world wide, the surprise English China Clays figures was, perhaps, should have bitten so the day. Not until Feb- did destocking achieve proportions, with the margin speciality clays st affected. Price in- in both domestic and markets—these are still) per cent of the total— wever, do something to the pressure on margins. ortuitously, ECC had he year with a labour in its china clay divi- ich has so far enabled p to avoid redundancies

the demand picture unexciting. There o be signs of a pick-up United States, although is will be reflected in pean market is conjec- d probably too late in to have any impact in ng six months. e-quarries side, over a profits last year, the cutback in construction has led to reduced profits, redundancies and little to look forward to in the short to medium term.

At this stage, perhaps a doubling up of the interim profits to just over the £14m mark compared with £19.1m last time may prove a reasonable target for the full year. If so, the prospective p/e ratio at 60p of over 11 and yield of 5.8 per cent on the forecast dividend total present unattractive ratios for the bulls, and little for the bears to chew over either.

Interim: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £80.3m
Sales £60.6m (£54.6m)
Pre-tax profits £7.05m (£7.69m)
Dividend gross 1.35p (1.2p)

B&C

Uncertainty ahead

A strong balance sheet and broad spread of interests may have helped British & Commonwealth shares perform relatively strongly through much of 1973 and 1974, but the latest six months have seen them weak performers against the market in line with the rest of the shipping sector. Nor, despite the group's lack of exposure to the tanker market, does there seem any particular reason to expect much excitement in the share price over the coming months. Certainly, the group can continue to point to its strong defensive merits, but the yield with the shares at 170p is only 6.2 per cent and it looks as if it will need a fairly sharp reversal in present shipping trends to prevent overall profits in the current year continuing the decline (excluding exceptional items) seen in the second half of 1974.

Operating profits from shipping last year were up from £6.7m to £8.1m but, though liner shipping is continuing to hold up reasonably well, times are fairly tough for the group's four bulk carriers on the spot market. Shipping apart, prospects are probably none too bad, with Air Transport (where profits last year were up from £1.9m to £2.5m) likely to benefit from last year's capital investment and the tour side, hit last year by the Court Line failure, likely to eliminate the bulk of 1974's £1.6m loss. Investment income, too, should show further growth, albeit at a slower rate than the latest year, but the key remains the timing of the recovery in the shipping market.

Final: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £55m
Sales £148m (£117m)
Pre-tax profits £19.2m* (£14.0m)
Earnings per share 30.9p (24.4p)
Dividend gross 10.5p (9.37p)
**Including exceptional profits of £3.1m.*

Tate & Lyle

Maintains the pace

Tate & Lyle has continued its seemingly unstoppable progress into the first six months of the current year with pre-tax profits up by nearly 54 per cent. That sort of increase is unlikely to be repeated in the second half, however, since last year's performance was exceptionally good, but £50m pre-tax for the full 12 months, against £31.1m looks probable.

At the half-way stage, the storage distribution and trading side came through with trading profits of £12.7m, against £4.4m, and the other notably buoyant area was sugar refining, up from £3.4m to £8.4m. Elsewhere, shipping is well down at £3.8m and sugar production and associated company profits are just fractionally less.

At home, sugar refining is likely to meet more difficult conditions in the latter half of the year. Better supplies in the opening months made a dramatic impact on margins, while membership of the EEC sugar club gave a once-and-for-all fillip. But the group is now talking of a reduced market share in the face of imports, while the last year's lucrative export margins are looking decidedly slimmer.

So far the storage and trading side has been fairly immune from the downturn in commodity, and particularly sugar prices. While the level of activity, rather than prices determine the course of events here, the two generally turn down together. In spite of the group's exploitation of the trading possibilities in the new kind of market that has emerged from sugar, it does look as if a downturn in profits could be on the cards for 1976.

In shipping, the group's exposure to the more vicious falls in rates is strictly limited, and its two 62,000 dwt tankers are on charter to oil companies to the end of 1976 and mid-1977 respectively.

Tate & Lyle should be one of the few major groups to increase earnings substantially this year, but that may not be the case in 1976. But the sceptics have been confounded before and there is some solid support for the shares at 245p, on a prospective p/e ratio of 4½ and a well covered dividend yield of 6.7 per cent.

Interim 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £106m
Pre-tax profits £24.3m (£15.8m)

Powell Duffryn

Swings and roundabouts

Though intriguing in the questions it raises about French auditing, Powell Duffryn's problem with the French subsidiary has had a limited impact on the group balance sheet. Reserves have been restated by, hopefully, a more than adequate £2.9m which, after allowing for retained profits, left them up from £33.9m to £34.8m at the end of last year.

However, the group as a whole had other problems to contend with, as shown by the slowdown in profits growth from 21 per cent in the first half to just 3 per cent in the second. And PD suggests a decline in profits this year unless there is a "significant" upturn in certain areas of the business, such as engineering. Certainly, engineering should provide a solid buffer this year. It has usually been the biggest single profits contributor, after timber and builders' merchants, and both Hamworthy and Hy-Mac still have good order books.

The problem areas, obviously, are going to be construction which is dependent on both road-building and house-building, and shipping where even the bias towards the more stable short sea rather than tanker trades will probably not prevent some downturn this year. Energy is also another doubtful area of PD this year, though oil deliveries have apparently held up well and coal demand has been stable. Arguably though, with the shares at 110p, an historic p/e ratio of around 5½ and a yield of 9 per cent are discounting a fair amount of uncertainty.

Final: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £28m
Sales £224m (£171m)
Pre-tax profits £11.86 (£10.82m)
Earnings per share 21.5p (19.3p)
Dividend gross 9.92p (8.82p)

Time for a new definition of monopoly

The monopoly power of large companies has been a live political issue for decades. It has been almost unique as a target of criticism because it has provoked the hostility both of liberals, who object to monopoly as a corruption of market forces, and of Marxists, who see monopoly as the final decadent phase of the capitalist system.

But it is perhaps true to say that the sense of outrage at high profits and excessive economic power has been less vehement in the recent past than it was in the 1930s or 1940s.

The milder tone of recent criticism is surprising, because the degree of economic concentration has continued to rise in the last 25 years. Fewer companies compete in the same product area now than in 1950 or 1930. The problem would, on this basis, seem to be more disturbing today than ever before.

Sam Aaronovitch and Malcolm C. Sawyer, the authors of *"Big Business: theoretical and empirical aspects of concentration and mergers in the United Kingdom*, want to alert the public to the continuing dangers posed by the trend towards larger industrial units. Their book is the most up-to-date and scholarly description of the concentration process and their strictures on past policy, as well as their recommendations for the future, will be widely pondered.

The authors' dissatisfaction is not confined to this country's recent history of monopoly and merger. They are also discontented with the incompetence of existing economic theory in these areas. They snipe at orthodoxy and, more particularly, at what they call the structure - conduct-performance approach of the standard theory of the firm.

> "Change in industry has been so great that competition today is more between products than between companies making the same products"

Dr Aaronovitch and Mr Sawyer are also unhappy with some less conventional approaches to the analysis of merger, notably those which emphasize the importance of the divorce between ownership and control. These theories of "managerial capitalism" fail to generate a set of "firm-specific" characteristics which can successfully predict acquisition strategy.

The explanation for the spate of mergers since 1950 is, they suggest, rather different. Competition involves certain "costs of rivalry". Some of these are obvious, such as advertising and the administration costs of such sales gimmicks as trading stamps. Others are less noticed, such as the need to maintain large stocks and preserve a reputation for reliability.

Merger eliminates competition and, thereby, reduces the costs of rivalry. It is an attractive evasion of the traumas of business conflict. It is an essentially defensive reaction to the pressures of intense marketing activity and continuous innovation.

However, if the authors are uncomfortable with standard economic theory, their feelings about it seem to be a little ambivalent. They do not say in so many words that they are in favour of competitive market patterns rather than concentrated patterns, but they do say that those who favour the continuation of the capitalist system must adopt a "radical" solution to the monopoly problem and consider "altering the basic industrial structure" with "massive Government intervention".

The implication would seem to be that, given the existing framework of private property, concentration is less desirable than competition.

This implication is, of course, exactly the same as that of standard economic theory. The authors' difficulty is rather like that of a man who has borrowed from a bank and then declares it to be unsound because he has taken a dislike to the manager. They want to say that monopoly is a "bad thing" so that they can criticize government policy in the 1960s and call for more democratic industrial structures in future. But the most persuasive indictment of monopoly is provided by that body of economic theory which they condemn.

However, if the drawbacks of monopoly to the mainstream economist are considered more generally, a serious objection to the argument put by Dr Aaronovitch and Mr Sawyer soon emerges. The starting point of the conventional criticism of monopoly is that it enables companies to earn profits above those necessary to keep them in business. Moreover, an increase in concentration should be accompanied by higher profits and lower wages.

But the years since 1950, which have been characterized by steadily increasing concentration, have also been ones of steadily declining profitability. The fall in profitability has been almost continuous, but has gathered pace since the late 1960s.

There is no lack of hypotheses attempting to explain the behaviour of profits in recent years. Their deterioration has been attributed to more intense international competition, to the rapid accumulation of capital and to the reduction of risk which has followed the adoption of Keynesian demand-management policies.

But an enigma, nevertheless, remains. How can sharp falls in profits occur in conjunction with an apparent increase in monopoly? Can factors like "more international competition" hope to resolve so striking a paradox?

Dr Aaronovitch and Mr Sawyer nowhere even notice this paradox, let alone explore its implications. If they had done, their conclusions might have been less confident and their argument more guarded.

The form of competitive constraints on businessmen varies from industry to industry, but the crucial question is almost invariably: "How much business will be lost if prices are increased?" Economists have measured competition by the responsiveness of demand to price changes or, in technical terms, by the elasticity of demand. The elasticity of demand depends partly on how many companies there are in one product area and partly on how many close substitutes for the product are to be found in related product areas.

The postwar economy has seen an enormous increase in the variety of products and enlarged possibilities of substitution between products. Consequently, although concentration in one product area may have lowered the elasticity of demand and, hence, the harshness of competitive pressures, product differentiation and technical advance have almost certainly increased it.

But to admit this possibility is to undermine the basis of Dr Aaronovitch's and Mr Sawyer's argument. The frontiers between one product area and another, on which the authors' measurements of concentration depend, wobble and eventually collapse. Change in industry has been so great that competition today is more between products than between companies making the same products.

By ignoring this central issue *Big Business* fails to come to grips with the most interesting and pertinent problems in industrial policy today. Indeed, it is difficult not to feel that the book's concluding passages to the effect that "the oligopoly stage of capitalism cannot be unscrambled within the existing property relations" are, in comparison, idle day-dreaming.

Tim Congdon

* Published by Macmillan, price £10.

Further business book reviews, page 28.

Charting the unknown in North Sea platform design

In a week when two steel structures for supporting oil production platforms in the North Sea were successfully placed in position and a concrete-based platform was being prepared for moving out, yesterday's Department of Energy report on the loss of the Transocean 3 rig serves as a reminder of the uncertainties involved in designing for offshore operations.

Mobile drilling barges such as Transocean 3 are clearly different from "permanent" production platforms such as Graythorp 2, Oxy and Condeep, but the findings of the rig accident report strike a note of relevance in considering current platform design.

Structural deficiencies caused the loss of the rig, the report indicates: assumptions used in the design were not realized in practice.

The two steel-based platforms are Graythorp 2, for BP's Forties Field, and the Occidental Oxy, for the Piper Field. The concrete one is Mobil's Condeep, which should move out into the Beryl field later this month.

Representing contrasting solutions to the problem of providing a base for oil production in the severe conditions of the North Sea, these structures illustrate two of the three main approaches to design.

It is a branch of technology which combines severe environmental conditions, large-scale structures and a variety of possible concepts. Complex, computerbased structural analysis is essential, but there are significant gaps in the basic research data on which such analysis depends.

Graythorp 2 and the Occidental Oxy are typical of the first generation of North Sea platform structures—tubular steel frameworks or "jackets" which are secured to the seabed by piles and which support the platform itself. Based on experience with similar jackets employed in offshore oil production in other parts of the world, the North Sea steel structures are larger, to cope with the deeper water and the more hostile weather conditions.



Two elements of the Condeep platform come together: the completed production deck (left) straddles the two supporting vessels on which it was built, before being mounted on a submerged 500ft concrete substructure similar to the one still in a dry dock on the right.

Each structure is erected on its side, and then towed out and tilted to its submerged, vertical position. Piling (to a depth of several hundred feet) to secure the structure to the seabed is followed by the installation of the platform deck and equipment, usually in prefabricated modules.

This piling and installation can be long and difficult. And experts have reported that serious stress concentrations near the complex welded joints of the huge tubular space frames can pose critical problems in design and construction.

As an alternative to these tubular-steel, fixed-leg jackets, a new family of reinforced-concrete "gravity structures" has emerged. They are heavy enough to remain stable when simply sunk on to the seabed.

The concrete structures are designed to be built, and floated out into position, vertically. They can incorporate their own floration tanks for the towing operation (Graythorp 2 was built on a large, separate floration raft). When installation is complete, these tanks can be used as storage tanks for the oil itself.

An important advantage of gravity-type structures is that almost all the production equipment can be fitted before the platform is towed to its position. In the Condeep structure, for example, built at Stavanger by the Norwegian Contractors consortium for Mobil, an ingenious method was used to attach the steel production deck to the concrete substructure.

After the concrete substructure—three 500ft cylindrical towers rising from a base of 16 cylindrical cells—had been completed in dry dock, it was towed out and submerged in a deep, sheltered fiord near Stavanger.

The steel production deck, built by the Aker group at Arendal, was towed to Stavanger on the backs of two supporting vessels (former tankers), giving the appearance of a strange and massive catamaran. To give an idea of scale, the deck is the size of a football pitch and weighs about 12,000 tons.

The two vessels, the Tina and the Tom, straddled the submerged concrete towers, the deck was attached to the supporting structure and the vessels were detached and headed back to Arendal to repeat the process for the second Condeep.

Third main category of platform design is the tension-leg or "buoyant restrained" type. None has yet been built, but many have been proposed. Essentially, they are based on floating platforms which would be supported below the surface by buoyancy chambers and anchored to the seabed by an array of cables or similar "legs" in tension.

Such an approach, it is argued, will prove much cheaper than the fixed, solid structures which extend from the seabed to the surface: why not take advantage of the buoyancy provided by the sea?

Whatever the type of platform design, there are gaps in the basic information on which accurate and assured design must be based. Theory needs to be refined to apply to the new shapes and sizes of deep-water platform structures; scale effects need to be established; actual forces—winds, waves and currents—must be measured. Assumptions must be checked against theory, which must be checked against laboratory tests, which in turn must be checked against full-scale performance.

To verify assumptions about North Sea conditions by measurement and statistics will take many years, but the economic pressure to exploit the undersea resources is immediate. Model testing can be done on a shorter timescale, but there are certain areas where model testing cannot help.

Kenneth Owen

Business Diary: Duncan's latest move • Chamber maid

Duncan is on the move fter two years as Yule first chief executive— est stay in a top seat ie time—he is relin- executive duties and off the board by the he year.

at this leaves him with to do. Earlier this year me Ian Macdonald's hairman at Lloyds and Limited, the finance owned jointly by Bank and Royal Bank nd.

n's job there is none e, but with Macdonald announcing a 14.1 per duction in profits for first fall for 10 years, be that the City's rov- is rolling up his for an expanded role

Yule Catto, however, e no plans for a repla- for Duncan as chief e of the rubber, palm thermoplastics trader. ll go on pretty much ne as before under n Lord Catto and divi- directors Kenneth Philip Back, Ian Tur- Tim Wightman.

Catto told Business Ross Davies yesterday ncan had come in two o to spearhead a drive nd by acquisition, a hat just was not on in conditions. Duncan, on holiday in France, it Lloyds and Scottish n taking about half of



George Duncan: longest stay.

his time in recent months anyway, and could conceivably take more.

He did not have a service contract with Yule Catto, but he did come in with about £400,000 to put into equity, a stake which he said yesterday he planned to retain.

Duncan's curriculum vitae for the last five years has excited the interest and occasionally the envy of many a senior executive. A former Ford manager, he broached the beerage to become managing director of Truman. In 1971, he led a minority of directors who vainly recommended the acceptance of the Watney rather than the Grand Metropolitan Group bid for the company.

He then left Truman with whom he had no service contract, only to be offered the managing director's chair at Watney Mann by chairman Michael Webster. But hardly was the ink dry on the five-year service contract that went with the job than Watney, too, disappeared into the Grand Met maw.

Duncan again reached for his hat—on terms that enabled him to buy into Yule Catto—when Grand Met chairman Max Joseph refused him a seat on the main group board.

Arab balance

After several years' haggling on either side, a Joint Arab-British Chamber of Commerce has been legally constituted in London—one of a number throughout Europe.

Apart from the cash balances its Arab members represent, the chamber is not exactly going naked into the world. It looks like picking up about £2m a year from a corner in the issue of certificates of origin for Arab-bound goods. Another million should come from the 5,000 or so British firms likely to subscribe.

In return, there is the offer of the services of an organization geared to smooth two-way commerce between Britain and 20 Arab states.

It took some time for the Arabs to agree among themselves to back such a venture and about as long to agree the incorporation with our Department of Trade. One fly in the ointment may have been the certificates of origin business, formerly the preserve of notaries or of local British chambers.

The secretary-general is Abdul Karim Al Mudaris, an Iraqi, who has been in this country for six years and says he expects a quickening of trade and money flows. Britain's trade with Arab states is not rising as fast as that of some other countries, notably West Germany. The chamber also plans to help place Arab money in British investments from property to company equity.

The chairman is Dubai's Mohamed Mahdi Al Tajir, whose deputy is Sir William Luce, ex-diplomat and ex-British Bank of the Middle East. Hill Samuel's Frederick Leishman is on the executive and the directors include Morgan Grenfell's David Douglas Home. And, perhaps most surprisingly of all, there is a woman, Merna El-Bustani, member of a Lebanese financial family.

TSB challenge

That flat Belfast accent, easily recognizable after five years of television commentary on the Northern Ireland situation, still has an unfamiliar ring within the environs of the City. However, the new resident of 3 Gracechurch Street, Tom Bryans, has this distinguishing feature.

His other distinction is that he is the first chief executive (or chief general manager, to keep to the banking terminology) of the Trustee Savings Banks' central organization. Bryans won the job, considered to be one of the most challenging in banking at the moment, in the face of about 50 other applicants, including at least one "whizz kid" from the City as well as other TSB applicants.

His previous job of general manager of the Belfast Trustee Savings Bank might not sound the most exciting in the world, as far as banking is concerned at least, but during his tenure Bryans introduced developments well ahead not only of other TSBs but most of the other clearing banks too.

Not only was Belfast the first TSB to use computers in a big way, it now has become



Tom Bryans: distinction.

the first TSB to offer on-line cash dispensing—a service which only Lloyds Bank can match.

Bryans cheerfully admits that he is an advocate of as much automation in banking as possible and talks with animation about the ninth TSB computer at present being installed in Gracechurch Street.

Application has been made to The Council of The Stock Exchange for the undermentioned Stock to be admitted to the Official List.

THE EAST SURREY WATER COMPANY

(incorporated by Special Act of Parliament in 1862)

OFFER FOR SALE BY TENDER OF
£1,000,000
9 Per Cent Redeemable Preference Stock
1980

(which will mature for redemption on 25th September 1980)

Minimum Price of Issue £99 per £100 of Stock

This Stock is an investment authorised by Section I of the Trustee Investments Act, 1961, and by paragraph 10 (as amended in its application to the Company) of Part II of the First Schedule thereto. Under that paragraph, the required rate of dividend on the Ordinary Capital of the Company was 4 per cent but, by the Trustee Investments (Water Companies) Order, 1973, such rate was reduced to 2.5 per cent in relation to dividends paid during any year after 1972.

A Deposit of £10 per £100 nominal amount of Stock applied for must accompany each Tender, which must be received at the Company's Principal Office, London Road, Redhill, Surrey, RH1 1LJ, or at Lloyds Bank Limited (Issue Department), P.O. Box 287, 51-54, Gracechurch Street, London, EC3P 3DD, not later than 11 am on Wednesday, 25th June, 1975 and the balance of the purchase money will be payable on or before Thursday, 31st July, 1975.

The issue has been underwritten at a commission of 1.5 per cent (exclusive of V.A.T.) on the nominal amount of Stock.

Copies of the Prospectus, on the terms of which alone Tenders will be considered, and Forms of Tender may be obtained from

MESSRS. E. B. SAVORY, MILLN & CO.,
20 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6AQ.

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED (ISSUE DEPARTMENT),
P.O. Box 287, 51-54, Gracechurch Street, London, EC3P 3DD,
and its Redhill and local Branches,

and from the Principal Office of The East Surrey Water Company,
London Road, Redhill, Surrey, RH1 1LJ.

London Road,
Redhill, Surrey, RH1 1LJ. *19th June, 1975.*

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Scragg pass interim after relapse into red: partial rally under way

By Desmond Quigley

The *all-too-well-established* erratic course of Ernest Scragg and Sons, the textile machinery manufacturer, has persisted: profits nose-dived from £1.82m for the first six months last year to a loss of £640,000 for the 28 weeks to mid April. The shares dipped 1p to 8p.

No interim dividend has been declared, against 0.6p gross, although one will be considered in September in the light of prospects. There was no final dividend last year.

Mr Timothy Dufort, chairman, said yesterday that there were indications of an appreciable profit in the second half, but that this was unlikely to be enough to offset the whole of the first half loss.

The board believed there were some slight signs that the textile cycle must be starting to turn up again throughout the world. However, there was "little doubt that many prospective buyers" were waiting for the Milan textile machinery exhibition in October before deciding on next year's investment programme.

The directors said yesterday that the opening loss should be seen in the light of a worldwide and deep recession in the textile industry and the problems of inflation.

One of the problems which has smitten the group has been completing fixed-price orders which were taken out when inflation was at a more modest rate. There are still some fixed-price contracts to be completed, although most of such orders came in the first half.

Scragg is heavily dependent on exports. Last year the home market accounted for only 10.5 per cent of turnover while the combined American markets absorbed just over 41 per cent of sales.



Mr. P. R. Pritchard

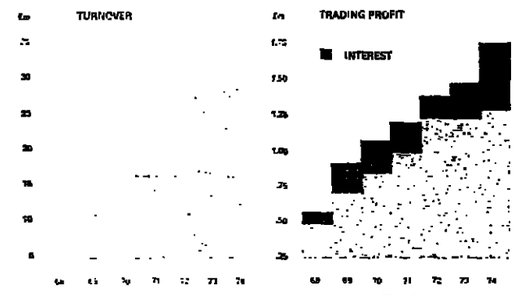
Pritchard Services Group,

"...worldwide sales increased to a record £33 million..."

Commenting on the results, chairman P. R. Pritchard said, "In a year which had serious repercussions for many companies, our increased trading profit is encouraging. Nearly half of the Group's total turnover is derived from overseas, and this represents almost a third of our total trading profits. Thus we are moving towards establishing a good balance of profits from overseas sources and in steadily diversified activities."

YEAR ENDING 29th December 1974.

- TURNOVER UP 23% to £32,942,000
- TRADING PROFIT (before tax and financial charges) UP 16% to £1,716,000
- EARNINGS PER SHARE (before extraordinary items) 2.73p
- DIVIDEND (net) 1.1124p



Copies of the Annual Report can be obtained from The Secretary.

Pritchard Services Group Ltd.
Pritchard House, South Hill Avenue,
South Harrow, Middx. HA2 0NS
Telephone: 01-864 4421 (10 lines)

JOINT COMPANY ANNOUNCEMENT

WESTERN DEEP LEVELS LIMITED
WESTERN ULTRA DEEP LEVELS LIMITED

(Both of which are incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

ELANDSRAND GOLD MINING COMPANY LIMITED: GRANTING OF MINING LEASE

In an announcement published in the press on 4th September, 1974, Western Ultra Deep Levels Limited and Western Deep Levels Limited indicated that an application for a mining lease had been submitted to the Mines Department in respect of an area to the south and west of the Western Deep Levels mine which would incorporate approximately 515 hectares in the south-western corner of the Western Deep Levels mining lease area. The lease, when granted, is to be ceded to Elandsrand Gold Mining Company Limited.

The parties have now been notified by The Secretary for Mines that The Honourable The Minister of Mines has agreed to grant the lease applied for, covering a total area of approximately 2 618 hectares. The terms of the lease provide for the payment to the Government of the Republic of South Africa of a share of the annual profits derived from the working of the lease area, calculated according to the formula:

$$Y = 15 - \frac{115}{X}$$

(Where X is the ratio of profits to revenue expressed as a percentage, and Y is the percentage of profit payable to the Government, after deduction of a 6 per cent capital allowance in terms of the *Mining Rights Act*, 1967), plus an amount equal to 1½ per cent of the amount determined in accordance with the above formula.

Good progress has been made by Elandsrand Gold Mining Company Limited in the area, where pre-sinking for the shafts is being carried out concurrently with the erection of the concrete headgears. The headgear for the men and materials shaft is complete, while that for the rock and ventilation shaft is under construction. Shaft sinking is planned to commence in January 1976, but is dependent upon the supply of electric power, scheduled to become available late in December, 1975. Other surface works are progressing satisfactorily.

Capital expenditure is at present being financed out of drawings against loan facilities of R20 000 000 granted to the company by Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Limited. An offer of shares later this year is under consideration in order to provide Elandsrand with permanent finance for its initial requirements.

The board of Elandsrand has now been constituted as follows:

Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer (Chairman)
Mr. D. A. Etheredge O.B.E. (British) (Managing Director)
Mr. J. G. Edmeston
Mr. D. B. Hoffe
Mr. G. M. Holford
Mr. W. R. Lawrie
Mr. N. F. Oppenheimer
Mr. R. A. Plumbridge
Mr. J. W. Shilling
Mr. J. Ogilvie Thompson
Mr. P. W. J. van Rensburg
Mr. G. S. Young

Johannesburg
19th June, 1975

£16m mine write-off by Charter group

By Andrew Wilson

The low price of copper will reduce Charter Consolidated's current year earnings from this source but income from the gold and other overseas mining interests is likely to remain strong, Mr Sidney Spiro tells shareholders in his chairman's statement. Indications are that profits overall attributable to the Anglo American Corporation associate should be maintained this year, implying earnings of 16.4p a share.

One encouraging factor is that the Somima copper mine in Mauritania has finally been written off, though at a cost of £16m. The earlier technical problems were superseded by escalation in capital and running costs, and by the slump in the copper price and in demand. These left receipts well below those necessary to service debts.

In Zaire, the Societe Miniere de Tenke-Fungurume copper project has suffered from inflation, boosting the estimated capital costs to $660m. Production should begin in the second quarter of 1978 with a planned annual output of 130,000 tons of copper. Established reserves amount to 51 million tons, containing 5.7 per cent copper and 0.45 per cent cobalt.

Nearer home, the Cleveland Potash operation (37½ per cent owned) could result in the United Kingdom becoming a net exporter of the fertilizer ingredient. Breakeven on profitability is expected by mid-1976, despite a jump in costs of £12m to 47m and problems connected with water inflow.

Net asset value at March 31 amounted to 288p a share compared with the year earlier valuation of 345p and is likely to have shown little change during the last ten weeks or so. The accounts will be analyzed in greater detail in Monday's Mining Column. Charter shares closed 2p easier at 171p yesterday.

Stock markets

Shares improve on rail peace rumours

Once again, the stock market was overshadowed yesterday by the prospects for averting the first national rail strike in Britain since before the Second World War. Share prices, having drifted all day in the lightest trading of the past nine months, turned higher in late dealings, when the market responded to City rumours that a settlement of the dispute would be announced overnight.

The improvement in the final hour of trading was restricted to the leading shares, with ICI, Unilever, leading the way with recoveries of a couple of pence. But the main feature of the day was the low level of turnover.

The day's recorded bargains, at 4,588, was the lowest since last September, barring Christmas trading. Amplified turnover statistics for the previous day disclose equity trading worth a mere £39.5m—barely a "viable market" from the professional point of view. The *FT* index closed 2.6 up at 328.6, with about 2 points of the rise taking place after 3.30 pm.

There was further selling of shares of Avon Rubber yesterday, in the wake of the poor results for the first half disclosed on Wednesday. But before the close the shares rallied strongly closing at 34p after 30p, with the "bears" under pressure.

Once again the food and consumer sector claimed the limelight, with a batch of trading statements from important companies. The most significant was J. Lyons, the hotel and restaurant chain, whose "A" shares jumped to 176p, a net 10p up after disclosing sparkling results for the second half of the year, which totally confounded the City critics. The substantial contribution from overseas earnings confirmed the market's taste for the shares of the major exporters.

Gilts again had a very quiet day. Dealers described trade as at almost the lowest levels they could remember. There were no price changes and no news influences. The signs of the growing recession, notably the latest unemployment figures, did nothing to help prices.

Also on the food pitch, there were buyers for shares in both Tate & Lyle and S. & W. Berisford after their respective trading statements. An additional £55,000 on first half profits took S. & W. Berisford up to 160p while Tate & Lyle, also with a half time report, closed 5p higher at 245p.

Other food shares to close higher in the wake of these trading statements included Cavenhams (130p) and Reckitt & Colman (320p).

But the traditionals store leaders continued to look unhappy, against a background of widely differing views on the outlook. Several major stockbrokers have recommended selling store shares, but a press report yesterday hinted that Marks & Spencer have had a successful half year.

Shares in Boots (234p) slipped back ahead of today's annual meeting. Marks & Spencer (217p) ended 3p down. In the newspaper retail sector, W. H. Smith closed lower after some nervous selling.

The recovery in late trading took ICI from 280p to 284p, a net gain on the day of 2p. Unilever (382p) added 6p, and Beecham (294p), Reed Int (244p), Courtaulds (126p) and Fisons (401p) were all firmer at the close.

Further selling at Glaxo shares was later replaced by some rapid bear closing as the market turned higher. At 367p, the shares were finally 5p up on the day.

There was no further response from shares of BLMC (9p) to the board's recommendation of the Government terms for the Scheme of Arrangement. The other heavy engineers looked dull as first but bear closing left them little changed on the day. Metal Box added 1p to 266p, while an end to the selling of Tube Investments put the shares at the overnight level of 254p, and GKN were also finally unchanged at 239p.

Bid situations to provide features included Sheffield Twist and Steel, a penny higher at 92p on the higher terms from Thorn—together with an extension on the offer from SKF. Whitbread (62½p) recovered a couple of pence as the market awaited developments in the offer for Long John International.

And on the mining pitch, shares in Central Provinces Manganese Ore jumped 5½p to 11p on the offer of 12½p cash from Estates and Agency.

Rights issues of £2m from Senior Engineering and of £2.1m from Anderson Strathclyde had little effect, either on the s concerned or on the rest c market.

Trading statements br falls in E Scragg, down 1p on the omitted dividend a Powell Duffryn (6p low 110p) after the chair warning on the trading ou British and Commonw Shipping (170p) were changed at the close, afte trading results had confi the board's forecast. E China Clay ran into some taking, however, after the

Selling of shares in Pilki Brothers, which have steadily over the past fort found some support yest At 201p, the shares end higher.

Latest dividends

All dividends in new pence or appropriate currencies

Company (and par values)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Amber Ind (10p)	0.4	0.37	8/8	0.4	0.37
Anderson Strath (£1) Fin	5.0	6.9	8/8	8.5	7.88
S. & W. Berisford (25p) Int	2.5	2.25	6/10	—	5.54
Brit & Com Ship (50p) Fin	4.09	4.17	8/8	6.94	6.37
N. Brown Inv (20p) Fin	1.68	1.36	23/7	2.5	2.1
Caledonia Inv (25p) Fin	4.01	4.13	11/8	6.31	5.79
Cocksedge (Hldgs) (25p) Fin	0.81	0.82	22/8	1.65	1.71
A. Cohen (20p) Fin	2.63	2.38	21/8	4.1	3.78
Dobson Park (10p) Int	0.63	0.56	25/9	—	1.62
Eng China Clays (25p) Int	0.87	0.8	23/7	2.27‡	2.07
Ferranti (50p)	Nil	4.2	—	Nil	4.2
Thos Hardman (10p) Fin	0.83	0.74	15/8	1.63	1.51
Haslemere Ests (10p) Fin	1.64	1.48	31/7	2.44	2.25
Headlam, Sims (5p)	0.52	0.85	—	0.52	0.85
J. Lyons (£1) Fin	5.47	5.73	—	7.57	7.83
Matthews Hldgs (10p) Int	1.1	1.0	3/10	—	2.31
Midland Cattle (25p) Fin	1.16	1.13	—	2.04	1.88
Nineteen Twenty-Eight Inv (25p) Fin	3.6	3.42	1/8	5.6	5.0
Powell Duffryn (50p) Fin	4.27	4.0	3/9	6.52	6.0
RTD Group (20p) Fin	8.6§	8.6§	—	11.4§	11.4§
Ernest Scragg (5p) Int	Nil	0.4	—	—	0.4
Sterling Ind (25p)	0.55	0.51	14/8	0.55	0.51
Utd Spring (10p) Int	0.42	0.42	—	—	1.03
Weston Pharm (10p) Fin	1.51	1.38	—	2.11	1.94

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax in pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54. § Gross. ‡ Forecasts.

South Africa curbs A Cohen

A. Cohen, the metal refiner and manufacturer of non ferrous alloys did better last year than ever before. Sales rose from £31.3m to £41.6m; pre-tax profits soared from less than £1.6m to nearly £2.3m; and from earnings a share of 46.4p the directors are raising the dividend from 5.63p gross a share to 6.25p.

In January the chairman Mr R. N. Cohen reported a near trebling in pre-tax profits in the first half year but said the second half would not be quite as good. In fact Cohen made £1.49m in the first six months, and only £790,000 in the second.

It is understood that the important South African subsidiary let the side down despite a boom in trade but financial controls there have been tightened. This year it may be the turn of the Australian company to hold back the rest of the group. But figures for the first four months from the United Kingdom business were good, so the year could see total profits of around £1.8m despite industrial recession. In addition, the group has sidestepped the fall in copper values.

A B Foods call for better margins

Mr Garry Weston, chairman of Associated British Foods, says in his annual statement that operation of price controls has severely affected margins in certain sections of the food industry and this, coupled with high rates of inflation, has seriously affected the prospects for adequate levels of future investment. Increasing awareness of these facts by the governments of the countries in which the group operates must, he believes, lead to some amelioration in the operation of these price control systems.

If so, ABF should have another year of growth.

Matthews' good start

The pre-tax profits of Matthews Holdings for the six months to March 31 rose only slightly from £1.15m to £1.17m. But this marks a good recovery over the second-half of last year when profits went down from £1.26m to £1.13m.

The dividend of this food importer and distributor, rises from 1.5p to 1.69p.

Haslemere hoist

Last year's setback in the growth of Haslemere Estates was brief. In the year to March 31 last the group hoisted pre-tax profits by 18.5 per cent to £1.24m. Moreover, the benefits from the lifting of the rent freeze come into the current year. The total dividend rises from 3.3p to 3.72p with a final of 2.52p. Properties in the investment portfolio were valued at £82.8m at the year-end, and properties being developed had a book value of £19.8m at cost.

S. Berisford tops £4.6m at half-way

By Tony May

S. & W. Berisford won a 15.4 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £4.63m in the six months to March 31. The chairman, Mr Norman Castle, says the international food group should "continue the progress made so far" although a more precise forecast cannot be made.

Group turnover grew by £82m to £314.3m. The improved result is partly attributable to the reorganisation of several of the UK companies.

The interim dividend rises from 3.35p to 3.85p and the shares duly rose yesterday.

A breakdown of turnover and profits shows that the UK operations doubled their contribution to £1.41m, but profits from North America fell from £901,000 to £575,000, thanks largely to the much quieter conditions in the commodity markets in which Berisford is interested.

Over the whole of last year, pre-tax profits rose from £4.9m to a record £7.5m, due mainly to a doubling of interim profits to £4m.

The annual meeting heard Mr Castle predict that the current year would improve on that result.

Dobson Park Ind goes ahead 52 pc in opening half

A new record profit from Dobson Park Industries for the year to September looks likely. First half pre-tax profits rose £1.3m to £3.8m and chairman Mr Harold Jowitt says the second six months should be satisfactory.

If the second half contributed only the £2.85m achieved last year, the group would end this year with £6.67m against the £5.39m brought in last time and the record £5.46m made in 1972-73.

Turnover for the six months to March 29 went up from £24m to £34.3m.

Brouillan find is commercial

Selection Trust's 47 per cent-owned Brouillan find in north-west Quebec is a more complicated orebody than thought earlier, the latest drilling results indicate. But the encouraging point to emerge is that the original A1 zone does, as already indicated in the Mining Column, contain 35.4m tonnes of ore. The grades are 0.39 per cent copper, 2.3 per cent zinc, 1.04oz silver and 0.009oz of gold per tonne. At present prices, the non-copper elements effectively push up the copper grade to just over 1 per cent.

While ST and its Pickands Mather partner are understandably cautious, there is little doubt that A1 is commercially feasible. What has still to be established are the reserves of A2 and the B zones and the underground relationship. It is thought, however, that total reserves are of around 80m tonnes. ST shares closed unchanged at 610p.

Croda and MYH profits

First-quarter results from Croda International, whose successful bid for Midland-Yorkshire Holdings drew a further statement from the Panel on Wednesday, are "definitely not as sparkling" as those of early 1974, said Mr F. Wood, the chairman at the annual meeting. Second-quarter sales also looked dull against the previous year. Croda turned in £12.1m pre-tax for 1974, but the chairman has already said that he does not expect a repetition of the "exceptional trading" of last year.

Shortly afterwards, Midland-Yorkshire disclosed pre-tax profits of £2.6m for the year to March 31—in line with the board's forecast during the bid fight. Sales rose from £11.7m to £18.6m.

The chairman of Croda told the meeting that the offer had now been accepted by 72 per cent of holders in MYH, and that the new acquisition should add around £2m to Croda profits this year.

Boots cautious

Trading policies, merchandise and forthcoming increases in prices should enable Boots to increase its market share still further this year and provide some real growth in the retail business. However, chairman, Mr G. Hobday, says that the group is clearly not going to do as well as it could in a more buoyant economy.

The board expects its overseas business to continue to grow and, overall, "some progress" is looked for this year. But margins will be under pressure.

RTD at new "high"

On turnover up from £4.9m to £5.3m, the pre-tax profits of Dublin-based RTD Group for the year to February 28 rose from £457,000 to a record £466,000. Earnings a share are 11.5p, against 10.8p but the dividend stays at 11.4p.

The group has withdrawn from the battery-making business and the cost led to an extraordinary item of £126,000.

Fall at Utd Spring

The recession in the engineering industries hit the steel division of United Spring & Steel Group in the first half year to March 31. Pre-tax profits fell from £447,000 to £151,000 though sales rose to almost £7m from £5.4m. The chairman, Mr D. Westwood, stresses the role played by users destocking, and the influx of low priced steel. The interim dividend is raised from 0.62p to 0.65p.

Weston Pharm 16pc higher at £1.86m

A pre-tax profit rise in the second six months from £822,000 to £1.06m helped Weston Pharmaceuticals to achieve another record in the full year to February 28. Pre-tax profits went ahead by 16 per cent to £1.86m and turnover climbed from £38.3m to £42.9m. The dividend is 3.21p, against 2.86p, while earnings a share are up from 6.04p to 6.29p.

Tootal selling Hide

Negotiations are under way which may lead to the sale by Tootal, formerly English Calico, of the Hide Group of department stores. The buyer would be the House of Fraser. Last year turnover of the Hide Group which has a dozen stores trading under various names was about £7m. The employment of the 1,400 staff will not be hurt. Hide was acquired by Calico Printers Association in 1965. The latest move is seen as a disposal of an interest which does not fit in with the group's textile interests.

SMC jockeying

Further buying of Sealed Motor Constructions shares on Wednesday was as follows. Myson Group acquired 40,000 ordinary shares at 41½p on its own account, while Joseph Sebag bought 12,500 shares for Adwest Group at 40p.

Meanwhile Myson says that in clarification of purchases announced on June 13, 50,000 shares were bought by Charterhouse Japhet for discretionary clients, and 40,000 shares were bought on its own account.

Algemene placing

The board of Algemene Bank Nederland has announced that new ordinary shares to the amount of 5m florins (about £900,000) will be privately placed and added to the existing capital in the light of the recent acquisition of the shares of Northern Commercial Trust. The new shares will be issued at "around market value".

The bank states that the forecast of a higher profit for 1975 as expressed in the bond prospectus dated last month is being fulfilled.

Bad start at Holt

The results of Holts Products for the first three months of the current financial year are "considerably" below the targets which were set for the period and chairman warns it is unlikely that the shortfall will be made up in the remaining nine months.

N. BROWN INVESTMENTS

Turnover for year to March 1, £22.85m (£15.7m). Pre-tax profit, £1.3m (£1.23m). Dividend raised from 3.25p gross to 3.86p gross.

IRISH DISTILLERS

Turnover for half-year to March 31, £12.94m (£18.9m). Pre-tax profit, £64,000 (£1.58m). Results affected by industrial dispute. Interim maintained and board forecast unchanged total.

CULLENS STORES

For year ended February 28 pre-tax profits £362,000 (£333,000); final dividend 3.85p (3.25p), making 5.85p (5.25p).

CLARK, SON & MORLAND

Dividend for year to March 3, 1975, 12.4p compared with 11.03p and not 19.1p against 16.4p, as stated in Business News on Tuesday.

MIDLAND CATTLE PRODUCTS

On turnover up from £4.16m to £4.3m, pre-tax profits dropped from £701,000 to £669,000 in year to March 31; earnings a share 14.2p (13.4p); total dividend 3.09p (2.76p).

Westminster redeemable stock finds few takers

In contrast to the stock market's delight with the flood of equity offers, and even those of water companies preference stock, that bluest of blueblood local authorities, the City of Westminster yesterday got a polite thumbs-down. It called for £12m but underwriters had to take up about 71.9 per cent of their commitments. All applications for the 13 per cent redeemable stock 1981 at £97½ per cent were allotted in full. Earlier in the week when the terms were made known it was thought the reception would be adequate but the gilt-edged climate changed, just as it did for the GLC issue two months ago.

Ennia loan stock London placing

Ennia, the Dutch composite insurance group which recently acquired Triumph Insurance from Triumph Investment Trust, is having a £5m placing of convertible loan stock in London. At the same time it is applying for its shares to be listed on the Stock Exchange.

The £4.833m net proceeds from the sterling/guilder issue of 9 per cent convertible will be used to repay the £2.1m short term loans which Ennia had from European Banking Company for financing the purchase of Triumph Insurance, and to inject £1m of funds into it. The remainder will be held against the possible need for a further boost to the capital base of Triumph Insurance—now renamed Ennia Insurance (UK)—and possibly for further United Kingdom acquisitions.

The loan stock has been placed with a number of United Kingdom institutions and is convertible into Bearer Depositary Receipts (BDR's) of Ennia—this is the usual bearer form in which Dutch shares are designated—at the rate of 4.382 per £100 of stock. This offers the subscribing institutions a means of buying guilder securities without incurring the dollar premium and also has attractions as a sterling hedge.

The effective conversion price is Fl 125 per BDR against a current Amsterdam price of Fl 117.

It is intended that both the Fl 20 ordinary shares of Ennia and the BDR's shall be listed in London. Dealings are expected to start next Monday for special settlement on June 26. Schroder Wagg, and European Banking Company have arranged the loan stock placing and W. Greenwell is the broker to the share issue.

Anderson rights to raise £2.17m

One of the latest groups to join the cash raising queue is Anderson Strathclyde, the Glasgow-based electrical mining and mechanical engineer. It is to make a rights issue on a 1-for-3 basis at 110p to yield about £2.17m.

The proceeds will be used to reduce short-term borrowings and continue plant re-equipment. For the year to March 31 pretax profits rose by 8.5 per cent to £2.64m but turnover showed a jump of almost 35 per cent from £23m to £31.1m. The profit is after charging interest of £629,000 against £40,000 reflecting the need for more working capital. The total dividend rises from 11.5p to 12.92p with a final of 7.7p. The board says it intends to maintain the bigger payment on the enlarged capital.

Time Products prefer institutional way

The board of Time Products has been advised that in current market conditions a placing would provide funds on better terms than a rights issue, and it would also be wise to increase the number of ing statement. But Dobson Industries moved sharply on news of a substantia in first half profits.

Banking shares rallied early falls. Barclays (295p Lloyds (245p) were final changed on the day. In p ties, Land Securities unchanged at 176p, while mere Estates dipped to after the results.

Oil shares remained firm as the market awaits ther developments from A rise in bullion prices the morning helped gold but prices came back a li bullion sagged later in th Equity turnover on Ju £39.5m (11,626 bargains), stocks yesterday, accord Exchange Telegraph were new, ICI, Avon Rubbe Tate and Lyle, Boots, Lyons "A", Powell D Imps.

£2m share offi by Senior En

With the aim of exp its existing divisions, Engineering Group pl raise £2.04m by a two *rights offer. The sha* being offered at par (10 pared with a market p about 16½p. The issue i underwritten by Warbu

The board hopes to d gross dividend of 1.46p year to December 31 increased capital. The continued growth is at to the high capital exp *in past years, and th* wants to keep up this

Headlam cash cal

Headlam, Sims & Co to increase its capital a rights issue of o ordinary share for eve ordinary shares held 20, 1975. Group pre-ta for the year to January was £128,000 compar £108,000.

ELANDSRAND SOLD

Elandsrand Gold Mi been granted a mining the South African Mi *Mines thus paving the wa* public issue later this yea expenditure is current financed against R20m from the Anglo American tion.

CHARTER CONSOLI LIMITED

NOTICE OF MEETI

NOTICE IS HEREBY that the tenth annual gen ing of members of Charte dated Limited will be hel chester House, 109 Old Br London EC2N 1BU, on T July 1975 at 12 noon for pose of considering and, fit, passing the following resolutions:

1. "That the consolida and loss account for the 31 March 1975 and the ba of the company and the balance sheet at that date with the annexed report of tors, be and are hereby and adopted."

2. "That the final d 3.95966p per share for the 31 March 1975 recommend board of directors be and approved for payment to s registered at the close of 13 June 1975 and to pena ing coupon no. 20 detac share warrants to bearer."

3. "That the following hereby reappointed direct company:
Mr P. C. D. Burnell
Mr H. F. Oppenheimer
Mr W. D. Wilson
Mr J. E. H. Collins."

These appointments wi with in one resolution member present or repres meeting requires otherwis

4. "That the remunera joint auditors for the y the next annual general fixed by the board of di

The transfer books and members in the United K Republic of South A Rhodesia will be closed 15 July 1975, both days

A member entitled to vote at the meeting is appoint one or more attend and, on a poll, to of him. A proxy need not ber of the company. proxy accompanies this.

Holders of share warra who wish to attend in p proxy or to vote as any p ing of the company must the relevant conditions share warrants to bearer

by order

40 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1AJ

19 June 1975

* Forms of proxy were s copies of the Compar Report which were se holders on 19 June 197

...mours

...ank Base Rates

...lays Bank	9½%
...Hoare & Co.	*9½%
...ds Bank	9½%
...and Bank	9½%
Westminster	9½%
...dey Trust	11½%
Century Bank	11½%
...ams & Glyn's	9½%

...day deposits on sums of ...0,000 and under, 6¼%, ...to £25,000, 6½%, over ...5,000, 7¼%.

...EERS CONSOLIDATED MINES LIMITED

...porated in the Republic of South Africa)

...TICE TO HOLDERS OF ...RENCE SHARE WARRANTS TO BEARER

...ENT OF COUPON NO. 132

...ference to the notice of ...ion of dividend advertised ...ress on 21st May, 1975, the ...g information is published for ...dance of holders of share ...to bearer.

...dend of one rand (R1.00) per ...as declared in South African ... South African non-resident ...ders' tax at 15 cents per ...ll be deducted from the divi...yable in respect of all share ...coupons leaving a net divi...85 cents per share. The divi...bearer shares will be paid ...ter 1st August, 1975 against ...r of coupon No. 132 detached ...share warrants to bearer

...the offices of the following ...inental paying agents by ...dents of the countries con...ed for payment in the appro...te local currency:

...que Rothschild, ...rue Laffitte, ...s 9e

...que de Bruxelles, ...e de la Regence, ...sels.

...que Lambert, ...Avenue Marnix, ...sels 1050.

...ete Generale de Banque, ...tagne du Parc 3, ...sels 1.

...lit Suisse, ...deplatz 8 ...ch.

...n Bank of Switzerland, ...nhofstrasse 45, ...ch.

...s Bank Corporation, ...aschenvorstadt, ...le.

...que Lambert-Luxembourg, Boulevard Royal, ...embourg.

...espect of coupons lodged at ...office of a continental pay...agent the dividend payment ...be made in South African ...ency to an authorised dealer ...exchange in the Republic of ...th Africa nominated by the ...inental paying agent. Instruc...s regarding disposal of the ...eeds of the payment so made ...be given to such authorised ...er by the continental paying ...nt concerned.

...he London Bearer Reception ...ce of Charter Consolidated ...ted, 7, Rolls Buildings, Fetter ...London EC4A 1HX. Persons ...ing coupons at the London ...rer Reception Office prior to ...July, 1975 will be paid the ...ed Kingdom currency equiva...t of the rand currency value ...eir dividend on 22nd July, ... In the case of coupons ...ed at the London Bearer ...eption Office on or after 18th ...1975 the dividend will, un...the depositor requests pay...t in rand to an address in ...Republic of South Africa, be ...tted to the London Bearer ...eption Office through an ...orised dealer in Johannes...g at the then prevailing rate ...exchange and the U.K. cur...cy proceeds arising there...will be paid to the depositor ...cerned.

...must be left for at least four ...ys for examination and may ...ented any weekday (Saturday ...) between the hours of 10 ...2 p.m.

...Kingdom income tax will be ...from coupons paid in United ...currency at the London ...Reception Office, unless such ...are accompanied by Inland ...declarations. Where such ...is made, the net amount ...dividend will be the United ...currency equivalent of 65 ...share in terms of sub para...above arrived at as under:

	South African Currency Per Share cents
...of dividend declared	100
...th African non-...d shareholders' ...15%	15
	85
...income tax at ...the gross amount ...dividend of ...nts	20
	65

For and on behalf of ...AMERICAN CORPORATION ...F SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED London Secretaries D. H. J. Pattison

...fficer: ...rn Viaduct, EC1P 1AJ ...1975

...e Company has been re...ested by the Commissioners ...Inland Revenue to state:—

...double tax agreement be...United Kingdom and the ...of South Africa, the South ...n-resident shareholders' tax ...to the dividend is allow...credit against the United ...tax payable in respect of ...and. The deduction of tax ...uced rate of 20% instead of ...sic rate of 35% represents ...nce of credit at the rate of

...inster red... finds few t...

...X—£25 p.a.

...usiness does not warrant ...installation of your own ...should consider joining ...x Sharing Service. Now ...ime to cut your phone ...speed up your business. ...e send our brochure?

...05 4442. 01-405 5604. Monomarks (Est 1925)

...he Times ...cial Reports. ...he subject matter ...on all the ...ects that matter

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Foreign Exchange

The dollar closed moderately higher on European foreign exchanges yesterday. Sterling closed just 10 points higher against the dollar at 2.2740.

The influence of higher United States Treasury bill yields in New York worked their way into Eurodollar interest rates, helping the dollar advance, dealers said.

The dollar closed at 2.3385-95 against the mark, from 2.3350-60 overnight.

However, it slipped from a day's "high" in West Germany, of about 2.3425, after the Bundesbank Central Council meeting announced that it was maintaining its current credit policies.

The dollar rose to 625.80-626.30 against the lira (625.30-626.00). But contracting forward lira discounts indicated the currency was recovering from the uncertainties following the Italian regional elections, dealers said.

The Bank of England's sterling "depreciation rate" closed unchanged at 28.3 per cent, after narrowing to 28.2 initially in the morning.

Gold fell by $1.25 an ounce to $162.75.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) June 19	Market rates (close) June 19
New York	$2.2720-2760	$2.2735-2745
Montreal	$2.3300-3360	$2.3325-3335
Amsterdam	5.47-51fl	5.47¾-48¾fl
Brussels	79.20-75f	79.30-50f
Copenhagen	12.34-37k	12.36-12.38k
Frankfurt	5.31-35¼m	5.31¾-32¾m
Lisbon	55.00-40e	55.20-30e
Madrid	126.70-127.05p	126.75-95p
Milan	1421-26lr	1422¾-24¾lr
Oslo	11.10½-13½k	11.11¾-12¾k
Paris	9.87-91f	9.87½-88½f
Stockholm	8.87¼-90¼k	8.89-90k
Tokyo	665-73y	668-70y
Vienna	37.50-85sch	37.60-80sch
Zurich	5.69¼-80¼f	5.69¾-70¼f

Effective depreciation since Dec 21, 1971 unchanged at 28.3 per cent.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	.77-.67c prem	2.47-2.37c prem
Montreal	.55-.45c prem	1.70-1.60c prem
Amsterdam	3¼-2¼c prem	9¼-8¼c prem
Brussels	30-10c prem	65-45c prem
Copenhagen	5-2ore prem	14-11ore prem
Frankfurt	2¾-1¾pf prem	7¾-6¾pf prem
Lisbon	30-120c disc	20-180c disc
Milan	Par-3lr disc	Par-3lr disc
Oslo	1ore prem-1ore disc	3-2ore prem
Paris	Par-2c disc	2c prem-par
Stockholm	1ore prem-1ore disc	4¼-3¼ore prem
Vienna	30gro prem-par	70-30gro prem
Zurich	3¼-2¾c prem	9¼-8¼c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar), $0.9743-46.

Eurodollar deposits (%) calls, 5-5½; seven days, 5¼-5¾; one month, 5¾-5⅞; three months, 5⅞-6¼; six months, 6¼-7¼.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $163.50 (an ounce); pm, $162.85.

Krugerrand (per coin): $173-181 (£78½-79½) (domestic), $169¾-168¾ (£73½-74½) (international).

Sovereigns: (old) $49½-50½ (£21¾-22¼), (new) $48½-50½ (£21¼-22¼) (international).

LAGE & ELLIOTT
Company has sold 11 acres at Braintree, Essex, for £324,000, realizing profit £316,000 before tax.

WM LAWRENCE
For calendar 1974 sales £2.77m (£2.81m) and pre-tax profit £205,000 (£244,000).

BRUNNER INV
In half to May 31 gross revenue £394,000 (£370,000). Earnings 1.36p (1.3p) a share and net asset value 88½p (69p).

Eurobond prices (midday indicator)

	Bid	Offer
$ STRAIGHTS		
AIDC 10¼ 1981	103	104
Airlease 8⅝ 1988	85	88
Ashland 8 1987	90¼	91½
BICC 7½ 1987	68	72
Bristol 8¾ 1979	91	93
British Steel Corp 8⅝ 1989	85	88
Burlington 7¼ 1987	88	90
Carrier 8 1987	89	90¼
Chevron 7 1980	97	98
Conoco 7 1980	96	97½
Conoco 8 1986	95	96
Cons Foods 7¾ 1991	85¾	87¼
Coventry 8½ 1981	91	93
Cummins 8½ 1980	89	91
Curacao Tokyo 8¼ 1988	93¼	94¾
Curacao Tokyo 10¼ 1981	104	105
Cutler Hammer 8 1987	91	92
Dana 8 1987	90¼	91¼
Denmark Kingdom 7½ 1990	83¼	84¾
Denmark Mtge Bank 7½ 1991	80½	81¼
Dundee 9½ 1983	95	96
Escom 9¼ 1987	89	91
Escom Floating Rate 1982	97¼	98¼
First Chicago 7 1980	95	96
First Pennsylvania 7¾ 1984	81	83
GATX 8¾ 1987	88¼	89½
Guardian Royal 8 1987	76	78
Hambros 7½ 1987	76	78
ICI 7¾ 1992	77	80
International Util 8¾ 1982	95¼	96¼
Legal & Gen Ass 7⅞ 1988	73½	76
Manchester 8⅝ 1981	89	90
Mexico 8¾ 1991	81	82
Michelin 7¾ 1988	83	85
Mitsubishi 8 1989	93¼	95¼
Motorola 8 1987	93¼	94¾
Nat & Grindlays 7½ 1987	77	80
National Coal Board 8¼ 1988	88	89
Nippon Fudosan 10¾ 1980	103	104
NA Rockwell 8¼ 1987	90½	91¼
Occidental 7½ 1984	84¼	85¼
Pacific Lighting 8 1988	90¼	91¼
Pacific Lighting 9¼ 1981	101¼	102¼
Pennwalt 8 1987	90¼	91¼
Ralston Purina 7½ 1987	91¼	92½
Scanraff 7¾ 1990	85	87
Scanraff 8¾ 1988	93	95
Shell 7½ 1987	92	93
Singer 11 1977	101½	102½
Skandinaviska 10¼ 1981	103	104
Slough 8 1988	68	72
South Africa 8 1987	82	84
Standard Oil 8¼ 1980	101	102
Standard Oil 8¼ 1988	97¼	98¼
Standard Oil 8¼ 1988	99	100
Sybron 8 1987	91¼	92½
Tenneco 7¾ 1987	85¼	87¼
Texaco 7¾ 1987	85	86
Transocean Gulf 7¾ 1987	92	93
Transocean Gulf 7 1980	96	97¼
Union Oil 7½ 1987	90¼	91¼
Venezuela 8¾ 1987	93¼	94¼
Volvo 8 1987	88¼	89½
Wm Glyns 8¾ 1987	82	86
DM BONDS	**Bid**	**Offer**
APEL (DM) 10 1981	106	107
Charter (DM) 6½ 1968/83	83	84
Courtaulds (DM) 6¾ 1969/84	81	82
Denmark (DM) 9¼ 1989	101	102
Escom (DM) 7 1973/88	74¼	76¼
Goodyear (DM) 6½ 1972/87	87¼	88¼
ICI (DM) 8 1971/86	90	91
Mitsubishi Heavy (DM) 9¾ 1980	105	106
Nat West (DM) 8 1988	92	93
New Zealand (DM) 9¾ 1982	106	107
Suedafrika (DM) 8¾ 1970/85	97	98
Sun Int Fin (DM) 7½ 1988	91	92
$ CONVERTIBLES		
AMF 5 1987	62	64
American Express 4¾ 1987	87	89
Beatrice Foods 4¾ 1992	93	95
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1991	106	108
Beatrice Foods 6¾ 1993	102	104
Borden 5 1992	88	90
Borden 6¾ 1991	100	102
Broadway Hale 4¾ 1987	71	73
Carnation 4 1987	85	87
Chevron 5 1992	101	103
Cummins 6¾ 1986	81	83
Dart 4¾ 1987	88	90
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	113	115
Economic Labs 4¾ 1987	82	84
Eaton 5 1987	64	66
Ford 5 1988	75	76
Ford 6 1986	82	84
Gillette 4¾ 1987	80	82
Gould 5 1987	81	83
General Electric 4¾ 1987	84	86
Halliburton 4¼ 1987	127	129
Harris 5 1987	88	90
Honeywell 6 1986	76¼	78¼
ITT 4½ 1987	64	66
J. Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987	139	141
JP Morgan 4¾ 1987	124	126
Nabisco 5½ 1988	88	90
Owens Illinois 4¼ 1987	83	85
JC Penney 4½ 1987	81	83
Revlon 4¼ 1987	97	99
Rank Org 4¾ 1993	43	45
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988	96	98
Squibb 4¾ 1987	83	85
Texaco 4¾ 1988	76	78
Union Carbide 4½ 1982	101	103
Warner Lambert 4¾ 1987	91	93
Xerox Corp 5 1988	75	77

DM=Deutschmark Issue
Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities, London.

Discount market

The discount market had a rather quiet and thin session yesterday, with day to day credit a touch short. Nevertheless, houses were able to balance their books at the end of the day without Bank of England assistance, although it was likely that banks would be carrying below-target balances forward to Friday, which is also expected to be short.

The market opened a little nervously around the 8½ per cent mark, with modest "calling" reported from one or two of the clearers. Final balances were picked up in a range of 8½ per cent to 9 per cent.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 10% (Last changed 2/5/75)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 9½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: Open 7½ Close 8¼
Week Fixed: 8¼-8½

Treasury Bills (Dis%) Buying		Selling	
2 months	9⅝	2 months	9½
3 months	9 11/32	3 months	9¼

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%)		Trades (Dis%)	
2 months	9¾-9⅝	3 months	10
3 months	9⅝-9½	4 months	10¼
4 months	9½-9⅜	6 months	10¼
6 months	9¼-9⅛		

Local Authority Bonds			
1 month	10¼-9¾	7 months	10¼-9¾
2 months	10¼-9¾	8 months	10¼-9¾
3 months	10¼-9¾	9 months	11¼-10¾
4 months	10¼-9¾	10 months	11¼-10¾
5 months	10¼-9¾	11 months	11¼-10¾
6 months	10¼-9¾	12 months	11½-11

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)			
1 month	9¾-9⅝	6 months	10¼-9⅞
3 months	9 13/16-9 11/16	12 months	10 5/16-10 3/16

Local Authority Market (%)			
2 days	8½-8¾	3 months	9¾
7 days	8¾-9	6 months	9⅞
1 month	9	1 year	11¾

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 8 Close 9

1 week	8¾-8⅝	6 months	10⅛-10
1 month	9⅝-9½	9 months	10¼-10⅛
3 months	9⅝-9½	12 months	10¼-10⅛

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt Rate%)
3 months 10 · 6 months 10½

Finance House Base Rate 10½%

Recent Issues

	Closing price
Akroyd and Smithers 25p	165
All Irish Banks 10% (£100b)	£41+2
Clive Discount (20)	31
Colne Val Wtr 9% Rd Pf (*b)	11¾
Deelkraal Gold (R1)	285+5
Folkestone Wtr 9% Pf (*b)	11¼
Gestetner 10% Cnv (£100)	126
GLC 12½% 1983 (£97)	£36
Nth Atlantic Secs 7½% Cnv (£100)	£114-2
Nth Surrey Wtr 9% Pf (*b)	£11¼
Southend 12½% 1981 (£98½a)	£43¾
Treasury 9½% 1980 (£95)	£95
Warwickshire 12½% 1980 (£98½a)	£64¼
Waterford Glass 10% Cnv (100s)	1½ prem-1
Yorks Chem 12½% Cnv (£100)	£91

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun.	
Assoc Engineer (43)	Aug 8	10 prem+1
BOC (45)		3½ prem
Barrow Hepbn (25)		11 prem+1
Bell A (85)	Aug 1	10 prem
Carless Capel (40)		23½ prem
Com Bnk Aust (A$1.50)		80 prem-5
Dupart (45)	July 25	3 prem-1
Ever Ready (85)		1 prem-2
Glaxo (200)		163 prem+3
Hestair (25)	July 18	30 prem+2
SSS News (10)	July 8	30 prem

Issued price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £45 paid. b £10 paid. c £65 paid. f £50 paid. g £30 paid. h £25 paid. i £40 paid.

Commodities

COPPER.—Wire bars were steady: cathodes were quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £517-18.00 a metric ton; three months, £535.50-36.00. Sales, 2,450 tons (about half carries). Cash cathodes, £505-5.50; three months, £524-24.50. Sales, 575 tons (about half carries). Morning.—Cash wire bars, £519-19.50; three months, £537-38. Settlement, £519.50. Sales, 12,475 tons (mainly carries). Cash cathodes, £507-07.50; three months, £526-26.50. Settlement, £507.50. Sales, 300 tons.

SILVER closed barely steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 196.10p a troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 446); three months, 201.40p (453.6c); six months, 207.50p (461c); one-year, 220.70p (479.6c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 196.5-6.7p; three months, 199.7-99.8p; seven months, 206.8-7.8p. Sales, 36 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 196-6.1p; three months, 201.2-1.3p; seven months, 208.5-09.5p. Settlement, 196.1p. Sales, 120 lots (mainly carries).

TIN.—Standard metal was quiet; high-grade was idle.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £3,028-32 a metric ton; three months, £3,044-45. Sales, 50 tons. High grade, cash, £3,028-33; three months, £3,044-45. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £3,029-31; three months, £3,045-46. Settlement, £3,031. Sales, 530 tons (mainly carries). High grade, cash, £3,029-31; three months, £3,045-46. Settlement, £3,031. Sales, nil tons. Singapore tin ex-works, SM937 a picul.

LEAD was quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash, £154-60.00 a metric ton; three months, £162-62.50. Sales, 425 tons. Morning.—Cash, £159-59.50; three months, £160-62.50. Settlement, £159.50. Sales, 1,800 tons.

ZINC was quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash, £329.50-29.50 a metric ton; three months £311.25-11.75. Sales, 1,500 tons (about half carries). Morning.—Cash, £330-30.25; three months, £311.50-12.00. Settlement, £330.25. Sales, 2,450 tons. Producers' price, £360 a metric ton. All afternoon metal prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM rose by 25p to £65.25 ($138) a troy ounce.

JUTE quiet.—Bangladesh white "C" grade, June-July, £200. Bangladesh "D" grade, June-July, £195 per long ton. Calcutta steady.—Indian, June, Rs430. Dundee Daisee, June, Rs436 per bale of 400lb.

WOOL.—Greasy futures were steady.—July, 155.0-62.0p per kilo; Oct, 160.0-65.0p; Dec, 165.5-67.0p; March, 171.0-74.0p; May, 174.0-77.0p; July, 177.0-79.0p; Oct, 179.0-83.0p; Dec, 180.0-81.0p. Sales: 25 lots.

Bradford, June 19.—Depression on the top market has caused widespread softening in quoted prices for tops. Easing in Australian and New Zealand values has only been slightly relevant, though South American wool offers are more significant and are more freely available again. Reductions affect merinos and fine crossbreds more than New Zealand crossbreds.

Business remains extremely quiet and the view that the recession might be ending has lost ground. Top quotations in pence per kilogram: 64's warp 187; 60's super 160; 58's super 144; 56's super 129; 50's carded 123; 48's carded 123.

RUBBER closed about steady.—July, 30.75-31.25p per kilo; Aug, 30.75-31.75p; July/Sept, 31.00-31.75p; Oct/Dec, 31.90-32.00p; Jan/March, 33.30-33.45p; April/June, 34.50-34.55p; July/Sept, 35.10-35.15p; Oct/Dec, 35.75-35.80p; Jan/March, 36.60-36.65p. Sales: two lots at five tonnes each and 350 lots at 15 tonnes each, including 100 options.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were dull.—Spot: 29.00-31.00p. Cifs: July, 26.50-27.00p; Aug, 27.25-27.50p.

MEAT (Smithfield).—BEEF: Scotch killed sides, 34.0-37.0p per lb; English hindquarters—heavy, 44.0-46.0p; Ulster hindquarters, 45.0-48.0p; Ulster forequarters, 20.0-22.0p; Eire hindquarters, 42.5-45.0p; Eire forequarters, 20.0-23.5p.

VEAL: English bobbies, 12.0-13.0p; Scotch bobbies, 12.0-16.0p.

LAMB: English small, 34.0-38.0p; English medium, 32.0-36.0p; English heavy, 30.0-34.0p. Imported frozen: NZ D's, 30.0-31.0p; NZ 2's, 30.0-31.0p; NZ YL's, 28.5-29.0p.

HOGGETS: English, 18.0-26.0p; Scotch, 16.0-26.0p.

EWES: 12.0-13.0p.

PORK: English, under 100lb, 27.0-33.0p; English, 100-120lb, 27.0-32.0p; English, 120-160lb, 27.0-29.0p; English, 160-180lb, 26.0-27.5p; English, 180lb and over, 27.0-25.0p.

BACON: The slight improvement in overall demand seen last week was maintained this week, traders said. Nevertheless, prices for all selections were left unaltered again at yesterday's official setting for imported and Ulster sides. Danish sides, therefore, continue at £620 per long ton, top-grade Ulster and top-grade Irish Republican at £617 and Swedish sides at £605.

Total supplies for the week ending June 21 are estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture at [illegible] tons, compared with a final figure of [illegible] tons for supplies in the previous week.

COFFEE.—Robusta futures held steady for most of the afternoon in a mixed two-way trade. The nearer positions were particularly steady, with nearby rather reserved reflecting the tight nearby robusta supply situation. At the close, values were £1.00 higher to £5.00 lower on balance and sales totalled 1,001 lots.

Arabicas closed 50 points higher to 35 points lower on sales of 15 lots.

ROBUSTAS.—July, £471.0-72.0 per metric ton; Sept, £473.0-73.0; Nov, £467.5-68.0; Jan, £467.0-67.5; March, £469.5-70.0; May, £471.0-72.0; July, £473.0-74.0. Sales, 1,001 lots including 17 options.

ARABICAS.—June, $67.00-68.00 per 50 kilos; Aug, $67.00-68.00; Oct, $66.70-66.50; Dec, $66.70-66.90; Feb, $66.60-67.50; April, $67.00-68.00; June, $66.00-68.50. Sales 15 lots.

COCOA futures were steady during the afternoon on moderate mixed trading interest and short-covering prompted by the trend in New York. At the close, values were £1.5 to £1.2 higher on balance. Sales totalled 1,784 lots.

July, £446.0-47.0 per metric ton; Sept, £440.0-40.5; Dec, £438.0-39.0; March, £452.0-54.0; May, £456.0-59.0; July, £470.0-73.0; Sept, £472.0-73.0. Sales: 1,784 lots including 11 options. ICO prices: daily 43.75c; 15-day average, 45.80c; 22-day, 46.75c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR futures held fairly steady and closed £1.25 to £1.00 off on the day. The London daily price was £2 lower at £128.—Aug, £128.50-29.00 a long ton; Oct, £125.25-25.50; Dec, £125.00-25.75; March, £125.75-26.00; May, £125.80-6.00; Aug, £125.00-6.00; Oct, £125.50-7.50. Sales [illegible] lots. ISA prices: 12.00c; 17-day average 14.14c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was quiet.—Aug, £71.60-71.80 per metric ton; Oct, £72.20-72.30; Dec, £72.40-73.00; Feb, £73.50-74.70; Apl, £74.00-75.00; June, £76.00-76.80; Aug, £77.00-78.50.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—Dealings were quieter in all sections of the grain market yesterday and reported business was confined to small cargoes of trans-shipment maize through United Kingdom west coast ports.

WHEAT.—US dark northern spring number two 14 per cent, July, £[illegible]; Aug, £65.50 direct shipment Tilbury. US hard winter number two 13½ per cent, July, £66.75; Aug, £67.50 direct shipment Tilbury.

MAIZE.—No 3 yellow American-French July, £54.50 trans-shipment east coast. South Africa white Jul-Aug £59.00 Glasgow. South Africa yellow flint, Aug, £58.50 Glasgow.

BARLEY.—EEC feed, June and July, £54.50 east-coast. All a long ton cif UK unless stated.

MARK LANE.—Business was quiet through the United Kingdom grain market yesterday and prices showed little change. Isolated sales mentioned included July deliveries of denaturable wheat into Wiltshire at £55.50 and £56 a long ton, and Sep-Dec new crop into Norfolk and Suffolk at £55.50 a long ton. The following are average sellers' quotations in sterling a long ton for delivery. London area: Wheat, milling, July, £55; denaturable, July, £54.50; barley feed, June, £55 quoted.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta).—EEC origin BARLEY quiet. Sept, £55.50; Nov, £57.55; Jan, £59.70; March, £61.80; May, £62.60.

WHEAT quiet.—Sept, £58.35; Nov, £60.70; Jan, £62.85; March, £64.85; May, £66.50. All a long ton.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority's location ex-farm spot prices:

	Soft milling WHEAT	Feeding BARLEY
Cambridge	£51.85	£50.65
Wales		£50.35

LEON BURKER
Interim pre-tax profit down from £72,000 to £19,000. Steps being taken to realize assets of manufacturing business which has closed.

LAUGHTON & SONS
Pre-tax profit, £659,000 (£621,000) on turnover, £7.07m (£6.4m). Dividend is 7.5p (6p).

Wall Street

New York, June 19.—On the New York Stock Exchange today, shares were moderately higher at midday despite the lack of fresh influences.

Certain issues with special corporate news attracted a strong following, but price swings in most major stock groups, including steels and motors, were confined to fractions.

Yesterday, the Dow Jones industrial average declined 0.78 point to 827.83. It was off more than six points at its low for the day and ahead over two points at its high.

Declining issues led gainers by about seven to six. Volume totalled 13,590,000 shares compared with 19,440,000 on Tuesday.

Brokers reported that investors continued to be wary about the economy. Analysts recently have warned that the expected second half recovery will be slow and that second quarter earnings reports may be disappointing.

Silver 2 cents lower

New York, June 19.—SILVER futures declined by about 2.00 cents [illegible] sterling and [illegible] United States dollar. Prices moved within a narrow range of [illegible] cents. June, 449.00c; July, [illegible]; Aug, 456.30c; Sept, 459.60c; Dec, 464.10c; Jan, 467.30c; March, [illegible]; May, 480.00c; July, 487.10c; Sept, 493.50c. Handy and Harman of Canada, Can $4.565 (previous Can [illegible]).

GOLD. Futures closed slightly lower in quiet trading. The New York Comex closed 60 to 70 cents and the Chicago IMM was unchanged to 60 cents lower. NY COMEX.—June, $163.50; July, $164.60; Aug, $165.30; Oct, $167.00; Dec, $169.30; Feb, $171.10; April, $173.20; June, $175.60; Aug, $178.40; Oct, [illegible]. CHICAGO IMM.—June, $164.20 nominal; Sept, $166.50; Dec, $169.40; March, $172.20; June, $175.10; Sept, $178.40 asked.

COPPER. Futures closed steady between 50 and 70 points down on 1,310 lots. July, 53.50c; Aug, [illegible]; Sept, 54.00c; Dec, 54.80c; March, 56.50c; May, [illegible]; July, 58.10c.

COTTON. Futures rallied from losses ranging to almost a half-cent, to close [illegible] cent down to unchanged. July, 46.50c; Oct, 47.20c; Dec, 47.75c; March, 48.60c; May, 49.1c; July, 49.90c; Oct, 50.12c bid; Dec, 50.50c.

SUGAR. World sugar futures in No 11 contract fell to new lows for the season with losses of 0.50 to 0.25 cents. July, 11.95-60c; Sept, 11.55-60c; Oct, 11.45c; Jan, 11.40c nominal; March, 11.35-45c; May, 11.25c nominal; July, 11.45c; Sept, 11.25-75c; Oct, 11.50-60c. Spot, 12.15c off 55.

COCOA.—Futures finished at new lows for the season with losses of 0.80 to 0.55 cent. July, 44.65c; Sept, 41.10c; Dec, 40.55c; March, 41.55c; May, 41.65c; July, 42.15c; Sept, nil. Spots Ghana, 62c; Bahia, 51c.

COFFEE.—Futures in "C" contract suffered a relapse after a mild morning rally to close down as much as 1.70 cents. July, 56.40c; Sept, 57.90-80c; Nov, 58.25c bid; Dec, 58.00-7.75c; March, 58.00c; May, 58.40, 86c.

WOOL. Fine wool and Crossbred futures were both unchanged today. Fine Wool closed with bids unchanged and Crossbreds about 0.10 cent up. GREASE WOOL. Spot, 134.0c nominal. July, 132.5-8.0c; Oct, 136.0-9.0c; Dec, 137.0-8.0c; March, 137.0-8.0c; May, 137.0-42.0c; July, 137.0-43.0c; Oct, 137.0c bid. CROSSBRED. Spot, 80.0c nominal. July, 77.0-85.0c; Oct, 77.0-85.0c; Dec, 81.0-87.0c; March, 82.0-94.0c; May, 82.0c bid; July, 82.0c bid; Oct, 82.0c bid.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS. Meal closed off to $2.70 a ton with Oil futures mixed finally, off 0.22 to up 0.05 cent in quiet trade. SOYABEANS. July, 514-13c; Aug, 507½-07c; Sept, 500-00½c; Nov, 499¾-98¼c; Jan, 506-07c; March, 515c; May, 521c; July, 526c; Aug, 527c. SOYABEAN MEAL. July, $127.00-72.0; Aug, $128.60-88.0; Sept, $129.50; Oct, $130.00-31.00; Dec, $132.00-2.30; Jan, $133.70; March, $135.50-60. SOYABEAN OIL. July, 21.31-30c; Aug, 20.25-35c; Sept, 19.70-70c; Oct, 19.35c asked; Dec, 18.80c; Jan, 18.50c; March, 18.38c; May, 18.20c; July, 18.05c; Aug, 17.70c.

CHICAGO GRAINS.—WHEAT closed weak 6¼ to 8c lower. July, 317-317½c; Sept, 322½-323c; Dec, 333¾-334c; March, 342-341¼c; May, 345-344¼c. MAIZE closed easier 1 to 5c lower. July, 285-285¼c; Sept, 265¾-265¼c; Dec, 249-248½c; March, 255¼-255c; May, 259½-259c. OATS closed mixed ¼ lower to 1¼c higher. July, 151¾-152c; Sept, 143¼c; Dec, 145¼c; March, 147c; May, 137c.

	June 18	June 17
Allied Chem.	37	36½
Allied Stores	34¼	34¼
Allied Supermkt.	[illegible]	2⅝
Allis Chalmers	10⅝	10⅝
Alcoa	46¼	44
Amax Inc	53¾	53⅜
Amerada Hess	19⅝	18⅝
Am. Airlines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Brands	40	39⅝
Am. Broadcast	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Can.	32⅜	31⅞
Am. Cyan.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. El. Power	20	[illegible]
Am. Home	40⅛	40⅝
Am. Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Nat. Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Standard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]
AMF Inc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anaconda	[illegible]	[illegible]
Armco Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asarco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atl. Richfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avon Prod.	44½	42½
Babcock & Wcox	23	[illegible]
Bankers Tst N.Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Am.	44⅝b	43⅝b
Bank of N.Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beat. Fds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bell & Howell	[illegible]	16½
Bendix	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beth. Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boeing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boise Cascade	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borg Warner	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol Myers	64⅝	65⅛
BP	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burl. Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Nthn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burroughs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Campbell Soup	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Pac.	14¼	14½
Caterpillar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celanese	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Soya	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charter N.Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chase Manhat.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chem. Bk. N.Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake Ohio	37	36
Chrysler	10⅝	10⅝
Citicorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cities Serv.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark Equip	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coca Cola	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colgate	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comb. Eng.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comw. Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons. Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons. Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons. Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cont. Can	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cont. Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Control Data	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corning Glass	[illegible]	[illegible]
CPC Intl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crane	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crown Zeller	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dart Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deere	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del Monte	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delta Air	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Disney	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dow Chem.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dresser Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duke Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Du Pont	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Air	4⅝	[illegible]
East. Kodak	100	[illegible]
Eaton Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
El Paso G.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Equitable Life	[illegible]	[illegible]
Esmark	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evans P. D.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exxon Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Firestone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst. Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst. Nat. Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst. Penn Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]
GAF Corp	10⅝	10⅝
Gamble Skogmo	22⅝	24
Gen. Dynam.	49⅝	51½
Gen. Electric	46⅜	45⅜
Gen. Foods	25⅜	25⅜

	June 18	June 17
Gen. Instr.	12⅝	12⅝
Gen. Mills	49⅜	49½
Gen. Motors	43⅝	43½
Gen Pub Util N.Y.	16	15¾
Gen. Tel. El.	24¼	24
Gen. Tire	14	14
Genesco	4⅞	4⅞
Georgia Pac	43½	44
Getty Oil	184½	189
Gillette	31	31⅛
Goodrich	17⅜	17⅞
Goodyear	17½	17½
Gould Inc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grace	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grant W. T.	4⅝	4⅝
Gt. Atl. & Pac.	10¼	10
Greyhound	14¼	14⅛
Grumman Cp.	17⅜	17⅜
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf Wn. Ind.	26	[illegible]
Heinz H. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hercules	[illegible]	[illegible]
Honeywell	[illegible]	[illegible]
IC Inds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ingersoll	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inland Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
IBM	204¼	203½
Int. Harv.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int. Nickel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int. Paper	47⅝	48
Int. Tel. Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jewel Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jim Walter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johns Manv.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnson & John	94½	[illegible]
Kaiser Alum.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kennecott	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kerr McGee	86	88¼
Kimb. Clk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kraftco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kresge S.S.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kroger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lieg. Myer	[illegible]	[illegible]
LTV	[illegible]	[illegible]
Litton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lockheed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lucky Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Magnavox	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manuf. Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mapco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marathon Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marcor Inc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Mid.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Martin Mar.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDonnell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mead	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minn. Mm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobil Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monsanto	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morgan J. P.	60⅝	[illegible]
Motorola	[illegible]	[illegible]
NCR Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
NL Ind.	14⅝	[illegible]
Nat. Bisc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat. Distill.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat. Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk West	[illegible]	[illegible]
NW Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norton Simon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Occ. Pet.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ogden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Olin Corp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Otis Elev.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Owens Ill.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pac. Gas El.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pan. Am.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn Cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penney J. C.	56⅝	[illegible]
Pennzoil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pepsico	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pet Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pfizer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phelps Dod.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philip Mor.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phill. Pet.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polaroid	[illegible]	[illegible]
PPG Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Proc. Gamble	92	[illegible]
Pub. Ser. El. & Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pullman	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rapid American	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raytheon	54½	[illegible]
RCA Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Repub. Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Ind.	56	[illegible]
Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockwell Int.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Safeways	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Regis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santa Fe Ind.	27¼	[illegible]
SCM	12¼	12½

	June 18	June 17
Schlumbgr.	85	85
Scott Paper	16	15¾
Seaboard Coast	33¾	33⅜
Seagram	31⅛	31⅛
Sears Roe.	68⅝	69⅛
Shell Oil	53	53¾
Shell Trans.	28⅝	28⅝
Signal Co	17	17½
Singer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sony	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sth Cal Edison	20⅝	20⅝
Southern Pac.	28	[illegible]
Southern Rly.	52	[illegible]
Sperry Rand	42¼	43
Squibb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Brands	67⅛	68
Std. Oil Cal.	31⅝	32
Std. Oil Ind.	45⅜	45½
Std. Oil Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterling Drug	20⅝	20⅜
Stevens J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stude Worth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunbeam Cp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundstrand	22	[illegible]
Sun Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teledyne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenneco	24⅛	24⅜
Texaco	26¼	26⅛
Texas East Trans	31⅝	32
Texas Inst.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Utilities	24	[illegible]
Textron	[illegible]	[illegible]
TWA	[illegible]	[illegible]
Travelers Cp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TRW Inc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
UAL Inc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unilever Ltd	34¼	34¼
Unilever NV	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uniroyal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Carb.	57⅝	58¼
Un Oil Cal	43	43⅝
Un. Pacific Corp	73¼	74¼
Uniroyal	7⅞	7¾
United Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utd Merch & Man	12	[illegible]
US Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Steel	58	58
Utd Technol	56⅝	56⅝
Wachovia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner Comm.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner Lambert	35⅜	35⅛
Wells Fargo	[illegible]	[illegible]
West'n Bancorp	23⅝	23⅜
Westghs El.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weyerhaeuser	37⅝	38
Whirlpool	[illegible]	[illegible]
White Motor	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woolworth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Xerox Cp.	66¾	[illegible]
Zenith	25	[illegible]

Canadian Prices

	June 18	June 17
Abitibi	9⅝	9⅝
Alcan	22⅞	22¾
Alg. Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asbestos	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bell Tel.	45	45
Can. Sup. Oil	42	42⅛
Can. Inv. Fd.	4.79	4.73
Cominco	28	28⅜
Cons. Bat.	29	29⅜
Falconbridge	33¼	33¼
Gulf Oil	21	21⅛
Hawker Can.	5.75	5.63
Hud. Bay Min.	18½	18¾
Hud. Bay Oil	32¼	32¾
I.A.C. Ltd	19⅝	19⅛
Imasco	[illegible]	30
Imp. Oil	22⅝	22⅞
Int. Pipe	12⅝	12⅝
Mass.-Fergsn.	15⅝	15⅜
Power Cp.	8⅝	8⅝
Price Bros.	14⅝	14½
Royal Trust	22⅝	22⅛
Seagram	32	32⅛
Steel Co.	27⅛	27⅜
Tex. Can.	30⅞	30⅞
Trans. Mnt. Oil	9⅛	10
Walker H.	33¼	33¼
W.C.T.	21⅝	22⅛

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market Closed. n New Issue. p Stock Split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, $2.2755 ($2.2709); three months, $2.2516 ($2.2463); Canadian dollar, 97.57c (97.63c).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was down 2.36 to 263.96. The futures index was down 3.11 to 243.00.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 827.83 (828.61); transportation, 164.58 (165.19); utilities, 83.40 (82.82); 65 stocks, 254.04 (254.15). New York Stock Exchange index, 48.28 (48.86); industrials, 53.36 (54.14); transportation, 31.61 (32.14); utilities, 32.67 (32.54); financial, 52.03 (52.26).

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorised Unit Trusts

1974/75 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Abacus Arbuthnot Ltd. Barnett Hse, Fountain St, Man 2. 061-236 9776			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Giants	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.30
35.0	31.7	Do Accum	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.30
30.8	18.2	Growth	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.30
33.2	19.0	Do Accum	29.6	31.4	4.30
30.7	20.7	Income	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.20
33.3	24.4	Do Accum	31.4	33.6	8.20
22.9	15.6	East & Int Acc	19.2	20.3	2.70
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers. 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941			
31.2	18.6	Abbey Capital	20.3	21.8	4.31
35.1	19.2	Abbey General	31.6	33.6	4.18
24.2	11.0	Do Income	22.5	24.3	5.90
30.1	18.2	Do Invest	24.8	26.4	3.86
		Albert Trust Managers Ltd. 14 Finsbury Circus, London, EC2. 01-588 6371			
59.3	33.1	Albert Trst*	38.3	50.5	3.70
48.1	34.3	Do Income*	47.1	50.8	5.56
		Allied Hambro Group. Hambro Hse, Hutton, Essex. 01-588 2851			
53.4	30.1	Allied Capital	48.8	52.2	5.62
50.9	31.4	Do 1st	47.6	51.1	5.39
48.5	29.0	Brit Ind 2nd	45.5	48.6	6.12
27.8	16.2	Growth & Inc	26.2	28.0	5.83
36.2	16.5	Elec & Ind Dev	31.9	33.4	6.65
36.0	24.3	Met Min & Cmdty	34.9	36.8	5.38
48.8	28.0	High Income	42.1	45.0	8.87
[illegible]	[illegible]	Equity Income	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	International	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39.0	35.0	HighYieldFnd	36.9	39.5	10.22
78.5	48.5	Hambro Fnd	72.8	77.8	5.76
38.2	22.7	Do Income	35.2	37.8	7.27
81.5	44.3	Do Recovery	74.5	79.6	7.24
19.1	9.9	Do Smaller	15.4	16.5	7.00
28.7	12.3	Do Accum	19.6	20.9	4.64
21.7	13.6	2nd Smaller	19.7	21.1	7.90
42.8	20.4	Secs of America	41.0	43.8	2.09
136.2	89.5	Exempt Fnd	136.2	134.6	6.01
		Barclays Unicorn Ltd. 252-6 Romford Road, London, E7. 01-534 5521			
29.7	16.0	UnicornAmer	27.4	29.3	2.69
48.4	25.7	Aust Income	46.7	50.4	3.73
76.4	42.2	Do Accum	56.0	60.5	3.73
[illegible]	27.6	Unicorn Capital	51.1	55.2	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Exempt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19.8	11.1	Extra Income	18.4	19.8	9.20
60.9	22.4	Financial	47.1	50.9	4.07
49.3	28.4	Unicorn '500'	43.9	48.0	6.68
24.1	12.0	General	22.2	24.0	6.07
28.7	14.9	Growth Accum	27.1	29.3	4.33
56.8	30.0	Income	52.0	55.3	7.16
25.2	14.9	Recovery	23.4	25.0	5.33
85.3	44.7	Trustee	80.0	86.1	5.32
48.6	32.4	Worldwide	43.5	46.5	2.97
140.0	95.7	B'tst Inv Fnd	130.4	134.4	6.00
143.0	97.2	Do Accum	133.2	137.3	6.00
		Brandts Ltd. 36 Fenchurch St, London, EC3. 01-626 6599			
113.8	85.0	Brandts Cap (4)	108.0	115.0	2.01
123.0	91.0	Do Accum (4)	118.0	125.0	1.96
110.0	75.0	Brandts Inc (4)	104.0	111.0	7.91
		Bridge Talisman Fund Manager Ltd. 5-8 Mincing Lane, EC3. 01-626 4951			
190.0	76.0	B.T. Income (2)	170.0	181.0	8.30
28.0	16.0	Do Cap Inc (2)	26.8	28.4	2.31
28.3	16.0	Do Cap Accl (2)	26.8	28.7	2.31
88.0	51.0	Do Exempt (2)	83.0	88.0	8.83
20.6	9.3	Do Int Inc (3)	12.7	13.6	4.82
20.6	9.3	Do Int Acc	12.8	13.7	4.82
		The British Life. Reliance Hse, Mt Ephraim, Tun Wells. 0892 22271			
41.4	22.1	British Life	38.2	39.8	5.46
30.0	17.7	Balanced (2)	28.5	30.2	4.85
31.9	18.1	Cap Accum (2)	31.1	32.9	5.37
34.9	19.9	Dividend (2)	26.7	28.2	9.84
		Brown Shipley Unit Fund Managers. Founders Court, Lothbury, EC2. 01-600 8520			
158.0	105.1	Brn Ship Inc (1)	140.3	153.3	5.90
179.5	116.9	Do Accum (1)	168.6	173.8	5.90
		Canada Life Assurance. 2-6 High St, Potters Bar, Herts 77 5112			
28.0	15.0	Canlife Gen	26.3	27.7	4.46
32.1	17.1	Do Accum	29.0	30.6	4.46
35.2	17.7	Income Dist	33.7	34.9	8.71
38.0	19.1	Do Accum	34.4	37.1	8.71
		Carliol Unit Fund Managers Ltd. Milburn Hse, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 0632 21165			
61.7	34.5	Carliol (8)	57.4	59.9	3.46
67.7	37.4	Do Accum	63.0	65.5	3.46
		Charities Official Investment. 77 London Wall, London, EC2. 01-588 1815			
116.5	59.1	Inc* (24)	103.8	..	6.78
180.5	79.6	Accum* (24)	156.5	..	4.64
		Charterhouse Japhet Unit Management Ltd. 1 Paternoster Row, London, EC4. 01-248 3999			
23.5	13.2	Int (3)	19.4	20.8	2.36
25.6	13.6	Accum (3)	21.4	22.8	2.36
31.0	20.2	Inc (3)	27.8	29.6	8.20
27.8	18.4	Euro Fin (3)	25.0	26.8	3.43
27.8	13.8	Fund Inv (3)	24.8	26.4	4.07
		Crescent Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 4 Melville Crescent, Edinburgh. 031-226 4931			
25.6	8.9	Growth Fnd	17.7	18.8	5.08
30.9	23.9	International	37.1	39.8	2.21
31.2	15.7	Reserves Fnd	28.2	30.5	4.80
34.9	18.0	High Dist	33.0	35.4	7.25
		Drayton Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 43-48 South St, Eastbourne. 0323 36711			
61.8	36.7	Commodity	54.8	59.0	3.58
34.0	11.4	Growth	29.7	31.6	2.86
34.1	18.2	Drayton Capital	32.4	33.9	3.21
38.6	25.0	Drayton Inc	35.5	38.7	6.71
44.7	22.0	International	41.3	43.9	2.15
		Equitas Securities Ltd. 41 Bishopsgate, London, EC2. 02774 53169			
53.4	26.6	Progressive	47.5	49.8	4.09
		Equity & Law Unit Trust Managers Ltd. Amersham Rd, H Wycombe, Bucks. 0494 32813			
47.0	22.3	Equity & Law	43.9	46.7	4.36
		Framlington Unit Trust Management Ltd. Framlington Hse, 5-7 Ireland Yd, EC4. 01-248 6971			
51.0	26.4	Capital	47.0	50.0	3.59
48.9	29.0	Income	45.0	47.8	7.05
		Friends' Provident Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 7 Leadenhall St, London, EC3. 01-626 4511			
26.4	12.9	Friends Prov	25.9	27.6	4.81
32.1	14.6	Do Accum	30.0	32.0	4.81
		Funds in Court. Public Trustee, Kingsway, WC2. 01-405 4300			
88.0	48.0	Capital*	85.0	86.0	4.58
88.0	40.0	Gross Income*	85.0	87.0	7.49
73.0	43.0	High Yield*	71.0	73.0	7.97
		G and A Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 5 Rayleigh Rd, Hutton, Essex. 0277 227300			
23.6	13.6	G & A	22.2	23.8	5.49
		G.T. Unit Managers Ltd. 16 St Martin's-le-Grand, EC1. 01-600 9461			
83.3	36.0	GT Cap	58.8	63.3	3.40
71.8	38.8	Do Accum	65.8	70.0	3.40
103.2	72.8	Do Income	98.3	104.0	7.00
147.7	94.6	Do US Gen Fnd	140.7	149.6	1.00
160.0	94.8	Do Japan Gen	153.4	163.1	1.60
96.0	66.7	Do Pension Ex	93.2	96.7	3.00
		Gartmore Fund Managers. 2 St Mary Axe, EC3A 8BP. 01-283 3531			
34.7	22.7	Gartmore Brit	32.6	35.1	4.83
30.9	22.1	Do High Inc	28.8	30.7	11.26
28.5	18.6	Do Overseas	24.7	26.6	1.30
		Guardian Royal Exchange Unit Man Ltd. Royal Exchange, London, EC3. 01-681 1031			
67.0	31.5	Guardhill	62.3	64.4	5.08
		Henderson Administration. 5 Rayleigh Rd, Hutton, Essex. 0277 227300; 11 Austin Friars, London, EC2N 2ED			
48.9	29.0	Aust Trst	36.2	38.7	3.58
64.6	38.3	Cabot	61.6	65.9	5.00
28.6	20.0	Cap Accum	25.6	27.3	4.05
36.1	26.7	European	33.6	35.9	3.01
43.6	26.2	Far East Trst	39.1	41.8	1.97
34.1	21.8	Financial ITC	33.9	36.5	3.73
127.5	80.5	Henderson Gr	98.5	104.9	2.83
37.0	23.0	High Income	30.0	31.8	11.51
24.5	14.6	Inc & Assets	20.5	22.6	6.80
27.0	17.2	International	22.6	24.1	3.11
41.6	26.4	Nth American	36.2	38.8	3.11
34.4	19.6	Oil & Nat Res	26.0	27.8	3.72
93.0	59.3	Pers Portfolio	80.7	85.9	4.69
83.0	44.3	World Wide	62.4	66.5	5.68
		Hill Samuel Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 45 Beech St, EC2P 2LX. 01-628 8011			
55.4	39.1	Dollar	53.2	56.9	1.80
30.6	19.8	International	28.5	30.5	2.74
117.0	82.8	Brit Trst	107.8	115.4	5.04
117.0	82.5	Brit Guernsey	107.8	115.4	5.28
22.0	9.2	Cap	20.3	22.2	5.38
83.0	36.2	Fin Trst	74.6	82.0	9.03
20.1	8.8	Inc Trst	18.5	19.8	7.35
19.1	10.4	High Yield	18.3	19.6	8.81
40.0	19.1	Secs Trst	37.0	39.6	4.76
		Jascot Securities Ltd. 21 Young St, Edinburgh. 031-225 6762			
[illegible]	12.5	Compound (1)	21.0	21.9	11.22
[illegible]	14.1	Do Accum (1)	24.8	25.9	11.22
[illegible]	12.7	8% Wdrwr (1)	21.3	22.3	..
23.9	17.4	Preference	20.5	21.5	15.19
25.5	19.8	Do Accum	23.5	24.5	15.19
18.6	9.8	Cap (2)	17.0	18.0	..
28.2	11.1	Aust Comp Fnd	11.2	11.8	7.74
[illegible]	10.6	8% W'draw	10.3	10.9	..
[illegible]	14.6	Sector Ldrs (3)	21.1	22.3	3.86
15.4	8.3	Fin & Prop (3)	14.8	15.8	4.85
30.5	21.3	Int Growth (4)	28.3	29.9	2.30
23.5	13.1	Nth Sea (3)	19.8	21.0	3.21
37.1	23.5	Commodity (5)	34.3	36.4	8.00
47.1	28.0	Do Accum (5)	43.3	45.9	8.00
38.5	34.2	10% W'drw (5)	34.5	36.7	..
		Key Fund Managers. 25 Milk St, EC2V 8JE. 01-606 7070			
58.5	31.7	Cap Fund	52.0	55.7	3.90
70.7	48.1	Exempt Fnd (36)	69.5	72.7	8.45
58.8	32.7	Inc Fnd	49.3	52.4	9.05
74.2	41.5	KPIF	62.0	65.6	4.01
		Lawson Securities. 63 George Street, Edinburgh. 031-226 3911			
34.0	18.6	American Fnd	24.4	26.4	1.90
29.8	21.4	Gilt&Warrant	27.4	29.9	1.74
113.8	81.8	High Yield Fnd	106.4	114.4	13.20
120.7	84.1	Do Accum	118.6	122.6	13.20
78.7	47.5	Scottish Inc	69.9	74.9	3.70
77.7	47.5	Do Accum	70.8	75.8	3.70
		Legal & General Tyndall Fund. 18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241			
46.4	23.6	Distribution	43.2	45.8	5.61
49.4	26.2	Do Accum	48.6	51.4	5.61
		Lloyds Bank Unit Trust Managers. 71 Lombard Street, London, EC3. 01-626 1500			
37.9	19.5	1st Income	34.9	37.5	5.03
47.0	22.6	Do Accum	43.3	46.5	5.03
42.6	20.7	2nd Income	38.7	41.6	3.84
49.7	23.9	Do Accum	45.1	48.4	3.84
60.6	32.5	3rd Income	57.1	61.3	7.88
72.2	37.8	Do Accum	68.0	73.1	7.88
		M & G Securities. Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588			
132.1	76.7	M & G General	119.7	128.1	5.84
178.9	103.9	Do Accum	162.2	173.6	5.84
121.8	74.1	2nd Gen	113.7	119.5	5.17
162.1	95.5	Do Accum	153.2	162.4	5.17
95.6	52.0	Mid & Gen	83.9	88.8	8.18
125.1	72.1	Do Accum	119.0	127.3	8.15
75.5	38.8	Div Fnd	69.2	73.3	9.05
121.1	60.8	Do Accum	110.9	117.6	9.05
101.5	59.2	Special Trst	81.5	86.8	4.89
110.6	66.2	Do Accum	93.8	99.2	4.89
239.0	136.4	Magnum Fnd	172.4	183.5	4.38
282.7	145.2	Do Accum	208.6	216.9	4.38
50.2	34.5	FITS	47.7	50.6	3.44
55.9	28.5	Do Accum	53.2	56.4	3.44
75.0	48.9	Compound	69.7	73.9	3.53
218.0	77.0	Recovery	107.9	114.4	8.16
49.4	24.3	Extra Yield	45.8	48.6	10.85
52.2	26.2	Do Accum	51.2	54.3	10.85
108.9	68.9	Japan	93.7	99.8	1.00
52.6	36.4	Euro & Gen	41.3	44.9	3.48
34.3	18.5	American & Gen	32.3	34.4	2.16
56.1	20.8	Australasian	42.4	45.2	2.82
44.1	20.9	Far East Inc	34.6	38.2	3.94
44.1	21.2	Do Accum	34.6	38.2	3.94
97.3	53.3	Trustee Fnd	90.6	96.5	7.10
156.4	86.2	Do Accum	147.1	157.3	7.10
112.5	58.9	Charifund* (2)	107.5	109.2	7.53
97.1	52.5	Pension* (1)	89.2	94.2	5.75
33.6	19.3	NAACIF	29.1	..	11.68
[illegible]	17.0	Do Accum	[illegible]	..	11.68
43.3	30.6	M&GConv	41.8	44.4	1.79
52.9	32.4	Clyde Gen	49.6	52.6	3.80
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	61.6	65.5	3.80
86.3	53.0	Clyde High Inc	80.6	83.9	11.56
75.7	[illegible]	Do Accum	70.4	74.8	11.56
		National Provident Inv Managers Ltd. 48 Gracechurch Street, EC3. 01-623 4200			
40.0	26.1	NPI Accum (15)	37.9	39.4	4.30
38.0	19.1	Do Dist (15)	33.3	35.3	4.30
117.0	106.8	Do O'seas Acc	117.0	122.9	4.00
117.0	106.8	Do O'seas Dis	117.0	122.9	4.00
		National Westminster Unit Trust Managers. 41 Lothbury, London, EC2P 2BP. 01-637 8044			
53.4	30.5	Capital	50.5	53.9	3.29
29.2	14.5	Income	27.4	29.2	5.54
35.1	19.9	Financial	33.5	35.9	3.89
79.5	45.9	Growth	75.7	80.6	4.00
		New Court Fund Managers Ltd. 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941			
144.0	113.0	Equity	127.0	135.0	2.98
118.5	77.4	Income Fund	110.2	117.2	6.39
99.3	80.9	International	87.9	93.5	2.12
96.3	76.9	Smaller Co's	88.5	94.1	4.58
		Norwich Union Insurance Group. PO Box 4, Norwich, NR1 3NG. 0603 22200			
204.3	95.4	Grp Tst Fnd (3)	195.5	205.8	6.62
		Oceanic Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 3-5 Norwich Street, EC4. 01-831 8212			
38.8	24.6	Financial	34.7	37.0	4.30
20.8	12.8	General	17.1	18.2	4.87
36.7	20.8	Growth Accum	29.6	31.5	5.81
30.3	18.9	Do Income	28.3	29.0	5.81
24.4	14.6	High Income	23.3	24.6	9.36
20.2	11.0	Investment	19.2	20.5	5.30
28.4	19.2	Overseas	23.5	25.6	3.41
42.0	27.9	Performance	38.7	41.3	4.89
30.6	13.3	Progressive	19.5	20.8	4.82
21.1	12.8	Recovery	19.1	20.3	8.37
		Pearl-Montagu Trust Managers Ltd. 114 Old Broad St, GPO Box 325, EC2. 01-588 6464			
19.8	10.2	Growth	17.6	19.0	4.35
20.7	10.8	Do Accum	19.1	20.6	4.35
22.9	13.3	Income	21.7	22.4	7.35
26.1	13.1	Trust	28.4	28.4	4.72
33.0	17.6	Do Accum	30.9	33.2	4.72
		Pelican Unit Administration. 81 Fountain Street, Manchester. 061-236 5685			
66.4	30.2	Pelican	58.8	63.3	5.88
		Piccadilly Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 1 Love Lane, London, EC2. 01-606 8744			
31.9	21.7	Inc & Growth	25.8	28.0	3.30
33.8	29.6	Extra Inc	28.0	27.8	10.30
		Portfolio Fund Managers Ltd. 10 Charterhouse Sq, London, EC1. 01-251 0544			
65.3	31.5	Portfolio Cap	37.1	40.7	6.14
73.8	43.4	Growth With Inc	47.4	52.0	8.65
41.6	16.3	Private Port	28.3	29.9	4.32
59.2	33.7	Shenley Port	57.3	60.2	4.09
		Practical Investment Co Ltd. Europe Hse, World Tr Centre, E1. 01-623 8893			
118.1	80.1	Practical Inc	114.9	124.4	3.18
152.7	78.6	Do Accum (3)	148.5	160.8	3.18
		Provincial Life Investment Co Ltd. 22 Bishopsgate, EC2. 01-247 6533			
62.6	39.0	Prolific	59.6	64.9	2.80
72.1	40.1	Do High Inc	65.0	69.6	7.99
		Prudential Unit Trust Managers. Holborn Bars, London, EC1N 2NH. 01-405 9222			
90.5	46.5	Prudential	89.5	85.9	4.89
		Reliance Unit Managers Ltd. Reliance Hse, Mt Ephraim, Tun Wells. 0892 22271			
38.4	23.6	Opp Accum (3)	37.1	39.2	6.24
		Save & Prosper Group. 4 Great St Helen's, EC3P 3EP. 01-588 1717. Dealings to 01-554 8899. Erskine Hse, 68-73 Queen St, Edinburgh EH2 4NX. 031-226 7351.			
		Ebor Securities.			
54.7	34.2	Universal Grwth	50.3	54.3	2.71
45.0	22.7	Capital Accum	42.4	45.4	4.66
41.9	22.0	General	39.2	40.9	4.86
41.5	21.3	High Return	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	31.0	Commodity	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
54.1	31.6	Energy	50.3	53.8	2.52
35.0	20.3	Financial	30.9	33.1	4.14
42.7	27.2	Prop & Build	36.9	39.5	3.64
58.6	44.1	Select Growth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
78.0	37.6	Select Inc	75.6	79.0	6.60
187.6	133.5	Comm Pen	167.4	178.6	5.61
		Save & Prosper Securities Ltd.			
29.6	17.1	Capital	26.3	28.1	2.11
64.3	38.9	Financial Secs	58.4	62.5	2.75
22.2	10.9	Investment	20.8	22.3	3.76
76.0	32.6	Euro Growth	[illegible]	74.4	1.35
60.7	42.3	Japan Growth	62.3	66.5	1.26
68.4	43.7	US Growth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24.4	18.2	General	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
41.3	23.2	High Yield	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.01
72.6	19.2	Income	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Scotbits Securities Ltd.			
42.3	22.1	Scotbits	32.8	35.1	4.46
39.6	22.1	Scotyields	36.4	39.0	6.23
43.5	24.6	Scotgrowth	39.4	41.4	3.50
33.4	22.2	Scotshares	36.8	39.4	[illegible]
219.0	133.5	Scotfunds	204.2	212.3	[illegible]
39.8	20.4	Scotincome	37.2	39.2	6.64
		Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Ltd. 120 Cheapside, London, EC2. 01-242 [illegible]			
83.8	40.1	Capital (16)	73.9	78.5	[illegible]
90.1	44.8	Do Accum	82.8	88.2	[illegible]
108.5	55.2	Income (16)	105.7	109.5	[illegible]
136.3	69.3	Do Accum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50.7	24.0	General (3)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
58.0	26.7	Do Accum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
43.8	27.0	Europe (18)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
43.8	29.0	Do Accum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Scottish Equitable Fund Managers Ltd. 29 St Andrews Square, Edinburgh 031-556 9101			
[illegible]	25.0	Equitable	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Slater Walker Trust Management Ltd. 47-57 Gresham St, London, EC2. 01-606 4747			
68.1	40.1	Jessel Comm Pl	57.4	61.7	[illegible]
74.7	73.9	Do Exempt	70.6	74.1	[illegible]
41.0	19.2	Do Extra Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24.9	15.7	Do High Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
51.5	10.4	Do City of Ldn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
171.8	132.5	Do Gold & G	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25.1	15.3	Do Invest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21.5	20.2	Do New Issue	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	8.9	Do Prop & G	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17.6	18.2	Jt. Int Cons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Slater Walker Trust Management Ltd. 47-57 Gresham St, London, EC2. 01-606 4747			
62.5	35.7	Growth	56.9	60.9	5.45
56.6	21.4	Assets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	21.3	Capital Accum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40.9	21.3	Cap Growth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	20.9	Far East Fnd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	29.9	Financial	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33.1	18.9	General Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33.4	20.2	Global Grth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
55.8	35.0	High Income	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31.6	27.6	Income Units	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	29.1	Plant & Gen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
454.2	289.1	Professional	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	13.8	Status Change	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
115.0	81.6	Minerals Tst	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	24.6	North American	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
41.6	23.8	Century	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
66.2	41.4	Nat High Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	18.2	Investors Gen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
110.2	74.8	Provident Inv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
56.3	29.1	Scot Units	47.1	50.3	[illegible]
42.5	29.7	Shield	38.1	40.7	[illegible]
		National Group. 35 Norwich St, EC4. 01-452 [illegible]			
41.0	26.3	Comm Cons	33.7	36.0	[illegible]
[illegible]	19.9	Domestic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50.9	34.9	Gas Ind Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
41.9	28.0	Hundred Secs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
70.5	26.3	Invest Sec Gen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
46.5	44.2	Nathits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
43.1	28.7	National Cons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	83.3	Do Unit 'D'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39.0	21.7	Nufits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
62.7	51.5	Natural Res	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	36.8	Security First	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
56.5	30.4	Shamrock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
97.9	54.9	Universal 2nd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Stewart Unit Trust Managers. 45 Charlotte St, Edinburgh			
[illegible]	26.2	American	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100.9	52.7	British Cap	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Sun Alliance Management Ltd. Sun Alliance Hse, Horsham, Sussex.			
112.0	106.0	Exempt Eq Tst	118.0	124.0	[illegible]
		72-90 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941			
74.3	46.9	Family Fund	64.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Target Trust Managers Ltd. Target Hse, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941			
25.4	15.1	Consumer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
53.8	31.4	Financial	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34.1	18.5	Equity	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
141.1	51.1	Exempt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
168.1	94.4	Do Accum (3)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Growth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	17.7	International	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Re-invest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	12.0	Investment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
136.0	72.6	Professional (3)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18.6	11.0	Income	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13.2	9.8	Preference	[illegible]	[illegible]	15.02
		Target Trust Managers (Scotland) Ltd. 19 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, 3. 031-229 8621			
25.2	14.6	Eagle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29.7	16.8	Thistle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
44.8	27.9	Clairmore Fnd	41.4	43.8	[illegible]
		TSB Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 21 Chantry Way, Andover, Hants. Andover 62188			
31.7	15.6	General	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37.0	17.8	Do Accum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
59.4	45.9	Scottish	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
59.4	45.9	Do Accum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Transatlantic & General Securities. 99 New London Rd, Chelmsford 0245 51651			
66.9	31.3	Barbican (4)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
94.0	41.0	Do Accum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
154.2	100.0	Barrington Fnd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
154.2	100.0	Do Accum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
71.8	44.7	Buckingham (4)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	49.2	Do Accum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
99.6	49.4	Colemco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
143.6	97.4	Endeavour	143.6	150.4	[illegible]
49.9	29.3	Glen Fund (2)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
52.6	32.9	Do Accum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
84.5	47.8	G'chester* (5)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
88.3	64.0	Ldn & Brus'ls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
49.8	31.1	Marlborough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
51.8	32.6	Do Accum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
59.0	26.6	Merlin (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
65.5	39.4	Do Accum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
43.4	23.5	Merlin Yield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
47.3	26.4	Do Accum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39.7	19.8	Vanguard (3)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
43.3	22.4	Do Accum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
49.2	31.0	Wickmoor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
53.3	32.4	Do Accum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Trident Funds. (Schlesinger Trust Managers Ltd.) 140 South St, Dorking. 0306 86441			
25.0	10.7	Performance	16.6	17.9	[illegible]
39.4	21.9	Income Fund	32.5	34.6	[illegible]
35.5	18.4	10% Withdrwl	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
51.0	33.7	Int Growth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39.9	21.2	AmerGrwth	27.4	29.2	[illegible]
34.5	25.0	Nil Yield Fnd	24.4	26.0	..
		Tyndall Managers Ltd. 18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241			
82.6	43.2	Income	76.4	80.4	7.13
126.0	65.8	Do Accum	[illegible]	125.3	7.13
201.5	52.5	Capital	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.96
122.6	66.4	Do Accum	115.0	118.8	3.96
95.5	34.6	Canynge Fund	[illegible]	69.6	4.58
103.4	54.4	Do Accum	70.6	74.6	4.58
[illegible]	45.0	Exempt	[illegible]	91.8	4.65
104.4	51.8	Do Accum	95.2	100.0	4.63
79.4	45.2	Local Auth'	57.4	60.4	4.06
88.6	44.6	Do Accum	67.4	70.9	4.06
194.6	100.2	Int Earn Fnd	181.2	190.4	5.21
297.4	100.2	Do Accum	184.6	194.0	5.21
		Tyndall National & Commercial. 18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241			
113.0	56.4	Income (21)	109.8	115.0	5.87
133.6	59.0	Do Accum	134.8	141.0	5.87
102.8	52.2	Capital (21)	92.8	97.2	3.99
112.2	58.6	Do Accum	105.0	109.8	3.99
		Unit Trust Account & Management. 5-8 Mincing Lane, EC3M. 01-623 4951			
96.0	62.0	Friars Hse Fnd	95.0	101.0	6.71
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gt Winchester	16.5	17.5	7.27
23.9	[illegible]	Do Overseas	13.4	14.5	7.89

Insurance Bonds and Funds

1974/75 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Abbey Life Assurance Co. Ltd. 1-3 St Paul's Churchyard, EC4P 4DX 01-248 9111			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Equity Fund (3)	28.3	30.1	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum (3)	22.0	23.4	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Prop Fund (25)	106.2	112.8	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum (27)	100.5	106.7	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sel Fund (3)	60.2	64.0	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Conv Fund	105.9	111.1	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Money Fund	99.8	105.3	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pension Pr (27)	107.4	114.0	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Selective	54.3	57.1	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Security	101.0	106.5	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Managed	107.6	113.5	..
		Albany Life Assurance Co Ltd. 31 Old Burlington Street, W1. 01-437 5962			
[illegible]	100.0	Guar Mon Fnd	95.4	100.4	..
[illegible]	100.0	Do Accum	96.3	101.4	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Equity Fnd	125.0	131.6	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	126.4	133.0	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Property Fnd	95.9	101.0	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	96.9	101.9	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fixed Int Fnd	96.6	101.7	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	99.5	104.7	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mult Inv Fnd	115.0	121.1	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	116.3	122.4	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Guar Mon Pen	98.3	103.3	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	97.3	102.4	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Property Pen	96.9	102.0	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	97.9	103.0	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fixed Int Pen	97.5	102.6	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	98.6	103.7	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mult Inv Pen	120.5	126.9	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	121.8	128.2	..
		AMEV Life Assurance Ltd. 3 Pavilion Bldgs, Brighton, BN1 1EE. 0273 21917			
[illegible]	100.0	Trad Mon Bond	107.5	113.8	..
		Atlantic Assurance. Atlantic Hse, Billingshurst, Sussex 040-381 3451			
[illegible]	[illegible]	All-Weather Ac	107.1	114.4	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Capital	107.2	112.8	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Investment Fnd	112.0	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pension Fnd	97.9	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Conv Pension Fd	..	102.4	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Man Pen Fnd	..	102.4	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Prop Pension Fd	..	102.4	..
		Barclays Life Assurance Co. Unicorn Hse, 252 Romford Rd, E7. 01-534 5544			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Barclaybonds	92.1	96.5	..
		Canada Life Assurance. 2-6 High St, Potters Bar, Herts. 77 5112			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Equity Growth	45.0	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Retirement	104.3	..	..
		Cannon Assurance Ltd. 1 Olympic Way, Wembley, HA9 0NB. 01-902 8876			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Equity Units	£11.60	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	118.0	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Annuity	71.0	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Prop Units	73.9	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	123.0	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Exec Bal	£9.50	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Exec Equity	£7.84	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Exec Prop	£9.55	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bal Bond	£9.50	10.05	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Equity Bond	£7.84	8.30	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Prop Bond	£9.49	10.24	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bal Units	£9.50	..	..
		City of Westminster Assurance Society. 6 Whitehorse Rd, Croydon, CR0 2JA 01-684 6944. Valued on 1st working day of month			
[illegible]	[illegible]	First Units	70.0	73.5	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Prop Units	41.5	46.5	..
		City of Westminster Assurance Co. 6 Whitehorse Rd, Croydon, CR0 2JA 01-684 6944			
[illegible]	[illegible]	W'minster Units	41.1	43.1	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Farmland	[illegible]	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Speculator	34.7	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Prop Annuity	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Inv Option Fnd	102.9	108.2	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Equity Fnd	38.1	40.1	..
		Managed Fund			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Performance	119.7	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Balanced	119.0	125.2	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Guarantee	100.0	..	..
		Commercial Union Group. St Helen's, 1 Undershaft, EC3. 01-283 7500			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Variable An Acc	32.6	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Ann	13.1	..	..
		Cornhill Insurance. 32 Cornhill, London, EC3 01-626 5410. Valuation 15th of month			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Capital Fnd	101.5	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	SS Special	39.0	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Man Growth (23)	119.5	126.0	..
		Crown Life Fund Insurance Co. Addiscombe Rd, Croydon 01-686 4300			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Crown Brit Inv	112.0	..	..
		Crusader Insurance. Vincula House, Tower Place, EC3 01-626 8031. Valuation 1st Tue. of month			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Crusader Prop	51.2	56.5	..
		Eagle Star Insurance/Midland Assurance 1 Threadneedle St, EC2 01-588 1212			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Eagle Units	34.4	36.6	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Midland Units	34.4	36.6	7.00
		Fidelity Life Assurance Ltd. 20 Charles II St, SW1. 01-930 [illegible]			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am Grth Fd (1)	46.3	49.3	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Flexible Fnd	21.9	23.0	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Test of Trsts	43.2	45.3	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Cap	19.1	20.1	..
		Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Group. Royal Exchange, London, EC3 01-283 7107			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Prop Bond	128.4	133.8	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pen Man Bonds	101.3	106.7	..
		Hambro Life Assurance. 7 Old Park Lane, London, W1. 01-499 0031			
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fixed Int Fnd	106.3	112.0	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Equity	115.5	120.6	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Property	115.6	120.0	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Managed Cap	102.5	107.0	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	115.5	121.7	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pen Prop Cap	131.1	138.1	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	152.2	160.1	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pen Man Cap	135.7	142.0	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	157.3	163.6	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pen FI Cap	107.3	113.2	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Accum	112.2	118.8	..
		Hearts of Oak Benefit Society. Euston Rd, London, NW1. 01-387 5020			
32.2	29.6	Prop Bond	29.3	31.1	..
		Hill Samuel Life Assurance Ltd. NLA Twr, Addiscombe Rd, Croydon 01-686 4355			
[illegible]	[illegible]	HS Prop Units	139.1	146.1	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fortune Man (5)	110.5	116.4	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Money Fnd	101.9	107.3	..
		Hodge Life Assurance Co Ltd. 114 St Mary St, Cardiff. [illegible]			
45.9	[illegible]	Hodge Bonds	44.5	46.6	..
54.4	40.0	Takeover	[illegible]	54.9	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hodge Life Eq	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mortgage Fnd	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Conv High Yld	[illegible]	25.0	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Overseas Fnd	[illegible]	25.0	..
		Imperial Life Assurance Co of Canada Imperial Life Hse, London Rd, Guildford 71255			
46.8	36.5	Growth Fnd (5)	46.9	51.0	..
41.8	30.8	Pension Fnd	38.9	42.3	..
		Individual Life Insurance Ltd. 45 South St, Eastbourne, BN21 4UT. 0323 36711			
102.0	86.0	Equities	96.5	101.9	..
113.2	105.2	Fixed Int	117.6	123.9	..
114.4	95.4	Managed	111.6	117.5	..
104.0	105.2	Property	104.6	110.2	..
108.9	100.0	MoneyFund	100.7	106.0	..
112.8	98.2	King & Shaxson	111.9	114.2	..
104.6	89.2	Commodity	94.2	99.2	..
100.8	89.9	Growth	94.0	98.9	..
106.6	100.0	Capital	100.6	105.9	..
100.4	98.8	Income	95.5	100.6	..
120.5	100.0	International	111.5	117.2	..
		Investment Annuity Life Assurance. 9 Devereux Court, London, WC2 01-353 5897			
107.6	59.5	Lion Equity	85.7	..	..
113.6	76.8	Do Accum	102.6	..	..
63.2	49.2	Lion Man Grwth	49.9	52.8	..
49.8	43.4	Do Cap	43.4	45.5	..
75.6	52.5	Lion Prop Fnd	55.2	..	..
76.1	46.1	Lion High Yield	57.5	..	..
111.8	81.8	Do Equity Pen	111.5	..	..
78.8	54.7	Do Prop Pen	60.0	..	..
70.6	52.8	Do H Yld Pen	64.4	..	..
		Irish Life Assurance. 11 Finsbury Sq, London EC2. 01-628 8253			
157.9	142.4	Prop Modules	136.9	144.1	5.36
136.0	142.4	Do Grwth (31)	136.9	144.1	..
129.6	100.0	Managed Fnd	126.8	133.5	..
55.6	32.3	Blue Chip Fnd	52.5	55.3	4.70
		Langham Life Assurance. Mindal Hse, Finsbury Sq, EC2. 01-628 8881			
136.6	105.6	Property Bnd	103.2	108.6	..
30.9	22.3	Spec Prop Fnd	21.5	22.6	..
84.2	43.8	Midas Bond (34)	47.2	49.7	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Capital Accum	41.2	..	..
55.9	52.9	WISP (SpecMan)	55.9	58.9	..
		Life & Equity Assurance Co Ltd. 1 Olympic Way, Wembley, HA9 0NB. 01-902 8876			
28.5	21.5	Secure Rei	28.5	30.5	..
30.5	15.0	Select Inv	24.0	26.0	..
22.0	19.0	Do 2nd	19.0	20.5	..
24.0	19.5	Gilt Fnd	24.5	26.5	..
24.0	15.5	Equity Fnd	19.0	20.5	..
100.5	100.0	Deposit Fnd	100.5	105.5	..
		Lloyds Life Assurance Ltd. 12 Leadenhall St, EC3M 7LS. 01-623 6621			
136.6	106.0	Mult Grwth Fnd	..	138.6	..
96.6	69.3	Opt 4 Equity	88.7	93.4	..
103.2	100.0	Do Property	103.2	108.7	..
108.1	94.7	Do High Yield	106.2	111.8	..
103.5	93.9	Do Managed	102.4	107.8	..
101.6	100.0	Do Deposit	101.6	107.0	..
107.9	100.0	Pen Dep Fnd	107.9	113.6	..
165.5	143.8	Do Equity Fnd	165.5	174.3	..
123.1	100.0	Do FI Fnd	123.1	129.6	..
124.1	100.0	Do Man Fnd	124.7	131.3	..
104.4	100.0	Do Prop Fnd	104.4	109.9	..
		Manufacturers Life Insurance. Manulife Hse, Stevenage, Herts 0438 56101			
29.9	17.2	Manulife (5)	28.3	29.7	..
		Merchant Investors Assurance. 125 High Street, Croydon 01-686 9171			
109.7	102.7	ConvDepBnd	109.7	..	..
106.9	100.9	Do Pension	106.9	..	..
73.8	38.8	Equity Bond	48.4	..	..
142.3	91.1	Do Pension	123.9	..	..
111.3	80.2	Managed Bond	85.2	..	..
100.3	89.3	Do Pension	97.6	..	..
117.9	101.2	Money Market	113.4	..	..
123.0	100.0	Do Pension	117.7	..	..
150.8	97.6	Property Bond	102.3	..	..
145.1	94.1	Do Pension	99.0	..	..
		M & G Assurance. Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588			
97.9	59.2	Equity Bond (4)	60.3	63.0	..
98.8	41.3	Do Bonus	90.8	94.4	..
43.5	49.4	Int'l Bnd (4)	68.1	71.6	..
113.9	68.9	Fam Bnd 1976	112.6	..	..
103.8	86.9	Do 1977-80	88.2	..	..
119.0	70.7	Do 1981 86	113.7	..	..
97.9	67.5	Managed Bonds	97.9	102.9	..
43.6	29.4	Mirror Bonds	42.5	..	..
129.8	84.5	Pers Pen (5)	121.9	125.6	..
139.9	100.0	Prop Fnd (4)	105.7	111.0	..
		Norwich Union Insurance Group. PO Box 4, Norwich, NR1 3NG 0603 22200			
120.8	99.7	Norwich Man (3)	123.9	130.4	..
191.3	59.7	Do Equity (3)	182.6	192.2	..
97.8	100.0	Do Prop (3)	97.5	102.0	..
97.1	99.0	Do Fix Int (3)	96.1	101.2	..
118.9	54.3	Do Units (38)	119.9	..	..
		Pearl-Montagu Assurance. 252 High Holborn, London, EC2. 01-385 [illegible]			
105.0	96.6	Prop Units	93.7	100.9	..
		Phoenix Assurance. 4-5 King William St, EC4 01-626 9876			
95.3	58.9	Wealth Ass Bnd	78.3	82.5	..
[illegible]	30.5	Ebor Ass (31)	52.2	..	..
52.3	39.0	Ebor Endow (32)	52.3	54.9	..
		Property Equity & Life Ass Co. 119 Crawford St, London, W1 01-486 0857			
[illegible]	[illegible]	R Silk Prop Bnd	145.4	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Bal Av Bnd	100.9	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Series (2)	87.5	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Managed	70.6	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Do Equity Bnd	78.6	..	..
113.7	100.0	Do Flex Mny	113.7	..	..
		Property Growth Assurance. 111 Westminster Bridge Rd, SE1 7JF. 01-928 0381			
156.0	141.5	Prop Grwth (29)	144.5	..	..
[illegible]	460.0	Ab Bond (29)	460.0	..	..
136.5	125.5	Abb Nat PG (29)	127.0	..	..
[illegible]	46.8	Shenley Inv (29)	54.3	..	..
132.6	100.0	Do Equity	129.6	..	..
[illegible]	100.0	Do Money	[illegible]	..	..
128.0	117.0	Ret Annuity (29)	122.0	..	..
126.0	103.5	Immed Ann (33)	108.0	..	..
		Prudential Pensions Ltd. Holborn Bars, EC1N 2NH. 01-405 9222			
17.22	8.37	Equity	£14.30	15.16	..
11.83	10.01	Fixed Int	£11.41	11.58	..
19.60	16.46	Property	£17.07	17.60	..
		Reliance Mutual Insurance Society Ltd. Tunbridge Wells, Kent. 0892 22271			
170.1	138.8	Rel Prop Bnd	140.6	..	..
		Save & Prosper Group. 4 Great St Helen's, EC3P 3EP 01-554 8899			
96.0	79.5	Bal Inv	91.8	96.7	..
92.1	54.7	Equity Bnd	88.1	92.8	..
22.0	13.6	Mini Bond (4)	20.8	21.7	..
124.3	100.3	Prop Fnd (30)	106.1	111.7	..
		Schroder Life Group. 18-24 Maltravers St, WC2 01-836 3653			
96.6	100.0	Deposit Bnd (5)	96.6	101.8	..
101.9	100.0	Fixed Interest	101.4	106.8	..
93.5	63.6	Flexible Fnd	90.4	95.1	..
155.1	57.1	Equity Fnd	155.1	..	..
[illegible]	90.8	Do 2nd Ser	145.6	153.3	..
133.1	100.0	PenFndCap	128.8	135.7	..
142.0	100.0	PenFndAccum	130.8	137.8	..
96.5	100.0	Prop Fnd (3)	96.5	101.7	..
		Scottish Widows Fund & Life Assurance. 9 St Andrew Sq, Edinburgh. 031-225 1291			
276.7	165.7	Inv Policy	276.7	283.4	..
		Standard Life Assurance Co. PO Box 62, 3 George St Edinburgh 031-225 7971			
91.9	41.8	Unit Endowm't	91.9	..	..
		Sun Life of Canada (UK) Ltd. 2-4 Cockspur St, SW1 01-930 5400			
134.1	70.7	Maple Leaf (3)	120.7	..	..
126.8	102.8	Personal Pens	124.6	..	..
		Target Life Assurance. Target Hse, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941			
100.3	100.0	Deposit Inc	100.3	105.7	..
107.4	95.2	Fixed Interest	105.3	111.8	..
[illegible]	50.2	Man Fnd Acc	93.6	98.3	..
93.1	80.6	Do Income	78.9	84.2	..
130.0	86.0	Prop Bnd Inv	83.0	..	..
96.0	93.2	Do Income	88.9	94.4	..
143.0	99.0	Do Accum	102.0	..	..
53.2	20.7	Ret Ann Pen Cap	45.4	52.0	..
57.5	32.9	Do Accum	53.7	57.7	..
		Trident Life. Renslade Hse, Gloucester. 0452 36541			
107.2	81.0	Trident Man	103.4	108.9	..
118.1	93.8	Do Guar Man	114.2	120.3	..
107.0	100.0	Do Property	107.0	112.8	..
90.0	58.3	Do Equity	79.4	83.7	..
110.8	69.9	Do High Yield	108.9	114.7	..
102.6	100.0	Do Money	102.6	108.3	..
100.0	100.0	DoFiscalFnd	100.0	106.0	..
112.0	28.5	Do Bonds	46.5	49.5	..
93.30	82.10	Gilt Edged (f)	90.30	..	..
		Tyndall Assurance. 18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241			
145.4	79.4	Prop Fnd (19)	84.8	..	..
125.8	75.4	3 Way Fnd (19)	97.8	..	..
		Vanbrugh Life Assurance Ltd. 41-43 Maddox St, London, W1R 9LA. 01-499 4923			
143.5	75.0	Equity Fnd	132.8	139.8	..
106.5	100.0	Fixed Int Fnd	105.5	111.1	..
103.2	100.0	Property Fnd	103.2	108.7	..
99.6	93.6	Cash Fund	99.8	105.1	..
102.3	72.9	Managed Fnd	97.6	102.8	..
		Welfare Insurance. The Leas, Folkestone, Kent. 0303 57333			
132.0	100.0	Capital Growth	127.1	..	..
94.4	71.7	Flexible Fnd	78.4	..	..
100.3	81.5	Inv Fnd	99.7	..	..
131.9	73.5	Prop Fnd	73.5	..	..
98.7	73.9	Money Maker	74.3	..	..

Offshore and International Funds

1974/75 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Abacus Arbuthnot Unit Trust Management Ltd. 1 Broad St, St Helier, Jersey, C.I. 0534 25561			
87.0	56.7	East Prof Pref	87.0	90.7	[illegible]
		Barbican Managers (Jersey) Ltd. PO Box 63, St Helier, Jersey, C.I. 0534 37806			
99.6	60.3	Europ'n Ster	93.5	99.0	..
		Barclays Unicorn International (Ch Is) Ltd. Church St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 37806			
43.7	37.7	Jer Guer O'seas	43.0	45.2	11.57
		Barclays Unicorn International (I.O.M.) Ltd. 30 Victoria St, Douglas, I.O.M. 0624 4856			
86.7	34.8	Aust Ext Tst	49.9	53.4	3.30
23.8	13.0	Aust Min Tst	19.4	20.7	3.90
50.4	40.0	Isle of Man Tst	47.9	50.5	8.30
43.0	16.7	Manx Mutual	23.0	24.5	2.40
		Brandts & Grindley (Jersey) Ltd. PO Box 80, Broad St, St Helier.			
149.0	74.0	Brandt Jersey	107.0	116.0	6.28
159.0	88.0	Do Accum	127.0	138.0	6.19
		Brandts Ltd. 36 Fenchurch St, London, EC3 01-626 6599			
70.84	53.23	D'seas Fnd	$68.14	..	..
		Calvin Bullock Ltd. 60 Bishopsgate, London, EC2. 01-283 5433			
814.0	535.0	Bullock Fnd	760.0	843.0	2.01
631.0	518.0	Canadian Fnd	595.0	660.0	1.81
257.0	238.0	Canadian Inv	281.0	322.0	2.27
207.0	140.0	Div Shares	193.0	220.0	2.19
728.0	483.0	NY Venture Fnd	681.0	776.0	..
		Charterhouse Japhet. 1 Paternoster Row, EC4 01-248 3999			
31.90	24.30	Adiropa DM	27.30	30.70	7.49
53.70	29.20	Adiverba DM	30.90	33.60	6.83
32.90	25.50	Fondak DM	30.30	32.10	6.65
24.10	16.90	Fondis DM	23.10	24.40	7.26
69.50	39.00	Gen D'seas Swfr	43.00	46.50	3.60
69.25	56.50	Hispano $	60.45	63.65	1.83
		Cornhill Insurance (Guernsey) Ltd. PO Box 157, St Julians Ct, St Peters, Guernsey			
151.0	91.0	Int Cap Man (20)	151.0	164.5	..
		Ebor Management (Jersey). 37 Broad St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 20591			
194.4	111.5	Channel Cap	181.7	191.3	2.14
102.8	64.6	Channel Isles	95.7	100.7	3.64
		Eurosyndicat Group. Agents, N. M. Rothschild and Sons, New Ct, St Swithin's Lane, EC4. 01-626 4356			
1,772	1,382	Eurunion Luxfr	1,698	1,766	5.10
539.0	253.0	Fin Union Luxfr	316.0	323.0	5.47
		Hambros (Guernsey) Ltd. PO Box 86, St Peter Port, Guernsey. 0481 26521			
115.9	63.9	Channel Isle	115.9	123.7	5.00
		Individual Life Insurance Ltd. 45 South St, Eastbourne BN21 4UT. 0323 36711			
106.5	100.0	Foreign Fix Int	106.5	112.4	..
105.6	100.0	Do Equity	99.8	106.0	..
		Keyunday Bermuda Management Ltd. Atlas Hse, PO Box 1029, Hamilton 5, Bermuda			
1.37	1.15	Bishopsgate N.A.	1.37	1.43	..
		Lamont Investment Management Ltd. 8 St Georges St, Douglas, I.O.M. Douglas 4682			
25.0	17.4	Int Income (3)	22.5	24.0	8.30
		Manx International Management. 30 Victoria St, Douglas, I.O.M 0624 4856			
125.9	87.6	Gilt Pacific	115.1	123.1	..
46.6	34.5	Manx Int Inc	43.1	46.2	7.30
102.1	71.1	Sch Growth (27)	73.7	74.4	..
		M & G Group. Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588			
98.6	55.8	Island Fnd †	82.6	85.2	4.34
130.6	76.1	Do Accum †	104.7	109.0	4.34
1.89	1.29	Atlantic Exp $	1.76	1.90	..
2.56	1.10	Aust & Gen $	1.49	1.53	..
		Old Court Fund Managers Ltd. PO Box 58, St Julians Ct, Guernsey. 0481 26331			
45.4	36.6	Old Ct Eq (34)	42.3	44.8	5.38
100.8	85.9	Old Ct Int (35)	99.7	106.0	..
102.3	64.1	Smaller Co's	102.3	110.6	6.33
		Oliver Heath & Co. 31 Malew St, Castletown, I.O.M. 0624 823748			
109.5	81.9	Brit Cont Tst	107.8	113.4	14.00
116.8	100.0	Conv Rights Tst	116.8	123.0	9.00
		4 Irish Place, Gibraltar. Telex GK 345			
144.3	120.0	Gib Inv Tst	116.4	122.6	5.70
135.5	76.1	Key City Inv	98.0	113.0	..
78.1	24.9	Warrant Fnd	69.5	73.5	..
		Slater Walker (Jersey). 2-6 Church St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 37361			
298.8	139.7	Growth Inv	235.3	254.4	3.00
67.3	43.0	Int'l Fnd	58.8	62.2	3.00
139.1	100.0	Jersey Energy	132.1	142.8	1.00
		Stellar Unit Trust Managers Ltd. Victory Hse, Prospect Hill, Douglas, I.O.M. 23911			
55.9	27.9	Growth (10)	54.5	59.0	4.10
		Target Trust Managers (Cayman) Ltd. PO Box 730, Grand Cayman, Cayman Is.			
1.03	0.43	Ulishore $	0.65	0.68	..
		Tyndall Overseas Funds Managers Ltd. PO Box 1256, Hamilton, Bermuda.			
1.27	0.91	Overseas $	1.14	1.20	6.00
1.52	1.12	Do Accum $	1.46	1.54	6.00
		Tyndall Managers (Jersey) Ltd. 43 La Motte St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 37331			
10.60	5.85	Overseas Str £	7.00	7.40	6.00
12.45	7.00	Do Accum £	9.05	9.55	6.00

• Ex dividend. * Not available to the general public. ¢ Guernsey gross yield. ‡ Previous days price. ■ Ex all. § Dealings suspended. ● Sub-divided. f Cash value for £100 premium.

Dealing or valuation days—(1) Monday. (2) Tuesday. (3) Wednesday. (4) Thursday. (5) Friday. (8) July 2. (9) June 21. (10) June 26. (14) July 1. (15) July 2. (16) June 24. (18) July 3. (19) July 24. (20) 25th of month. (21) 2nd Thursday of month. (23) 20th of month. (24) 1st Tuesday of month. (25) 1st and 3rd Thursday of month. (26) 4th Thursday of month. (27) 1st Wednesday of month. (28) Last Thursday of month. (29) 3rd working day of month. (30) 16th of month. (31) 1st working day of month. (32) 20th of month. (33) 1st day of Feb, May, Aug, Nov. (34) Last working day of month. (35) 15th of month. (36) 14th of month. (37) 21st of each month. (38) 3rd Wednesday of month. (39) 2nd Wednesday of month.

...H. NIGHTINGALE & CO. LIMITED
...Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP. Tel: 01-638 8651

...75 Low	Company	Last Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
35	Armitage & Rhodes	46	—	3.0	6.5	5.2
90	Henry Sykes	125	—	4.9	4.0	8.3
29	Twinlock Ord	39	—	0.8	2.2	9.0
45	Twinlock 12% ULS	61	—	12.0	19.7	—

Weatherall Green & Smith
Chartered Surveyors · Estate Agents
London Leeds Paris Nice Frankfurt

Stock Exchange Prices

A late recovery

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 2. Dealings End, Today. § Contango Day, June 16. Settlement Day, June 24.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

BELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY "Afore ye go"

BRITISH FUNDS

1974/75 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
89	80¼	Savings	3%	1965-75	99	+1/32	3.032	9.646
98¼	89¾	Exch	6½%	1976	98	..	6.632	9.425
97¼	88	Treas	6½%	1976	96¾	-⅛	6.717	9.323
99	95	Victory	4%	1976	99	..	4.040	6.647
101	94⅞	Treas	10½%	1976	100¾	-⅛	10.456	10.213
95	84¾	Treas	6½%	1977	94½	+⅛	6.613	9.768
91⅞	81¼	Elec	3%	1974-77	91¾	+⅛	3.270	8.163
103	95¾	Treas	11½%	1977	101⅞	+⅛	11.303	10.573
86	84	Treas	3%	1977	86	+⅛	3.460	9.267
88	78¾	Trans	4%	1972-77	88	+⅛	4.545	9.478
98	89	Treas	9%	1978	94¾	-⅛	9.497	11.383
100	96	Treas	10¼%	1978	99	..	10.035	11.224
87	76	Exch	5%	1976-78	85	-⅛	5.882	10.512
79	69½	Treas	3%	1979	77¼	-⅛	3.883	9.631
103	94¼	Treas	11½%	1979	100⅛	-⅛	11.478	11.424
81	69¾	Elec	4¼%	1974-79	79	-⅛	5.379	10.451
100	95½	Treas	10½%	1979	97¾	-⅛	10.504	11.313
79	67	Elec	3½%	1976-79	77¼	-⅛	4.531	9.991
95	81½	Treas Cnv	9%	1980	92¾	+⅛	9.770	11.186
84	69	Fund	5½%	1978-80	79¾	-⅛	6.635	10.764
79	64½	Treas	3½%	77-80	75	-⅛	4.668	9.876
76	61½	Treas	3½%	79-81	72	-⅛	4.879	10.189
91	72	Treas	8¼%	1980-82	84¾	+⅛	9.935	11.705
104	88	Treas	12%	1983	101¼	-⅛	12.132	12.244
78	58	Fund	5½%	1982-84	70¾	+⅛	7.768	10.900
85	61	Treas	8½%	1984-86	77¾	+⅛	10.873	12.136
73	51	Fund	6½%	1985-87	66¼	-⅛	9.858	11.936
76	53	Treas	7¾%	1985-88	71¾	-⅛	11.332	12.982
48	32	Trans	3%	1978-88	41½	+⅛	7.229	11.976
55	39	Treas	5%	1986-89	50½	..	10.122	12.783
75	53	Treas	8%	1987-90	66	..	12.505	13.634
65	41	Fund	6%	1987-91	51	..	11.473	13.432
97	85	Treas	12½%	1993	85	+⅛	14.415	14.812
57	40	Fund	6%	1993	49	..	12.608	14.013
77	54	Treas	9%	1994	64	..	14.061	14.613
48	29	Redmptn	3%	1986-96	29	..	10.300	12.711
37	24	Gas	3%	1990-95	30	..	10.043	12.822
102	75	Treas	12¾%	1995	88¾	-⅛	14.610	14.722
77	54	Treas	9%	1992-96	65	..	14.239	14.704
89	40	Treas	6¾%	1995-98	48	..	14.091	14.730
77	53	Treas	8¾%	1997	63	..	14.390	14.789
77	54	Treas	9¼%	1999	64	..	14.503	14.780
34	21	Fund	3½%	1999-04	29	..	13.074	13.865
67	46	Treas	8%	2002-06	55	..	14.734	14.864
48	32	Treas	5½%	2008-12	39	+⅛	14.958	14.762
63	43	Treas	7¾%	2012-15	55	..	14.902	14.941
31	22	Consols	4%		27	-⅛	15.298	..
28	20	War Ln	3½%		23	-⅛	14.927	..
29	20	Conv	3½%		25	-⅛	14.420	..
24	17	Treas	3%		20	-⅛	15.456	..
20	14	Consols	2½%		16	+⅛	15.033	..
20	14	Treas.	2½%	Aft 75	16	+⅛	15.296	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
85	73	Aust	5½% 76-78	84	-⅛	6.615	12.786
77	65	Aust	5½% 77-80	74	+⅛	7.379	13.109
69	58	Aust	5½% 81-82	67	-⅛	8.310	13.191
69	55	Aust	6% 81-83	63	-⅛	9.432	13.296
94	83	Aust	6% 74-76	93	-⅛	6.462	11.992
77	67	Aust	7% 79-81	76	-⅛	9.421	13.187
100	84	Berlin	4½% Ass	100	..	..	..
95	92	Chilean Mixed		95	..	..	..
59	52	E Africa	5¾% 77-83	57	..	9.943	14.982
193	180	German	4½% 1930	190	..	..	..
27	23	Hungary	4½% 1924	24	..	..	..
76	59	Ireland	7½% 81-83	68	+⅛	..	..
81	73	Jamaica	7½% 77-79	81	..	9.016	14.717
155	91	Japan	Ass 4% 1910	140	..	..	..
63	46	Japan	6% 83-88	61	..	..	..
69	52	Kenya	5% 78-82	66	..	8.485	14.944
75	64	Malaya	7½% 78-82	73	..	10.274	13.525
75	61	N Z	6% 76-80	76	-⅛	8.021	13.394
97	85	N Z	6% 75-76	97	..	6.278	12.353
62	41	N Z	7½% 88-92	52	+⅛	13.643	14.894
70	54	N Z	7½% 83-86	64	-⅛	11.651	13.940
76	64	N Rhd	6% 78-81	76	..	8.153	12.596
74	67	Nyasa	6% 78-81	74	..	8.380	13.124
135	80	Peru	6% Ass	135	..	..	..
95	85	S A Gov	5½% 74-76	93	..	..	..
50	36	S Rhd	2½% 65-70	44	+2	..	..
51	36	S Rhd	4½% 87-92	32	+1	..	..
61	34	S Rhd	6% 78-81	58	+2	..	..
54	49	Spanish	4%	50	..	..	..
67	55	Tang	5½% 78-82	63	+½	8.362	15.104
74	61	Uruguay	3½%	71	..	..	..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
24	15½	L C C	3% 1920	18½	-⅛	16.267	..
64	50	L C C	5% 80-83	58	-⅛	8.563	13.924
74	59	L C C	5½% 77-81	68	-⅛	8.207	13.493
64	39	L C C	5½% 82-84	59	-⅛	9.639	13.783
54	39	L C C	5½% 85-87	50	-⅛	10.991	14.369
87	74	L C C	6% 76-78	86	-⅛	6.976	12.320
79	68	L C C	6% 76-79	77	-⅛	7.712	13.641
61	42	L C C	6¾% 88-90	51	..	12.920	14.456
95	85	G L C	6¾% 1976	94	-⅛	7.143	11.946
95	80	G L C	6½% 1977	91	-⅛	7.143	12.578
63	48	G L C	6½% 90-92	53	-⅛	13.460	14.963
91	79	G L C	9¾% 1977	90	-⅛	8.020	12.495
90	71	G L C	9½% 80-82	82	-⅛	11.590	13.432
84	75	Cof L	6% 75-78	85	..	7.645	12.377
78	71	Cof L	6¾% 80-82	70	-⅛	9.374	13.498
71	56	Ag Mt	7% 81-84	67	-⅛	11.778	14.618
66	42	Ag Mt	7½% 91-93	55	-⅛	14.441	15.392
59	40	Ag Mt	6½% 85-90	58	-⅛	11.566	15.438
77	57	Belfast	6% 74-76	72	..	9.080	14.148
81	70	Brighton	6% 76-77	80	-⅛	8.069	13.050
94	84	Bristol	7% 74-75	98	..	7.103	10.576
79	67	Bucks	5¾% 1977	78	..	7.227	10.920
82	72	Camden	6½% 77-79	81	..	8.020	13.044
74	62	Croydon	6% 78-81	71	..	9.460	13.610
82	71	Edin	6½% 77-79	81	..	7.985	13.073
71	60	Glasgow	9½% 80-82	80	..	11.657	13.923
73	74	Gwent	9½% 75-77	85	..	6.712	12.438
90	78	Herts	6½% 77-80	89	-⅛	7.336	12.492
94	82	Lvrpl	6½% 76-78	91	..	5.568	10.290
90	78	Lvrpl	7½% 78-77	89	..	7.910	12.473
27	19	Met Water B		21	-⅛	14.696	15.620
71	52	N I	7½% 79-80	61	..	9.425	16.436
65	45	N I	6½% 82-84	58	..	12.060	16.009
61	54	N I Elec	6½% 81-83	62	..	10.668	15.293
89	78	Nott	6½% 76-74	85	-⅛	7.093	12.416
79	67	Sthend	5½% 77-79	76	-⅛	6.736	13.053
61	49	Swark	6½% 83-86	59	-⅛	11.456	14.104
80	65	Surrey	6½% 78-80	74	..	9.026	13.324

1974/75 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
Investment Dollar Premium 95¼% (93¾%).							
Premium Conversion Factor 0.5851.							

FOREIGN STOCKS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
42	19	Bayer	£27	..	156	4.2	19.0
14	5¾	Commerzbank	£12	+¼	20.1	1.6	33.8
35	32	Cp Fn Paris	£31	..	163	5.3	14.4
285	28	EBES	£45	..	199	4.4	..
45	25	Ericsson	139	..	63.6	1.6	28.0
44	27	Finsider	41	..	..	..	..
25	11	Granges	£27	..	116	4.2	6.1
495	290	Hoechst	400	-5	16.5	4.1	22.6
85	45	Montecatini E	75	..	..	..	..
29	11	NEFO	£20	..	56	4.3	27.0
582	312	Robeco	550	+18	22.1	4.0	41.5
417	202	Rolinco Subs	370	+18	3.2	0.8	68.3
240	130	Snia Viscosa	185	..	4.4	2.6	..
590	210	Thyssen-Huette	465	..	24.8	5.3	7.9
39	15	Volkswagen	£32	..	..	..	..

DOLLAR STOCKS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
10	6	Brascan	13	+⅛	41.9	4.6	5.0
9	550	BP Canada	917	+17	..	..	..
12	9	Can Pac Ord	£10	+⅛	37.2	3.4	10.6
20	24	El Paso	£24	+⅛	41.7	4.5	17.4
77	35	Exxon Corp	£40	+⅛	..	..	..
26	10	Fluor	£24	+1	16.5	0.6	33.3
23	14	Hollinger	£21	..	..	..	..
27	11	Hud Bay Oil	£27	+1	28.9	1.3	42.0
17	8	Husky Oil	412	..	..	..	..
9	425	Int Hldgs	865	+25	21.2	2.5	..
22	17	Int Nickel	£19	-⅛	68.1	3.5	11.5
11	5	IU Int	£9	+⅛	35.1	4.4	6.9
25	8	Kaiser Alum	£12	+⅛	50.2	2.6	..
14	7	Massey-Ferg	£12	+⅛	41.2	3.4	7.7
29	8	Pacific Petrol	£15	+⅛	..	..	..
16	4	Pan Canadian	£16	+⅛	..	..	..
138	5	Steep Rock	95	+5	..	..	..
860	475	Trans Can P	725	+30	..	..	..
51	19	US Steel	£42	-⅛	..	..	..
8.5	330	White Pass	450	+30	15.3	3.4	9.5
25	10	Zapata Corp	£22	+⅛	24.8	1.1	13.4

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
233	120	Alexs Discount	195	-15	16.3	8.4	9.2
400	200	Allen H & Ross	300	..	20.2	6.7	5.6
250	55	Arb-Latham	165	..	10.3	6.2	7.6
425	120	Aust & NZ	330	+5	14.3	3.7	11.3
37	30	Bk Hapoalim	39	..	0.7	2.2	9.4
515	175	Bk of Ireland	420	..	21.0	5.7	4.1
24	16	Bk Leumi Israel	19	..	0.6	3.4	6.3
315	180	Bk Leumi UK	250	..	10.9	4.9	15.3
740	240	Bk of NSW	640	+10	16.2	2.5	17.5
34	17	Bk of N Scotia	£31	..	67.5	2.1	29.5
272	142	Bk of Scotland	260	-8	12.4	4.8	9.0
30	18	Bnks Trst NY	£26	+⅛	124	4.7	9.4
340	110	Barclays Bank	305	..	12.4	4.1	9.1
58	37	Bates E Hldgs	60	..	..	..	5.9
265	95	Brown Shipley	175	-2	10.7	6.1	7.7
275	95	Cater Ryder	215	-5	22.2	10.3	..
13	12	Cedar Hldgs	13	..	2.0	15.4	6.6
31	16	Chase Man	£23	+⅛	93.1	3.7	10.5
28	14	Citicorp	£26	+⅛	36.3	..	24.6
290	118	Com Bk of Aust	260	+10	8.1	3.1	14.3
215	100	Com Bk of Syd	175	..	7.6	4.4	10.5
29	13	Cf De France	£27	..	103	3.8	19.3
47	3	First Nat Fin	5	..	..	..	..
20	6	Fraser Ans	15	..	1.1	7.4	42.9
310	125	Gerrard & Nat	200	-15	18.7	9.2	7.8
70	22	Gibbs A.	48	..	2.5	5.3	..
240	55	Gillett Bros	125	-3	10.0	8.0	2.8
225	95	Guinness Peat	149	-4	10.6b	7.1	7.5
34	6	Hambros	£13	..	100b	8.4	..
310	60	Do Ord	165	-5	10.9b	6.6	6.3
112	22	Hill Samuel	86	-2	5.5	6.4	9.5
252	84	Hong K & Shang	246	-6	4.8	1.9	32.5
315	228	Israel Brit	220	..	15.0	6.8	4.5
83	40	Jessel Toynbee	68	-2	6.2	9.0	..
220	32	Keyser Ullmann	51	..	7.2	14.2	2.7
65	25	King & Shaxson	50	-5	4.4	8.7	8.2
124	33	Kleinwort Ben	108	..	4.8	4.4	12.7
291	92	Lloyds Bank	255	+7	10.4	4.1	8.8
131	34	Mercury Secs	118	-3	3.9	3.3	9.8
319	128	Midland	275	+10	16.1	5.8	5.3
61	12	Minster Assets	42	..	4.2	10.0	6.7
118	33	Nat & Grind	54	-1	..	..	..
307	114	Nat of Aust	260	+3	7.9	3.0	13.7
83	24	Nat Com Bk Grp	63	..	3.3	5.2	7.2
310	90	Nat W'minster	254	+4	12.0	4.7	7.7
39	18	Ottoman	£29	..	140	4.8	16.6
112	66	Rea Bros	70	..	2.4	3.4	14.3
29	13	Royal of Can	£24	+⅛	80.0	3.1	31.3
445	190	Schroders	380	-5	13.0	3.4	19.5
310	170	Seccombe Mar	270	..	21.5	8.0	6.2
155	29	Slater Walker	74	..	8.8b	11.9	6.3
110	33	Smith St Aubyn	76	..	8.2	10.8	..
510	130	Stand'd & Chart	485	+10	19.3	4.0	9.0
350	150	Union Discount	295	-10	24.0	8.1	6.2
95	41	Wintrust	54	..	4.4	8.1	4.6

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
76	31	Allied	69	..	4.5	6.4	11.7
127	41	Bass Charrgton	99	..	5.7	5.8	11.2
79	21	Bell A.	95	-6	3.8	9.0	4.8
105	33	Boddingtons	79	-1	4.0	10.4	6.1
82	27	Brown M.	62	..	4.1	6.6	10.2
77	22	Burtonwood	52	-1	3.4	6.6	8.7
112	40	Cameron J.W.	108	..	5.0	4.6	12.9
50	20	C of Ldn Dfd	44	-1	2.8b	6.3	21.3
165	60	Devenish	118	+1	7.1	6.0	8.3
152	63	Distillers	137	+3	7.6	5.5	11.9
68	22	Greenall	51	-1	3.2	6.2	10.6
170	75	Greene King	135	..	6.1	4.5	11.6
212	57	Guinness	108	-2	10.6b	9.8	8.3
39	43	Hardys & H'sons	90	..	7.0	7.8	9.0
152	43	Highland	101	-3	7.0	6.9	9.6
34	16	Invergordon	24	..	2.5	10.5	5.9
95	34	Irish Distillers	56	-2	3.3	5.8	5.9
253	53	Long John Int	134	-1	6.6	4.9	9.2
48	17	Marston	38	-1	2.1	5.4	10.1
300	95	Morland & Co	285	-5	14.6	5.1	15.4
74	22	Scot & Newcastle	56	..	3.6	6.6	11.5
26	16	Seagram	£23	..	33.6	1.5	22.8
127	51	SA Breweries	127	-2	5.7	4.4	11.2
240	85	Teacher	195	-3	12.3	6.6	10.0
68	32	Tomatin	57	+1	3.5	6.2	7.2
270	102	Vaux	200	+3	15.0b	7.2	10.3
79	31	Whitbread 'A'	64	..	4.1	6.4	10.6
79	32	Do B	63	..	4.1	6.5	10.7
124	46	Whitbread Inv	122	..	8.6	7.0	21.8
180	54	Wolverhampton	118	-2	6.5	5.5	11.5

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
176	48	AAH	118	-2	12.0	10.2	6.1
103	22	AB Electronic	32	-1	6.1	19.2	2.2
46	36	AC Cars	40	..	1.3	3.3	15.4
87	43	AD Intl	82	..	3.3	4.0	8.3
66	15	AGB Research	39	..	3.1	7.9	6.6
230	93	APV Hldgs	210	+2	13.0	6.2	8.1
80	21	AVP Ind	52	..	3.2a	6.2	5.0
80	13	Aaronson Bros	34	-1	2.8b	8.1	8.8
16	9	Abrasives Int	13	..	2.2	16.8	4.5
109	40	Acrow	65	-4	5.2b	7.7	10.8
74	33	Do A	59	-5	5.2b	8.8	9.4
25	14	Adams Food	21	..	1.6	7.7	10.7
30	5	Adda Int	6	-½	..	..	3.1
170	57	Adwest Group	119	..	9.2b	7.7	6.6
48	3	Aeron'l & Gen	18	-1	1.5	8.3	8.8
115	68	Airfix Ind	100	..	4.0	4.0	11.7
66	27	Do NV	52	-1	4.0	7.8	6.1
90	22	Albright & W	71	-3	5.3	7.4	5.1
79	63	Alcan 10½%	£64	..	1050	16.4	..
85	54	Do 9% Cnv	£70	-1	900	12.9	..
48	25	Allen E.	45	-1	4.6a	10.3	4.2
49	12	Allen W. G.	26	-2	3.5	13.3	6.7
37	14	Alliance Alders	27	..	1.7	6.1	7.5
120	29	Allied Colloids	80	..	2.1	2.6	10.0
30	7	Allied Insulators	16	..	1.6	9.9	5.1
27	9	Allied Plant	21	-1	1.1	5.2	16.7
87	30	Allied Polymer	76	-2	6.4	8.4	8.7
41	4	Alpine Hldgs	12	-½	..	..	3.5
240	133	Amal Metal	178	-3	18.0	10.1	1.9
70	15	Amal Power	40	-1	4.7	11.6	4.9
44	16	Amber Day	30	..	2.2	7.2	4.0
11	6	Amber Ind Hldgs	7	..	0.6	7.9	3.6
54	24	Anchor Chem	36	-1	5.2	14.6	4.5
196	82	Anderson Strath	147	-3	12.1	8.3	7.8
810	325	Anglo Amer Ind	775	..	35.5	4.6	10.6
41	24	Ang Swiss Hldgs	34	..	4.7	13.9	3.1
135	52	Anglo-Thai Corp	108	+1	2.0	1.8	5.0
25	13	Anglovest	17	..	2.4	9.7	10.7
51	20	Appleyard	34	..	5.5	16.1	4.9
27	10	Aquascutum 'A'	18	..	1.7	9.4	6.0
75	29	Arlington Mtr	65	..	8.8b	13.5	5.7
104	21	Armitage Shanks	55	+4	6.1	11.1	12.4
47	13	Arnott Equip	41	..	2.4	5.9	7.1
57	14	Ash Spinning	34	-2	5.6	16.4	3.6
50	33	Asprey 5½% Pf	38	..	6.3	16.2	..
89	23	Ass Biscuit	63	-1	3.7	5.8	9.3
67	18	Do A	61	-2	3.7	6.1	9.0
16	3	Ass Brit Eng	3	-½	..	..	8.1
69	27	Ass Brit Food	63	-½	2.4	3.8	10.8
62	24	Ass Engineer	58	..	5.6a	10.0	7.4
89	25	Ass Fisheries	29	..	5.3	18.1	2.4
37	9	Ass Leisure	21	-1	3.2	14.7	5.7
186	52	Ass News	103	-4	6.2	6.0	6.8
37	18	Ass Paper	25	..	3.1	12.3	2.3
169	81	Ass Port Cement	146	+5	10.4	7.1	12.4
73	22	Ass Tel 'A'	41	-1	6.8	16.5	4.7
32	27	Ass Tooling	28	..	2.8a	10.0	3.3
36	12	Astbury & Mdley	19	+1	1.3	7.0	4.0
120	58	Atlas Stone	62	..	6.8	11.0	5.6
25	11	Attwood Garage	12	+1	2.2	18.0	8.7
72	18	Audiotronic	35	-1	5.2	14.7	8.4
33	13	Ault & Wiborg	27	..	3.2	11.8	6.5
17	7	Aurora Hldgs	11	..	1.2b	10.9	3.9
55	33	Austin E.	40	..	4.1	10.4	2.7
50	12	Automotive Pd	24	-½	2.3	9.5	4.6
113	41	Averys	102	-2	6.7	6.5	10.3
121	38	Avon Rubber	54	-1	12.8	23.7	4.0
57	17	BBA Grp	22	-1	3.7	7.2	10.1
112	43	BPB Ind	90	-3	8.0	8.9	5.3
42	14	BPM Hldgs 'A'	27	..	3.7	13.7	8.1
58	16	BOC Int	54	-3	3.4	6.3	60.0
23	4	BSG Int	10	-½	..	..	11.9
105	21	BSR Ltd	74	-3	3.2	4.3	6.8
130	39	BTR Ltd	121	-2	5.1	4.2	8.6
116	26	Babcock & W	107	..	2.7	2.5	10.2
90	18	Bacal Const	18	..	..	..	..
35	17	Baggeridge Brk	20	..	2.7	13.3	5.3
12	4	Bailey C.H. Ord	5	..	0.3	4.7	3.0
98	29	Baird W.	67	..	11.6	17.3	4.7
67	16	Baker Perkins	35	-3	4.0	11.4	4.0
22	19	Bambergers	41	-1	3.3	8.1	3.8
17	3	Barker & Dbson	4	..	..	..	4.9

Adviser

INSURANCE

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
70	19	Bowring	63	-1	3.2	5.0	..
106	33	Brentnall Beard	45	..	4.4	9.7	5.2
164	69	Britannic	142	-2	10.6	7.4	..
198	68	Com Union	176	+4	10.2	5.8	..
146	44	Eagle Star	131	+1	7.1	5.3	..
216	50	Equity & Law	158	-2	7.6	4.8	..
179	62	Gen Accident	164	-2	8.1	4.9	..
220	84	Guardian Royal	204	+2	11.6b	5.7	..
180	48	Hafford Shead	176	..	8.1	4.6	11.0
232	78	Heath C. E.	214	+2	9.4	4.4	16.4
156	40	Hogg Robinson	140	-2	6.1	4.4	13.5
138	30	Howden A.	126	+1	3.2	2.6	11.8
151	49	Legal & Gen	138	+1	6.5	5.1	..
125	33	Leslie & Godwin	110	..	5.2	4.7	14.1
142	48	London & Man	116	-2	6.5	5.6	..
285	82	Matthews W'son	160	..	11.3	7.1	13.4
168	44	Minet Hldgs	138	..	3.3	2.4	15.6
254	81	Pearl	202	..	14.3	7.1	..
240	88	Phoenix	232	..	12.7b	5.5	..
138	60	Prov Life 'A'	120	..	9.4	7.9	..
128	60	Do A Br	120	..	9.4	7.9	..
128	60	Do B	120	..	9.4	7.9	..
128	60	Do B Br	120	..	9.4	7.9	..
141	60	Prudential	123	..	7.8b	6.3	..
300	110	Refuge 'A'	240	..	18.7	7.8	..
160	48	Do B	118	..	9.3	7.9	..
336	120	Royal	306	+3	18.7	6.1	..
265	93	Sedg. Forbes	230	-2	10.9	4.8	17.8
127	27	Stenhouse	70	-4	4.7	6.7	5.2
449	207	Sun Alliance	417	+7	23.7b	5.7	..
91	31	Sun Life	81	-1	4.0b	4.9	..
186	78	Trade Indem'ty	137	..	9.9	7.2	..

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
123	47	Aberdeen Trst	113	-2	5.2	4.6	33.7
59	14	Acorn Secs 'Cap'	57	..	..	..	..
96	37	Do Inc	37	..	8.0b	10.5	19.4
200	88	Alliance Trust	168	-2	7.8	4.2	33.2
43	15	Amer Trust	39	-1	2.1	5.7	38.0
102	39	Ang-Amer Secs	90	..	3.2	3.6	36.3
39	19	Anglo Int Inv	32	..	3.9	12.1	13.1

OIL

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
59	33	Ampol Pet	44	+½	2.9	..	..
91	53	Attock	57	-1	..	..	..
151	30	Berry Wiggins	35	+7	2.9	..	..
150	66	Brit Borneo	148	..	7.8	..	..
584	191	BP	513	+5	25.2	..	..
486	27	Burmah Oil	31	..	..	..	..
29	11	C F Petroles	£26	..	106	..	..
108	32	Oil Exploration	70	-2	2.4	..	..
33	9	Premier Cons	16	..	..	..	..
30	8	Ranger Oil	£13	+¼	..	..	..
29	14	Royal Dutch	£27	+1	140	..	..
338	119	Shell	311	+6	17.9	..	..
190	50	Tricentrol	62	..	..	..	..
240	86	Ultramar	303	+1	..	..	..

PROPERTY

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
72	24	Allied Ldn	35	-4	3.5	..	..
130	58	Allnatt Ldn	110	..	4.4	..	..
84	22	Amal Inv	39	+½	0.7	..	..
111	38	Apex Props	84	-4	2.5	..	..
24	7	Aquis Secs	15	..	0.8	..	..
63	15	Argyle Secs	39	-3	..	..	..
97	37	Artagen Props	64	-1	2.2	..	..
72	25	Beaumont Prop	58	-5	4.0	..	..
67	22	Bellway Hldgs	57	-1	3.4	..	..
218	50	Berkeley Hmbro	147	+3	4.4	..	..
132	50	Bilton Percy	122	..	5.8	..	..
132	48	Do Accum	123	..	0.3	..	..
118	56	Bradford Prop	88	-2	7.3	..	..
48	7	Brit Anzani	18	-1	..	..	..
131	6	British Land	23	-½	..	..	..
105	33	Brixton Estate	90	..	3.0	..	..
91	11	Cap & Counties	27	-½	3.4	..	..
92	12	Centrovincial	25	-2	..	..	..
91	12	Do Cap	25	-2	..	..	..
203	66	Chesterfield	124	-2	4.2	..	..
75	10	Chown Secs	15	..	2.1	..	..
208	48	Churchbury Est	93	..	5.3	..	..
55	28	City Offices	39	-1	2.0	..	..
34	9	Country & New T.	18	-2	0.9	..	..

RUBBER

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
39	20	Anglo-Indonesia	34	..	..	..	..
75	45	Bradwall FMS	58	..	..	..	..
118	57	Castlefield	88	..	..	..	..
31	16	Chersonese	30	..	..	..	..
66	36	Cons Plant	59	-½	..	..	..
24	9	Doranakande	9	..	..	..	..
56	27	E. Asiatic	51	..	..	..	..
77	36	Gadek	68	..	..	..	..
58	28	Golden Hope	52	-1	..	..	..
7	4	Grand Central	7	..	..	..	..
415	120	Guthrie Corp	215	-13	19	..	..
57	24	Hghlds & Low	44	..	..	..	..
100	45	Hongkong	48	..	..	..	..
150	37	Killinghall	87	..	..	..	..
32	19	Kulim Grp	29	..	..	..	..
57	26	Ldn Asiatic	52	-1	..	..	..
39	20	Ldn Sumatra	32	..	..	..	..
65	33	Majedie	62	-1	..	..	..
14	5	Malayalam	7	..	..	..	..
91	41	Muar River	47	..	..	..	..
53	26	Pataling	45	-1	..	..	..
50	29	Plant Hldgs	39	..	..	..	..
14	7	Sungei Krian	£11	..	46	..	..

TEA

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
88	58	Assam Frontier	80	-3	10	..	..
54	28	Assam Inv	42	..	4	..	..
48	27	Camellia Inv	46	..	..	..	..
52	20	Clairmace	41	-2	5	..	..
110	76	Crosby Hse	108	+3	13	..	..
32	12	Deundi	22	..	..	..	..
130	130	Doolahat	130	..	..	..	..
117	65	Jokai	117	..	10	..	..
130	48	McLeod Russel	81	..	..	..	..
99	50	Moran	96	..	..	..	..
31	22	Ourah Highlds	23	..	..	..	..
44	21	Peacock Sasial	30	..	..	..	..
28	18	Sihn India	25	..	..	..	..
25	14	Surmah Valley	15	..	..	..	..
100	58	Warren Tea	71	..	..	..	..
42	20	Western Dooars	41	..	..	..	..
80	56	Williamson Hldgs	72	..	..	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
11	5	AlgomaCen Rly	£9	+1/16	2	..	..
20	5	Antofagasta	£12	..	..	..	..
43	12	Calcutta Elec	25	..	..	..	..
50	34	E Surrey W 7%	£37	..	..	..	..
35	25	Essex Wtr 5%	£30	..	..	..	..
203	48	Felixstowe Dock	90	-4	..	..	..
380	100	Imp Cont Gas	345	-10	1	..	..
430	110	LET Hldgs	138	..	..	..	..
36	25	Mid Kent Wtr	£30	..	..	..	..
132	36	Milford Docks	72	..	..	..	..
94	58	Nigerian Elec	94	..	1	..	..
385	220	Perak Rvr Hydro	350	-3	..	..	..
35	26	Sunderlnd Wtr	£29	..	..	..	..

SHIPPING

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
232	82	Brit & Comm	158	-10	10.5	6.6	7.8
95	60	Fisher J.	75	..	3.6	4.8	3.9
259	103	Furness Withy	214	..	9.4	4.4	4.9
160	43	Hill C. Bristol	75	..	4.0	5.3	..
310	75	Hunting Gibson	130	+2	13.9	10.7	1.7
42	14	Jacobs J. I.	20	-½	2.3	11.4	5.8
195	27	Manch Liners	100	..	7.5	7.5	5.2
121	50	Ocean Trans	100	..	9.9a	8.9	10.4
134	57	P & O 'Dfd'	98	+1	8.1	8.2	..
115	58	Runciman W.	100	-7	8.7b	8.7	4.2

MINES

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
480	250	Amal Colls	419	..	23.1	5.5	..
535	245	Anglo Am Corp	486	+7	17.8	3.7	..
45	20	Ang Am Gold	£42	+1¼	152	3.6	..
31	13	Anglo Am Inv	£31	+1¼	179	5.8	..
18	6	Anglo Transvl	£15	+¼	50.9	3.3	..
18	6	Do A	£15	+¼	50.9	3.3	..
168	77	Ayer Hitam	138	..	14.6	10.6	..

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 12.06.75 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date 1950):—

	Index No. Latest	Div. Yield %	Earnings Yield %
The Times Industrial Share Index	139.72	6.75	13.
Largest Coys.	138.94	6.46	13.
Smaller Coys.	142.25	7.08	14
Capital Goods	139.69	7.40	15
Consumer Goods	158.56	6.49	12
Store Shares	130.37	7.15	7
Largest financial shares	138.72	5.13	—
Largest financial and industrial shares	148.42	6.21	—
Commodity shares	236.60	4.36	13.
Gold Mining shares	645.60	5.04	7
Industrial debenture stocks	75.66	8.26*	—
Industrial preference stocks	45.58	16.09*	—
3½% War Loan	23¾	14.75*	—

A record of The Times Industrial Indices is given below:—

	High		Low
All-time	188.47	(15.06.72)	60.15
1975	150.16	(05.06.75)	61.42
1974	136.13	(23.02.74)	60.18
1973	189.33	(12.01.73)	120.99
1972	188.47	(15.06.72)	174.48
1971	174.77	(31.12.71)	122.93
1970	145.76	(14.01.70)	110.75

* Flat interest yield.

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

...SIASTIC MARRIED COUPLE

...portunity situation in an open-... ...married ...small estate in ...shire. Husband full ...and general ...Knowledge of Rolls... ...Wife to work ...in house including 1 ...per month. Successful ...will occupy unfur... detached period cottage ...the estate. Apply Box ... The Times.

...ONVALESCING MOTHER

...is immediate help. ...Housekeeping to help ...family through normal ...summer holidays. Every... ...with work but ...pair of hands is ... Live as family ...but permanent post ...right person. Must be ...energetic and unflapp-...

...udley 2160 or write to ...ford, Outhill Farm, ...dley, Warwickshire ...B80 7DY.

...Zia Wernher requires

...EXPERIENCED FOOTMAN

...staffed. References ... Wages on application.

The Secretary, Luton Hoo, Luton.

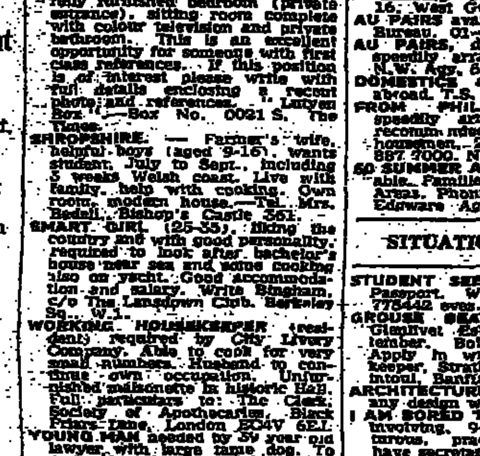
...quired to share attractive ...cottage with pleasant exist... ...tenant and give moderate ...of time as Cook House-... ...modern, easily run. Experience and references ... Remuneration and con-... ...by agreement. L. J. O'Hea, ...Shere, nr. Guildford.

...WITH ONE child aged ...require cheerful mother's ...Generous free time. Own ... Twickenham area. 891

...holiday cook, sea view, ...urgently. July 4th. ...family with young children. ...holiday. Edenbridge 3133.

...NS in London require ...experienced Nurse/Com-... ...for gentle elderly lady. ...modation in self-contained ...large private house. Good ...essential.—Telephone ...2970.

...COOK required for ...House in Surrey. Good ...of service. Salary ...per week. Apply Box ..., The Times.



...disappointment in your ...ppointments.

...readers are better educated, ...itious, more capable and ...ble than almost any other ...the population; so whether ...king for a Man Friday or ...ter Programmer, advertise in ...s General Appointments ...find your man— ...rtisement rates only £7.90 ...ll Display. For further ...on, ring 01-837 3311, ...ter 061-834 1234, ...369.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

LAZY INDUSTRIALIST

and wife, no children, seek intelligent young lady to be responsible for ensuring that they are free of all cares from Monday to Friday....

She must enjoy meeting and pleasing people, provide quality cooking and be fond of domestic animals. She must also be a competent driver to take advantage of the car provided for her use every weekend, as her duties will cease after dinner each Friday and recommence with breakfast on Monday. We need only one meal daily.

Our contemporary home in the Cotswolds contains every labour saving device and provides a self-contained flat for her use. If you feel you could be responsible for us write in great detail to Mr. R. Shepherd, Gydes Farm, Painswick, Gloucester, GL6 6RS.

NANNY

Father of 2 young children urgently requires a Nanny, minimum age 30, to help him. Own rooms in delightful period cottage in Cookham. Salary to be negotiated.

Telephone 01-769 6201.

COOK & HOUSEMAN

Modern 3-bedroom cottage provided, furnished or unfurnished. Two in family away about two months in year. Area near Chipping Sodbury, Bath, Bristol. Car driver essential for days off. Good wages. References required. Telephone Badminton 228 (STD 045 421), 9-10 a.m. or 6-8 p.m.

£1.50 PER HOUR offered to capable maid any nationality to look after beautiful West End flat, 3 mornings per week, 8 a.m.-2 p.m. (Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday) during July and August.—Apply to: Miss C. Foyle, Foyles Bookshop, 121 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2. 437 5660.

URGENTLY REQUIRED for informal South African family experienced Nanny/Mother's Help. Preferably NNEB. St. John's Wood area. Top wages offered. References required. 01-455 3570.

PART-TIME nanny required for 2 boys, aged 2½ and 1 year, to relieve resident nanny 1 day each week and 1 weekend in 4 at luxury s/c flat in W.2. colour TV, top salary, experience, references essential. 01-262 4742.

AU PAIR BUREAU PICCADILLY offers best jobs London or abroad. Call 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757.

AU PAIR for university family, children 9 and 11 years, in Edgbaston, Birmingham, for 3 or 12 months. Daily help. Own room.—Box 3966 M, The Times.

NANNY.—A well spoken responsible English Nanny to look after 2 girls aged 5 and 3 and a new born baby in a beautiful, fully automatic country house in the middle of Surrey. We offer a good wage, use of car, regular free time, the possibility of travel and pleasant work in a friendly family atmosphere. Accommodation consists of a newly decorated and tastefully furnished bedroom (private entrance), sitting room complete with colour television and private bathroom. This is an excellent opportunity for someone with first class references. If this position is of interest please write with full details enclosing a recent photo and references. Lutyen Box 1 ... Box No. 0091 S, The Times.

SHROPSHIRE. — Farmer's wife, helpful boys (aged 9-16), wants student, July to Sept., including 3 weeks Welsh coast. Live with family, help with cooking. Own room, modern house.—Tel. Mrs. Bedell, Bishop's Castle 361.

SMART GIRL (25-35), liking the country and with good personality, required to look after bachelor's house near sea and some cooking also on yacht. Good accommodation and salary. Write Bingham, c/o The Lansdown Club, Berkeley Sq., W.1.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER (resident) required by City Livery Company. Able to cook for very small numbers. Husband to continue own occupation. Unfurnished maisonette in historic Hall. Full particulars to: The Clerk, Society of Apothecaries, Black Friars Lane, London EC4V 6EJ.

YOUNG MAN needed by 30 year old lawyer with large tame dog. To cook, clean house and look after dog in daytime. Live in own house, central London. Good wages. Phone: 828 3135 after 7 p.m.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

COUPLE REQUIRED

Husband general handyman and to help in garden and wife to look after house, situated 24 miles south of London. Attractive separate flat. Fully automatic and easily run house with most attractive garden and full-time gardener kept. Grown up family.

Must be responsible and able to work on own. Good references required. Family away in London mostly during week.

Telephone Oxted 2945

MATURE DEDICATED LADY REQUIRED

To look after elderly grandmother. Must have some knowledge of nursing; a kind disposition and experience in this field. Would be resident in London's Park Lane (own room). Conditions: 2 days off per week (from 9 a.m.-6 p.m.) and a substantial salary (negotiable). refs. required.

Contact: Mr Ramsay. Tel: 01-673 1901 evenings. 01-638 8011 & 2857 during office hours.

AU PAIR/MOTHER'S HELP

Urgently required by young S.W. London family to help generally and with little boy of 2½ and baby girl of 6 weeks. Should be reliable, child loving and speak reasonable English and be available for at least 9 months. Pleasant room with own T.V. Mother at home. Daily cleaner employed. Good salary by arrangement.

Ring 01-755 9863

AU PAIRS/Mother's Help available now.—Yoopair Ltd. 01-599 5419/4619.

REQUIRED

YOUNG GIRLS

seek au-pair places in English families.

"FAMILLES ET JEUNES AU-PAIR"

10 rue des Prêcheurs 38300 Poissy, France.

FRENCH FAMILIES

seek au-pair girls (light housework, babysitting)

"FAMILLES ET JEUNES AU-PAIR"

10 rue des Prêcheurs 78300 Poissy, France.

ABUNDANT Cook housekeepers, Companions, Nannies, Gardeners, Chauffeurs. Gt. Britain, abroad. British Agy., Horsham. Tel. 5723.

AU PAIR (HAMBURG). — Young English couple (teachers) require au pair for one child (7 years old) for one year from July 30, 1975.—Mr. J. P. Sheridan, 2 Hamburg 61, Nordhäuser Weg 16, West Germany.

AU PAIRS available now.—Carnaby Bureau, 01-434 1669.

AU PAIRS, domestics, housemen, speedily arranged. Good refs.—N.W. Agy. 580 6974.

DOMESTICS and au pairs from abroad. T.S. Agency, 650 5666.

FROM PHILIPPINES.—Domestics speedily arranged. Experienced, recommended couples, maids, housemen, 2 year contract. 047 887 7000. New World Agency.

60 SUMMER AU PAIR GIRLS available. Families must be found. All Areas. Phone weekday mornings. Edgware Agency. 01-958 8188.

SITUATIONS WANTED

STUDENT SEEKS SUMMER JOB. Passport. Winterbourne (Avon) 775442 eves.

GROUSE BEATERS required for Glenlivet Estate from 1st September. Bothy accommodation. Apply in writing to the Headkeeper, Strathavon Cottage, Tomintoul, Banffshire.

ARCHITECTURE GRADUATE seeks any design work. 724 0445.

I AM BORED TO DEATH with non-involving, 9-5, am 28, adventurous, practical, hardworking, have secretarial skills plus dance/drama training and enjoy any travel and am looking for work—anything legal considered. Bishop's Stortford, Herts. 55343 or 57670 eves.

SITUATIONS WANTED

CANTAB. STUDENT, speaks French and German, seeks job abroad now until early August.—Phone 073 276 547.

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, graduates, professional, seek alternative employment in rural environment. Wide range of interests, all legitimate offers considered.—Box 2961 M, The Times.

YOUNG COUPLE going to South of France in September, require work.—62, Lynton Mead, Totteridge, London, N.20. 01-445 9721.

FRENCH MALE STUDENT, 25, seeks job for July: tutor, car-driver, hotel, anything legal considered. London or surroundings. J. M. Nadaud, 16 av. Foch, 33500 Libourne, France.

MALE (27) seeking interesting and challenging job in the engineering field (9 yrs. light engineering experience).—Box 2971 M, The Times.

GIRL STUDENT seeks employment in France with children. July-September.—Miss S. Fisher, Quarry House, Macclesfield Rd., Alderley Edge, Cheshire.

FLAT SHARING

CHELTENHAM. — Fully furnished and serviced 1 dbl. bedroom c.h. garden flat in Regency house close to town centre; £28 p.w. fully incl. — Telephone Cheltenham (0242) 31435.

FINCHLEY, N12. S.c furnished 2 bedroomed flat. c.h. Suit 2 friends. Let 6-8 months. £25 p.w. Phone 01-446 4071

2 MEN REQUIRED to share house in Pimlico, £15 p.w. each. Please phone 834 3019 after 7 p.m.

OWN ROOM in modern Croydon flat with garage. Easy access for all parts London.—01-688 3187.

S.W.7. Girl to share room, £46 p.c.m. Call 373 4547 after 6 p.m.

S.W.6. Room, quiet private house. £15 p.w. 736 3538 eves.

FLATSHARE, 213 Piccadilly, 734 0318. Professional people sharing.

S.W.18. Girl (20s), own room in Habitat furnished c.h. house. Car essential. £10 p.w. excl. 870 5012 eves.

2ND GIRL share room spacious flat N.W.2. £6 p.w. 452 5385 after 6.

W.8. 1/2 girls to share room mixed house, c.h., t.v., 2 mins. High St. Kensington tube. £12 p.w. each. 937-3900 after six.

W.8.—Peel Street. 2nd to share house with prof. man. Own room. £14 p.w. 727 1141 eves./w'end.

1/2 MALES, 25 plus, share luxury house Wimbledon Hill, own rooms. £15 p.w. each. 947 5728.

LUXURY PUTNEY FLAT. 3rd girl. £44 p.c.m. 789 8080.

S.W.7. 4 rooms, 1/2 prof. men. £30 p.w. 589 3826 eve.

W.2. Near tube station. Spacious maisonette, own room 18 mth. lease perhaps longer. £15 or £11 p.w. exclusive. Miss Schoos, 248 1212, Ext. 560.

FLAT MATES SPECIALISTS.—313 Brompton Rd., S.W.3. 589 5491.

S.W.6. Double £10 p.w., p.p., and single £13 p.w. room. Luxury house. 381 3844 after 6 p.m.

S.W.7.—2 girls for large room in sunny flat from July. £11 p.w. each. 370 2963.

3RD GIRL to share luxury flat, Belgravia. Own room, £17 p.w. Returnable deposit. Phone 581 2186.

W.1. 2nd person, own room, colour T.V., £20 p.w. Tel. 01-486 8406 (evenings).

KENSINGTON, share house, 1 single, £9 p.w.; 1 double, £11 p.w. Age around 30. Professional but relaxed and friendly atmosphere. 960 3154 (evening), 737 4594 (days).

ST. JAMES.—Congenial lady to share luxury pied à terre with young lady beginning of July. £95 p.w.—930 2780.

GOLDERS GREEN.—Own room in luxury flat, £45 p.c.m. 455 7097

WE HAVE a large selection of accommodation, all areas & prices from £10 p.w. Tel. Executive Flatsharers, 335 6186/9.

MARBLE ARCH.—3 bedrooms, £11/£12/£13 p.w. 262 1800.

ONE PERSON for Kensington flat, June 20-July 31. Own room. Col TV. £10 p.w. incl. Mr Bell. 588 2881, ext 597.

SWISS COTTAGE. 3rd prof. person, own room. £43.50 p.c.m. 624 1173 after 6.

W.4. Mod. single bedsit, own kit. £43 p.c.m. 995 9109.

KENNINGTON. Own room in lovely house. £12 p.w. 212 6809.

NR. STREATHAM Common Station. Professional girl, 25+, share room. £7.50 p.w. 677 8773.

BRENTFORD. Nice room in mod. maisonette for lady, 31/35. Gent owner seldom in. £11 p.w. 560 2292.

RENTALS

THE WATER GDNS., Marble Arch, 16th floor. Luxury flat: 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, w.c., split level dining/living room, balcony. Rent £2,700 p.a. Fixtures and fittings to include most of the contents of the flat. £4,500, o.n.o. 262 9197.

WANTED. Mansions mint flats and anything in between for overseas officials, academics, business men. Long-short lets. £25-£100 p.w. James & Jacobs. 930 0261.

UNFURN. FLATS WANTED. F. & F. purchased. 602 4671. Dixon & Co

ONE WEEK TO 99 YEARS.—Please ring Living in London, 629 0206.

RENTALS

ST. JOHN'S WOOD

Newly decorated spacious maisonette (1st and 2nd floor). Study, dining room, drawing room (18ft x 14ft), large fitted kitchen, dishwasher, washing machine, 3 bedrooms (2 double, 1 single), 2 bathrooms (1 en suite); gas c.h., fitted carpets, entry phone. Elegantly furnished; £120 p.w. exclusive. Preferably long let, minimum 6 months.

01-624 5618 (between 12 and 4)

SW3—CLOSE HARRODS

Freshly decorated furnished house, 2 double bedrooms, 1 single, master bedroom with bathroom en suite, other bathroom. Large reception room, kitchen, c.h. Min. 6 mths Foreign diplomate or executives.

£15 p.w.

Phone 730 3394 (Friday or following week)

Quiet street in

WESTMINSTER

3 bedroomed period house with garden. From mid-July to mid-September

£70 p.w, incl.

01-828 1902.

EXCLUSIVE FULLY FURNISHED FLAT, Wimbledon, overlooking lovely garden. Professional couple only. 3 large rooms, bathroom, £30 p.w. inclusive of electricity, gas hot water, heating. Write to Box 2952 M, The Times.

KENSINGTON.—Mansion building, close park. 7 bedrooms, 2 bath, 3 reception, new lease, £5,500 p.a. Substantial fitted carpets, curtains, light fittings, kitchen appliances for sale. 01-493 1831.

HIGHBURY FIELDS.—Luxury, self-contained flat: 3 rooms, fitted k. and b., carpets, c.h., phone, entry phone; close Victoria and Piccadilly lines; £32 p.w.—Tel. 240 3148 (day).

ARCHITECT'S new furnished flat. Double bedroom, lounge, dinette. £55 pw. Swiss Cottage, 586 1407.

FURNISHED FLAT, 6-12 months let. Portobello Rd.; £26 exclusive.—Box 2827 M, The Times.

HIGHBURY.—Beautifully designed C.H., New conversion maisonette, 3 rooms, k & b. 485 9911.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. In quiet street near Harrods, delightful 4 bedroom house, 2 recepts, k. & 2b. C.H., £130 p.w. neg. K. A., 581 2337.

KENSINGTON, 1st floor flat overlooking gardens. Newly converted and very modern, 2 beds, recept, k. & b. service avail. £60 p.w. Century 21. 589 1175 2216.

HAMPSTEAD. £50 p.w.—Architect designed, a new 2 bed flat with garden (front and back 2 recept., k. & b.—Quintess 584 9175.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Luxury short let, single bedsit, own kitchen, £13.50 p.w. Tel. 586 3141.

HOLLAND PARK.—Penthouse, furnished like a home, 2 double bedrooms, American kitchen, also ground floor flat, similar accommodation overlooking gardens. From £35 p.w. Ring 727 4529, Sunday 284 5936.

WIMBLEDON.—Bdrs., newly furn/doc 1968, lux 2 bed apt. set in private gdns., T.V., c.h., gge. Only £30 p.w. incl. Cleaner avail. Streets 01-643 8181.

SUPERIOR. — Furnished property available in Chelsea, Kensington, Belgravia, etc. From £30 p.w. Phone Willett. 01-730 3435.

AT S.W.1.—Sparsely furnished mews house with 2 bedrooms, 2 recept., k. & b., roof garden, garage, 2 balconies. H.C. 629 1087.

HYDE PARK CORNER.—Private house, double and single bedrooms, sitting rooms. Breakfast, TV. Service. Phone 235 1367.

OXFORD. New four bedroomed maisonette to let. 1st July to September 23rd. £40 p.w. Oxford 45475.

PRIMROSE HILL. — Attractive modern town house with 4 bedrooms, large reception room, fitted kitchen, 2 bathrooms, 1 ensuite, communal garden, garage. £126 per week. Short or long let. Telephone 328 2116.

KENSINGTON, W.8.—Charming 1-bed flat, recept., k. & b., large roof terrace. C.h. Long let. £50 p.w. At Home in London, 581 2216.

CHELSEA CLOISTERS, Sloane Ave., London, S.W.3. for luxurious, fully furnished serviced flats from £30-£100 per week. Minimum let 22 days. For full details tel.: 01-589 5100.

AMERICAN executive needs luxury furnished flat or house up to £120 p.w. Usual fees required. Phillips Kay & Lewis. 629 8811.

CHELSEA.—Short let service apartments, 1, 2, 3 and 4 bedrooms from £70 p.w. 332 Kings Rd., S.W.3. Tel.: 352 3682.

RENTALS

FOR JULY, AUGUST

PRIORY ROAD, N.W.6.—TV Producer's own 2-room flat—all fully equipped; grand piano, french windows to large pretty garden; £55.

W.2.—Architect's newly converted 2-room flat; super equipment, ample storage; £50.

ST PETER'S SQUARE, W.6. —4-bed family house, super garden; well equipped k; £60.

BELGRAVIA.—3-bed, 2-bath house; enormous drawing room, patio. Every possible appliance and luxury. Daily. £200

AROUND TOWN FLATS

120 Holland Park Avenue, W.11 01-229 0033

TWO LUXURY FLATS

Ground floor, 2 bedrooms, lounge, dining room, bathroom with toilet, separate cloakroom. Own garage. Garden. 2 mins. Golders Green Station and park. Suit family. £35 p.w.

ALSO 1 bedroom, 1 sitting room, dining area. Suit couple. £25 p.w.

Phone 455 2177 or 455 1319

UNFURNISHED, KNIGHTSBRIDGE. excellent flat in garden square. 5-bed, 2 recep., 2 k. & b. Available long let. £120 p.w., excl. rates. No premium required. Kathini Graham Ltd. 01-584 3285.

OVERSEAS VISITORS. Limited bookings avail. June and July for short term holiday flats in S.W.1. Single beds: £20 p.w.; double edsit £8 p.w.; s/c. flats from £62 p.w. Tel. Bonaris 01-235 3068/3658.

PORTMAN SQUARE, W.1.—Luxury furnished flat, 2 beds, reception, k. & b., plus separate cloaks, colour T.V., garden, car park. Minimum let 6 months. £100 p.w. incl.—Blatchingtons. 409 1046 or 493 6044.

NR. SLOANE SQUARE. Delightful period house, 5 beds, 2 recept., patio, c.h. £80 p.w. 01-584 5516 or 01-622 7071.

RIVERSIDE FLAT, Staines. Peaceful, modern, 2 beds. For negotiable period. £40 p.w. 01-940 4008.

GIBSON SQ., N.1. Georgian house furnished, 4 beds., own garden. Available now, 3-4 mths. let. £50 p.w. 226 8179.

BELGRAVIA. Luxury flat, spacious, all amenities 1 double and 1 single bedroom. £55 p.w. Good references essential.—584 1500.

LUXURY flats houses wanted and to let. Long short term.—L.A.L., 937 7884.

LANDLORDS. Specialists in Embassy and International company lettings urgently require central flats/houses. Plaza E. A. 584 4372.

FERRIER & DAVIES.—One of London's least pompous agents. Furnished flats and houses.—6 Beauchamp Place, S.W.3. 584 3232.

DOUBLE ROOM in luxury flat, £12 p.w. for 1 or 2 persons. Vacant from July. 946 9123 after 6 p.m.

BEAT RAIL STRIKES! St. John's Wood, b. & b. Mon. to Fri., own bathroom, suit business person with home outside London. £11.00 p.w.—Phone 624 9457.

BELGRAVE SQ. Spacious 1 bedroom flat for short let. Terms negotiable.—730 3487, ext. 142.

UNFURNISHED FLAT, close Marble Arch. 2 bed., spacious living room, kitchen, bathroom, w.c. £1,900 p.a. £3,500 f/f.—262 6002.

CANNONBURY, N.1. Charming house, garden available 3-30th August. Sleeps 6, £45 p.w. McIntyre, 226 9108 233 9...

W.2. Lovely furnished house in private mews near Hyde Park and Lancaster Gate. 3 bedrooms, reception, garage. Around £70 p.w. 486 8308.

CHELSEA HOME, sleeps 6, to let 6 wks. from July 21. £60 p.w. 01-352 2439.

SOUTH KENT.—2 double bedrooms, recep., k. & b., c.h., lift, phone, garden. £45 p.w. 589 2816.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD. Quiet unfurnished flat in luxury block. 7 bedroom, recept. Rent £600 p.a. F. & f. £3,500 o.n.o. 289 1921.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Very close Harrods. Attractive ground floor flat. C.H. C.H.W. Double bedroom, recept., k. & b. £60 p.w. 589 1939 352 6676.

GOLDERS GRN.—Well furn. grd. flr flat. £24. L.F. 373 5002.

CLAPHAM.—2 bedrm. flat for 3-4, prof. £28. L.F. 373 5002.

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RENTALS

N.1

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AROUND TOWN FLATS, 120 Holland Park Ave., W.11. Central London's short let specialists. 2 wks' min. £35 (studio)—£200 (4 bed. house). 229 0033.

SUNNY top floor flat Kensington, newly dec., 2 beds, 2 recept., k. & b., £40 p.w., for quiet tenant 727 4125.

1 BEDROOM flats houses: various available. Long lets, from £35-£70 p.w., different areas.—Boyd & Boyd. 584 6863.

HOLLAND ROAD, 3-roomed flat to let. £40 p.w.—450 3705.

SLOANE SQ. Small s.c. 2-roomed flat. £50 p.w. 235 4864.

NW8. Queen's Pk. S.c. furnished flat, C.H., phone, 3 rooms, k. & b. £25 p.w. 969 0288.

LONDON N.W.—House to let Aug.—See U.K. Holidays.

HIGHGATE. Flat for 2 tourists. £25 p.w. Also bedsitter for 1 £15 p.w. 01-340 5479.

PARSLEY, Sage, Rosemary and Thyme. Ground floor flat with herb garden. Two bedrooms, living room, breakfast room, kitchen and bathroom. Conveniently situated in Belsize Park, N.W.3 and available mid-July at £50 p.w. for one year. George Knight & Partners. 435 2298.

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KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Spotless 2 room flat with mod. k. & b. for short let. £60 p.w. K.A., 581 2337.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. In quiet street near Harrods, delightful 4 bedroom house, 2 recepts, k. & 2b., C.H. £130 p.w. neg. K. A., 581 2337.

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PIRELLI CALENDARS, 1972-3-4, will sell as set or individually. Offers. Box 0012 S, The Times.

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JUAN-LES-PINS seafront flat 15 July onwards.—Brighton 36386.

FRANCE—Cap d'Agde.—Apt. 12-31 July. Costa del Sol luxury villa (8) August.—Eurovillas (0206) 47386.

OVERLAND Photo Competition. If you are a keen amateur photographer—and want to win a free trip to Katmandu—contact Exodus, 53 Earls Court Road, W.8. 01-937 6963.

JAVEA EL CARROFERET. Beautiful Levantine country villa in traditional style, 4 bedrooms, sleeps 8, 3 bathrooms plus swimming pool in huge garden. Still available from 25th June to 26th July. Drive down, £179 p.w. air/villa with car hire and scheduled flights £117 p.p. per fortnight. Other high season luxury villas still available.—Paloma Travel, 01-486 5101 ATOL 401 B

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ATHENS. Some seats left for August 30th and September 19th departures. No overnight travel. £48 rtn. Athens/Glyfada hotels available. Bliss Bros Coaches, Rye Street, Bishop's Stortford. Tel. 53210.

MARBELLA VILLA, nr. beach. Summer lets.—01-998 9091

ITALY RIVIERA. Private villa, July. 0374 872121.

CORFU. 2 weeks at the Castello or Glyfada hotels from £189.50 p.p. inc. half board. Sched. flights, surcharges. Ring Supertravel. 01-589 5161. ATOL 322B.

PARIS.—Flat required for 3 persons. July 20th-26th. Refs. available. 061-969 5245.

N. AMERICA by Dormobile. 5 months from Oct. 1st. Partners wanted. S.A.E. 5 Montpelier Terrace, Ilfracombe EX34 9HR.

FRENCH ALPS. Free July, Aug., charming flat, sleeps 6, 2 baths, balcony, kindergarten. £50 p.w. 01-... .

LAKE GARDA, MONIGA. Modern furnished villa to let. Sleeps 7. £75 p.w.—01-228 8709, 01-235 5969.

EUROPEAN-owned Moroccan style villa in Tangier to be let, fully furnished, 5 bedrooms all en suite, garden and swimming pool. Resident servants. Photos available. 01-274 2572 before 10 a.m.

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WANTED. One person to join villa party Minorca July 25th-August 17th. Phone daytime 272 5532 after 4 p.m. ... .

Continued on page 36

...oadcasting

...in the old routine. Sir Lew Grade tops the bill tonight with the Charleston ...once won him a world championship. There is a cabaret, too, in his honour ...10.30). All that comes from New York. But the city itself is facing a different ...of music. The Money Programme returns there to show again its report on ...ity's debts (BBC2 10.20). Other programmes include a 1921 short story ...2 9.0) and the weekly Hitchcock thriller (BBC1 10.0). Viewers looking for a ...ant little programme might try the Young Film Makers (BBC1 5.15).—L.B.

...1

..., Cynfas. 1.30, In the ...1.45, News. 1.53, Inter-..., Schools. 2.22, Tennis: ...n Player Tournament. ...gional News. 4.00, Play ... 4.25, Cartoon. 4.35, ...ry. 4.50, Devlin. 5.15, ...Film Makers 1975. 5.40, ...News. ...Nationwide. ...Bugs Bunny. ...Disney: Bayou Boy, part ... ...'s a Knockout: ...Tourock v Kilmarnock v ...Ayr. ...News. ...The Dimbleby Talk-In. ...Film, Torn Curtain, with ...Paul Newman, Julie ...Andrews. ..., Tennis: John Player, ...highlights. ...39, Weather. ...and white.

...al variations as BBC 1 ...WALES.—1.00-1.30 pm ...ars Closedown. 5.00-7.00 ...day. 7.15, Heddiw. 7.35 ...igon o Ryfeddod. 9.25 ...Week in Week out. 12.37 ...of Wales. SCOTLAND.— ...pm. Transmitters Close... ...00-7.00, Reporting Scot... ...2.08-12.37 am, Scottish ...NORTHERN IRELAND.— ...pm. Transmitters Close... ...58-4.00, Northern Ireland ...00-7.00, Scene Around Six. ..., Northern Ireland News.

BBC 2

6.40-7.55 am, Open University: Computing—Linked Lists. 7.05, Reading Development. 7.30, Rubbish. 11.00-11.25, Play School: Noah's Ark. 4.0 pm, Tennis: John Player Tournament. 5.00, Open University: Open Forum. 5.25, Laws of Thermodynamics. 5.50, Personality Growth and Learning. 6.15, The Embryonic Environment. 6.40, Biological Bases of Behaviour. 7.05, Reading Development.

7.30 Newsday.
7.45 Family Fare.
8.10 Documentary: Trevor Philpott reports on hospital sisters.
9.00 Play: An Adventure in Bed, with Rachel Gurney, Julian Holloway, Lesley-Anne Down, Michael Johnson, by Stacy Aumonier.
9.50 The Balloon Game.
10.20 The Money Programme: New York—Debt City.
11.10 News Extra.
11.29-11.30, Closedown: William Squire reads Sudden Light, by Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

Thames

11.30 am, Bertrand Russell: Religion. 11.40, Cartoon. 11.45, Manfred. 12.00, Mr Trimble. 12.15 pm, A Handful of Songs. 12.30, Songs that Stopped the Shows. 1.00, First Report. 1.20, Lunchtime Today. 1.30, Paint Along with Nancy. 2.00, Good Afternoon. 2.30, Film: The Divorce of Lady X with Merle Oberon, Laurence Olivier, Binnie Barnes, Ralph Richardson. 4.10, Cartoon. 4.20, Follyfoot. 4.50, Magpie Special. 5.20, University Challenge. 5.50, News from ITN. 6.00, Today. 6.35, Crossroads.

London Weekend

7.00 Husband of the Year.
7.30 Romany Jones.
8.00 Caribe.
9.00 The Main Chance.
10.00 News.
10.30 Salute to Sir Lew Grade.
11.30 Police Five.
11.40 Department S.
12.30 Stranger in the City.

ATV

12.00, Thames. 2.30 pm, Film, Just for You, with Bing Crosby. 4.20, Thames. 5.20, The Flintstones. 5.50, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Salute. 8.00, Husband of the Year. 8.30, Romany Jones. 9.00, London. 1.30, Film, The Shuttered Room, with Gig Young, Oliver Reed, Carol Lynley, Flora Robson.

Southern

12.00, Thames. 2.00 pm, Women Only. 2.30, Film, Just for You, with Bing Crosby. 4.20, Thames. 5.20, Betty Boop. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Day by Day, Scene South East. 6.35, Husband of the Year. 7.05, Romany Jones. 7.35, Film, Love Hate Love, with Ryan O'Neal. 9.00, London. 10.30, A Southern Report. 11.00, Salute. 12.00, Southern News Extra. 12.10 am, Unnamed World. 12.35, Weather, Guideline.

...Thames...

...hames. 2.00 pm, Women ...30, Film: Ulysses, with ...glas. 4.20, Thames. 5.20, ... 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, ...01, Report West. 6.18, ...Wales. 6.25, University ... 7.05, Nick Carter. 8.30, ...Jones. 9.00, London. ...anity Burns. 11.00, Salute. ...eather. ...YMRU/WALES.—As HTV ...1.20-1.25 pm, Penawdau ...n Y Dydd. 4.20-4.50, ...Cantamil. 6.01-6.18, Y ...0.30-11.00, Outlook. HTV ...As HTV except: 11.45-... interlude. 1.30-1.30 pm ...West Headlines. 6.18-6.35, ...West.

Granada

11.30 am, Focus on Wildlife. 12.00, Thames. 2.30 pm, Film, Alive and Kicking, with Sybil Thorndike, Kathleen Harrison. 4.10, Cartoon. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Cartoon. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.35, Randall and Hopkirk. 7.30, Romany Jones. 8.00, Kung Fu. 9.00, London. 11.30, Film, The Last Wagon, with Richard Widmark.

Scottish

12.00 pm, Thames. 2.00, Housecall. 2.30, Film: That Riviera Touch with Morecambe and Wise. 4.20, Thames. 5.20, Kiri. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, The Flintstones. 7.00, Ways and Means. 7.30, The Streets of San Francisco. 8.30, Romany Jones: The Leather Driver. 9.00, London. 11.30, Late Call. 11.35, Film: The Earth Dies Screaming with Willard Parker, Dennis Price.

Grampian

12.00, Thames. 2.30, Film: Drum Beat with Alan Ladd. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Wait Till Your Father Gets Home. 5.50, News. 6.00, Grampian News. 6.10, Grampian Week. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Film: Escape From Zahrain with Yul Brynner, Sal Mineo. 8.30, Romany Jones. 9.00, London. 11.30, F Troop. 12.00, Evening Prayers.

...ward

...hames. 2.30 pm, Film: Sep-... ...Affair, with Joan Fontaine, ...Cotten. 4.20, Thames. ...Unnamed World. 5.50, News. ...Westward Diary. 6.35, Cross-... ...00, London. 7.30, Kung ...0, Romany Jones. 9.00, ... 11.30, Westward News. ...Night Gallery. 11.55, Faith ...

Border

12.00, Thames. 2.00 pm, Women Only. 2.30, Film: Just for You, with Bing Crosby, Jane Wyman, Natalie Wood. 4.25, Thames. 5.20, Superman. 5.50, News. 6.00, Border News. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Husband of the Year. 7.30, The Six Million Dollar Man. 8.30, Romany Jones. 9.00, London. 11.00, Film: A Woman Possessed, with Margaretta Scott, Francis Matthews. 12.40 am, Border News.

Tyne Tees

12.00 Thames. 2.30, Film: A Fine Madness with Sean Connery, Jean Seberg. 4.20, Wait Till Your Father Gets Home. 4.50, Magpie Special. 5.20, Follyfoot. 5.50, News. 6.00, North East News. 6.05, Division. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, London. 8.00, Salute. 9.00, London. 10.30, Sportstime. 11.00, Film: The Face at the Window with Tod Slaughter, Marjorie Taylor. 12.10, Late News. 12.15, Open Bible.

...ia

...hames. 2.00 pm, Food File. ...m: Hell and High Water. ...Richard Widmark. Bella ... 4.25, The Romper Room. ...agpie Special. 5.20, Folly-... ...50, News. 6.00, About ... 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, ... 8.00, Police Story. 9.00, ... 10.30, Probe. 11.00, ...12.00, Men Who Matter.

Ulster

12.00 am, Thames. 2.30 Out of Town. 3.00, Film: Seven in Darkness with Milton Berle, Sean Garrison, Diane Merrill. 4.18, Ulster News. 4.20, Thames. 4.50, Magpie Special. 5.20, The Amazing Chan. 5.50, News. 6.00, Summer Reports. 6.25, Police Six. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Husband of the Year. 7.30, Kung Fu. 8.30, Romany Jones. 9.00, London. 11.30, Streets of San Francisco.

...shire

...Thames. 2.30 pm, Film: ...pon a Honeymoon, with ...Rogers, Cary Grant. 4.25, ...nt of Monte Cristo. 4.50, ... 6.00, Calendar. 6.35, ...ds. 7.00, London. 8.00, ... 9.00, London. 11.30, ... Marked One, with William ...ma Walker.

Radio

1

6.00 am, News. 6.02, Simon Bates. 7.00, Paul Burnett. 9.00, Tony Blackburn. 12.00, Johnnie Walker. 2.02 pm, Ed Stewart.† 5.00, Newsbeat. 5.15, Rosko's Round Table. 7.02, Just for Fun. 7.30, John Fox.† 8.32, Music Night. 10.02, Sport. 10.05, Len Jackson. 12.31 am, News.

† Stereo.

2

6.00 am, As Radio 1. 7.02, Terry Wogan. 8.27, Racing Bulletin. 8.45, Pause for Thought. 9.02-11.30, Pete Murray (10.30, Waggoners' Walk). 11.30, Jimmy Young. 1.30, Cricket Scores. 2.02 pm, Ed Stewart.† 3.02, Waggoners' Walk. 3.17, Sam Costa.† 6.45, Sports Desk. 7.02, As Radio 1.

3

7.00 am, News. 7.05, Rossini, Haydn, Grieg.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Mozart, Beethoven, Dvorak.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Schumann.† 9.55, Edvard Kunneke, Lars-Erik Larsson. Handel, arr. Beecham, Shostakovich.† 10.35, German and Italian Baroque Music: part 1, Buxtehude, Telemann, Caldara.† 11.30, Words. with David Martin. 11.35, Baroque Music: part 2, Handel, Bach.† 12.15, Concert: part 1, Haydn, Bax.† 1.00, News. 1.05, Playbill.† 1.20, Concert: part 2, Rimsky-Korsakov.† 2.10, Violin and Piano: Recital Shuman, Wilma Paterson, Mendelssohn.† 3.00, Interval Reading. 3.05, Recital, part 2, Beethoven.† 3.45, John Alldis Choir: Recital Jannequin, Lassus, Debussy, Gobur, Schoenberg, Smalley, Marcus, Messiaen. 5.00, Great Pianists: Edwin Fischer plays Mozart, Schubert.

5.45, Homeward Bound. 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound. 6.30, Study On 3. 6.50, The Nature of Violence, part 3. 7.00, Working with Words, part 4. 7.30, Mozart, Wolf and Schumann: songs recital.† 8.25, The Two Kiplings: talk by Philip Mason, part 2: Pain, Revenge and Forgiveness. 8.55, Concert: Mozart, Prokofiev.† 10.10, Birth of an Opera: Eugene Onegin.† 11.25-11.30, News.

4

6.20 am, News. 6.22, Farming Today. 6.40, Prayer for the Day. 6.45, Today. 6.50, Regional News. 6.55, Weather. 7.00, News. 7.27, Sportsdesk. 7.35, Today's Papers. 7.45-7.50, Thought for the Day. 7.55, Weather. 8.00, News. 8.30, Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00, News. 9.05, Voice of the People. 10.00, News. 10.05, Checkpoint. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story: Exposure. 11.00, News. 11.05, Poetry Prom: Sir John Betjeman. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.55, Weather. 1.00, The World at One. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen with Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: The Litmus Question. 4.00, News. 4.05, Any Answers? 4.35, Story: The Limbo Line, part 9. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.50, Financial Report. 5.55, Weather. 6.00, News. 6.15, Brain of Britain 1975: Part 13, London and Home Counties. 6.45, The Archers. 7.00, News Desk. 7.30, Pick of the Week. 8.30, Any Questions? 9.15, Letter From America. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 10.00, The World Tonight. 10.45, A Book at Bedtime: Jack Would be a Gentleman (final instalment). 11.00, Financial World. 11.15, Today in Parliament. 11.30, Week Ending. 11.45, News. 12.06-12.09 am, Inshore forecast.

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

Also on page 35

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"Woe to him who heaps up what is not his own—for how long !—and loads himself with pledges !"—Habakkuk 2: 6 (R.S.V.).

BIRTHS

ALEXIOU.—On 17th June, at Queen Mary's hospital, Roehampton, to Shirley (nee Wale) and Dimitri—a son, Augustis Mark Wale.

BOLTON.—On June 19, at Barratt, Northampton, to Vanessa, wife of *Tim Bolton—a son.*

COODE.—On June 19th, to Judy and Jonathan, on the A.30 at Indian Queens—a son.

GERLINGS.—At Raigmore Hospital, Inverness on 14th June, 1975, to Mr and Mrs Gerlings, Ancarraie, Bunloit, Drumnadrochit—a son (James Anton Pieter), a brother for Jan Alexander.

GILMOUR.—At Perth Royal Infirmary, on June 17th, 1975, to Valerie and John—a daughter.

HALL.—To Robert and Nigella (nee Blandy) at the Royal Berks Hospital, Reading, on Tuesday, 17th June—a son, Edward, a brother *for Timothy.*

HORDERN.—On June 16th, 1975, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Nichola (nee Burnett) and *Michael Hordern—a daughter.*

LATHERS.—On June 18th, at the Avenue Clinic, NW8, to Amanda (nee Vyvyan Denton), wife of *David Leathers—a son* (Andrew Thomas).

PRIDDEN.—On June 15, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Maria, wife of Robert Pridden—a daughter.

RAVEN.—On 9th June to Eleanor and Alan—a son (Jonathan George).

SHEPHERD-CROSS.—On the 19th June, to James and Fiona—a daughter (Letitia).

SHERWOOD.—On Wednesday, 18th June, 1975, to Heidi (nee Berkhoff) and Cyril—a daughter (Tanya Cordelia), a sister for Nadine and Alexa.

SILVER.—*On 20th May, at the* Westminster Hospital, to Nathan and Helen McNeil Silver—a son (Gabriel James McNeil Silver).

SMITH.—*On June 15th, 1975, at* Royal Berkshire Hospital, to Jo and John Smith—a daughter (Michela Hannah Anne).

PEARL WEDDING

WARRY : MOREHOUSE.—June 20th, 1945, at Linfield Parish Church, Squadron Leader J. Grahame Warry, *of Sutton Coldfield,* and Margaret Morehouse, of Southend-on-Sea. Present address: 31 Avenue de la Santa Maria, Cite Marine de Port, la Galere Theoule, Alpes-Maritimes, France.

GOLDEN WEDDING

DEAN : THOMAS.—On 20th June, 1925, at St Johns Church, Buckhurst Hill, Essex, Oscar James Dean to Veda Rebecca Thomas. *Present Address.* Homefield, Meadow Way, Chigwell, Essex.

TROTTER : MOGG.—On June 20th, 1925, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton Road, S.W.7, Wilfrid Pym Trotter to Laura Dorothy Mogg. Present Address, 63 Kenilworth Court, Putney, S.W.15.

WILSON : SNEWIN.—On 20th June, 1925, at St John at Hackney, Alfred Harold Wilson to Edythe Rose Snewin.

DEATHS

ALLUM, AGNES.—On June 18th, peacefully, at Park Abbey Nursing Home, Wallingham, Surrey, aged 80. Funeral private. Donations may be sent to "Guide Dogs for the Blind".

GIBSON.—On 18th June, 1975, Humphrey Graemo Gibson, beloved husband of Rosemary (Topsy) and devoted father of Robin and Suzie.

GRETTON.—On June 17, at his home, in London, Stan. Cremation at Enfield Crematorium, on Tuesday, 24 June, at 1.45. No flowers, please, but, if desired, *donations for the Stan Gretton* Memorial Fund, may be sent to the Head Office of the Bakers Union.

HAY.—On June 18th, at Wycombe General Hospital, Winifred Grace, aged 78 years, of 32 Caledon Rd., Beaconsfield, widow of John (Ian) and beloved mother of Ursula, Alison, Jocelyn and Gabriel. Funeral at St Michael's, Beaconsfield, on June 23rd, at 2.30. No flowers, but donations to U.S.P.G., please.

HUNT, (MAJOR RAEC, retired), JOHN REGINALD, 16th June, of 7 Hospital Lane, Blaby, Leicester, *died suddenly,* aged 63 years.

KERR.—On June 19, Elga, beloved wife of John Oldfield Kerr, and *elder daughter of the late William* Robert Colton, RA, President, Royal Society of British Sculptors. Funeral private, no flowers or mourning at her request.

MULLIN.—On June 18th, 1975, Frances, aged 85, dear wife of the late Dr Bartholomew Mullin, M.C., and mother of Patrick and Michael Redmond Mullin. *Requiem* St Boniface Church, Lympstone, Exmouth, Tuesday, June 24th, at 12 noon. Followed by burial at *Lympstone* Churchyard. In place of flowers, please send donations to League of Friends, Exmouth Hospital.

REID.—On June 18th, suddenly, in hospital, Norah, widow *of Arthur* Beatson Reid, C.I.E., I.C.S. (retired), of Wimbledon, devoted mother of Katharine, Hugh and *Frances and a much loved grand*mother. Funeral service at Putney Vale Crematorium, on Monday, June 23rd, at 2.30 p.m. Cut flowers only please, to Luckett's, 59 Glenthorne Road, Hammersmith, W.6.

SHERLOCK.—On June 18th, after a heart operation, Niall Patrick, beloved husband of Margaret and father of Charles and John. Cremation private, but relations and friends are asked to remember Pat, and to pray for him if *they wish in their own churches* on Sunday, June 22nd.

SHERLOCK.—Ronald Paul Nugent, aged 31 years, after a road accident on 18th June, 1975. Husband of Marjorie *and father of* Antony, Michael and Nicholas. Funeral private, please.

SMITH.—On 18 June, peacefully, after a short illness, Elsie Doris (nee James), aged 83 yrs, of 39 Holbeck Hill, Scarborough. Widow of Percy J. S. Smith, beloved mother of James. *Funeral service* at St. Leonard's Church, Thrybergh, Rotherham, Monday, 23 June, at 2.45 p.m. Followed by cremation. Cut flowers to John Heath & Sons, Funeral Directors, Sheffield.

SOPHIAN.—On June 17th, peacefully, in Worthing, John G. Sophian, MD, FRCS, MRCP, FRCOG, *aged 81 years,* beloved husband of Margaret, co-founder Renal Association. Funeral private. No letters, please.

TYLER.—On 18 June, in hospital at *Portsmouth, Leslie John, aged* 83. Cremation at Chichester Crematorium, 2 p.m., on Tues., 24 June. Date for Requiem Mass to be announced later.

WILLIMOTT, MATTHEW, on 15th June, husband of Min, father of Susan and John, of Tattenham Way, Burgh Heath, late of Rudham. *Ashill and Sutton.*

WILLS.—On Wednesday, June 18th, 1975, in a Slough Nursing Home, Phyllis Agnew Wills, aged 82 years, beloved sister of Mrs Edward Lumley and Sir Kenneth Wills. Funeral service on Monday, June 23rd, 11 a.m. at St. Johns Crematorium, Woking.

WILSON.—*On June 16th, 1975,* suddenly and peacefully at Lower Loxse, Sampford, North Devon, aged 83 years, Doris Kathleen (nee Tweedie), beloved mother of Val ffrench Blake and Peter Wilson. Cremation private. No flowers.

WORBOYS.—On Wed., 18 June, 1975, *Major G. A. Worboys,* beloved husband of Phyllis and father of Michael and Georgina, peacefully, at his home. Private cremation, family only, at Aldershot Crematorium, 20 June. Family flowers only: donations, if desired, to Riding for the Disabled National Equestrian *Centre, Stoneleigh, Warwickshire.* Memorial service, Aldershot Garrison Church, 11 a.m., July 18, 1975.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

PILKINGTON.—A Memorial Service will be held for Major Edward Fielden Pilkington, O.B.E., M.A., at Manchester Cathedral, on Monday, June 23rd, at 12 noon.

MEMORIAL SERVICES for the Earl of Birkenhead will be held at St James's Church, Newbottle-cum-Charlton, on Sunday, June 29th, at 3 p.m., and St Margaret's, *Westminster,* on Thursday July 10th, at noon.

HEPWORTH.—A memorial service for Dame Barbara Hepworth, D.B.E., will be held at St. Paul's, Wilton Place, *Knightsbridge, on* Tuesday, October 7th, at noon.

IN MEMORIAM

LEIBKE.—In loving memory of Erwin, who died on 20th June, 1974.

LYNE.—*In memory of Robert* Nunez Lyne, Hilda Lyne and their son John Robert Cotton Lyne.

THORNELY, JOHN BODENHAM, MBE, June 20th, 1960.—In ever-loving memory of my dearly beloved husband.—Audrey.

TRENTHAM, JOHN STANLEY, T.D. In timeless memory. Adored husband *of Valette and father of* John and Andrew.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

MIDSUMMER'S DAY FAIR

In the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, an Old *World Fair in St. James'* Square on June 24 at 7 p.m., on behalf of the disabled. Dinner, dance, tumblers, jesters, palmists, etc. Tickets £8. Ring: Jane, 01-854 0747.

MIDSUMMER MADNESS.—Have a ball at Camden Lock on Saturday, June 21st, at 8 p.m. Dancing, Fancy Dress Competition, Balloon Race and lots of music. Food, wine and real ale. Tickets at entrance £1. Camden Lock, Chalk Farm Road.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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All old boys will be warmly *welcomed to our reunion at the* school on Saturday, July 19th. Applications for details should be made to

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THE BURDEN NEUROLOGICAL INSTITUTE, an independent charitable organization, is currently involved in the scientific study of the brain and mental health and urgently needs funds to expand this vital work. Your help, please, to the Director, Burden Neurological Institute, Bristol BS16 1QT.

A.A.—Midsummer love for you. *Always.*—P.

DANISH JOURNALIST family of 4 persons wishes to exchange house. See Property Wanted.

AS A RESULT of a London street collection on Saturday, April 5th, Shelter, the National Campaign for the Homeless, collected £805.

HAPPIER LIVES for lonely old people can be provided by your will. Please include a bequest for the National Benevolent Fund for the Aged, 3 Liverpool Street, *London, EC2.*

SOUTH LONDON MISSION provides Outings, Holidays and Convalescence for elderly, sick and tired people in real need of a break. Please send a holiday gift to the Superintendent, Rev. Eric Dobson, Central Hall, Bermondsey St., London SE1 3UJ.

MUSIC STUDIOS. For details see today's Services column.

IF MUSIC is the food of love, then the Epicure Column in The Times Saturday Bazaar is the Moonlight Sonata.

FREE LEAFLETS: to Safeguard your pets' health and fitness. S.A.E. for individual leaflet, specifying your pet to Dept. PD4, P.D.S.A., South St., Dorking, Surrey.

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME on Richmond Hill, where seriously disabled ex-Servicemen find peace of mind and security. *Please help* by donations or legacy. The Star and Garter Home for Disabled Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen, Richmond upon Thames, Surrey. Tel. 940 3314.

THE LADY HOARE TRUST has moved from London to 7 North Street, Midhurst, Sussex. Please continue your support by delivering or posting first class clothing to L.H.T. Shops Ltd., Church Hill, Midhurst, Sussex. POSTAGE REFUNDED IF REQUESTED.

SAVE THE NEW Capital Taxes.—See Services.

ARTHRITIS AND RHEUMATISM—Does diet play a part ? This is *one of the topics discussed in the* Summer edition of ARC magazine of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council. Send 50p for a year's subscription (3 issues) to A.R.C., 8 Charing Cross Road, London WC2H 0HN.

NATIONAL CHARITY needs Appeals Secretary—see Gen. Vacs.

CONTACT NEEDS volunteer drivers to take out old people one Sunday afternoon a month.—01-240 0630.

ALDEBURGH FESTIVAL. Booking *now. See Concerts.*

OXBRIDGE ENTRANCE.—Mander Portman Woodward.—Services.

MATURE DEDICATED lady required to look after elderly grandmother. Excellent salary, negotiable.—See Domestic Sits.

HELP CONQUER CANCER with a Legacy. Legacies and Covenants in favour of the Cancer Research Campaign will support many worthwhile research projects. The campaign is the largest single supporter of research into all *forms of cancer,* including leukaemia in the U.K. Details from Dept. TXC, Cancer Research Campaign, Freepost London, SW1Y 5YT.

SCHOOL EXAMS. See Oxbridge '75 under Services (Talbot Rice).

CAMPDEN HILL, W.8. Flat (modernised) 3 rooms.—See London Flats.

JUST MARRIED.—Gift shop for sale.—See Small Businesses.

MIDDLE EAST EXPORTS. See Business to Business Notices section.

FATHER of 2 needs Nanny.—See Domestic Situations.

SAVE £££'s on office equipment. Slough & Son. Sales & Wants.

CUT OUT the middle man, buy *fresh Welsh lamb direct from the* farmer.—See Sales & Wants.

THE MARGERY ALLINGHAM prize 1976: Chatto & Windus and Doubleday New York announce the launching of an annual prize for a thriller of distinction. The winner will receive £5,000. Closing date 31 Dec., 1975.—Please write for full details to Chatto & Windus, 40 William IV St., London, WC2 N4DF.

PROFESSIONAL Appeal Direction.—See Business Services.

A FREE CAR.—See Berkeley Sq. Garages—Motor Columns.

COOK/SECRETARY, part-time, Chelsea.—See Womans General.

2ND MORTGAGES up to £2,000.—See Finance and Investment.

HOUSE/APARTMENT CLEANING. See Home Services.

CARPETS, ex-Exhibition.—Sapphire Carpets.—See Sales & Wants.

RESEARCHER wishes to interview parents of children whose extremes of behaviour force them to *go for official help.* Police, Social Workers, etc. Box 2315 M, The Times.

STILL—after 6 wonderful months.—L.

VACANCY FOR 1 livery. See Sport and Recreation.

CHANCELLORS of the Exchequer generally exempt legacies from *duty. Today any amount* up to £50,000 qualifies. That means that if you made a bequest to the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables at Putney, *who do such* wonderful work for badly crippled patients, your money would help them very much more. It's a thought.

RELIABLE CARPENTER London area. See Home Services.

CHELSEA ANTIQUE MARKET, stalls avail. See Sales and Wants.

HOMES & GARDENS.—Domestic Science qualifications ? See Gen. Vacs.

RETIRED or semi-retired Accountant ? *See General Vacs.*

FORMER Coaching Inn, Devon, £50,000.—See Business to Business.

SPROG BAILEY—Welcome to the world.—Love Honey.

UNIROSE.—Who dat ? Look in de telephone book and call.

THIS SUMMER I wish to improve *my English within a family atmos*phere, and meet people of my age. I'm 17.—Paul De Cnodder, Stwg. Op Olen 2.2410 Herentals, Belgium.

RESEARCHER wishes to contact those people who wrote a story for The Times Ghost Story Competition and failed to win, with view to possible *publications.*—Box 2812 M, The Times.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

MOVING ? BUYING A HOME for the first time ? Whichever you're doing—have you considered buying a *new home* ? If you have, don't miss The Times New Homes Property Feature on Friday, July 18th—covering all properties throughout the U.K. for all price ranges (you'll be sure to find something).

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UK HOLIDAYS

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LIME TREE HOTEL, *Ebury Street,* S.W.1, nr. Air Terminals & Victoria Coach Station, 1st breakfast 6.15. Fire Cert. 730 8191.

TRAVELLING through Lancashire on the M6 ?—See Dining Out.

SURREY.—Houses/flats/cottages available, and wanted, for holiday lets. Full details P.I.S., 28 *Queens Road, Weybridge.* Tel.: 30141.

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UK HOLIDAYS

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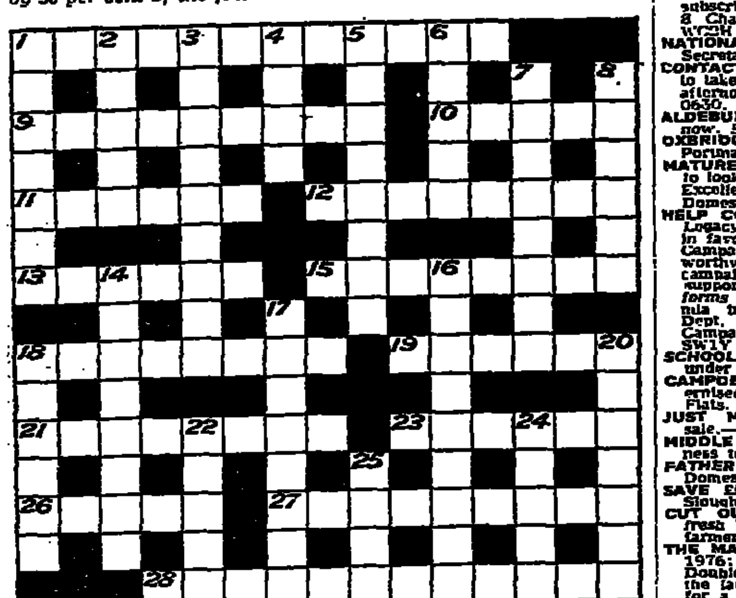
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The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,025

This puzzle, used at the Bristol regional final of the Cutty Sark/Times Crossword Championship, was solved within 30 minutes by 50 per cent of the finalists.



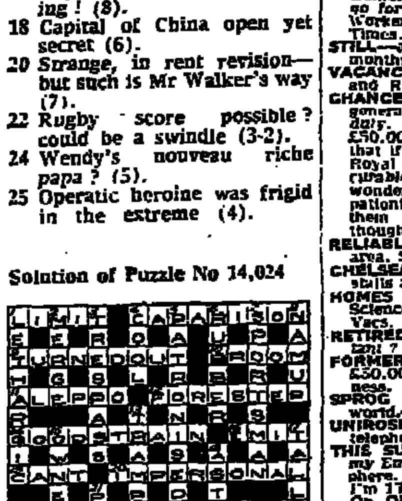
ACROSS

1 It's played with crafty leg-spin that takes Alton in (12).
9 Roman soldier—or British ex-soldier ? (9).
10 Lucy's in hers. Oh, the difference to Wordsworth ! (5).
11 Mutilate many fish (6).
12 Rocky height a nymph enters to find Escamillo (8).
13 Rhoda's wrecked the stores (6).
15 He works ceaselessly to be a member of the jet set (8).
18 With tea Argentine VIP has a gooseberry, perhaps (8).
19 Allow one member to enter—the one that's so tenacious (6).
21 Little Sarah can be so changeable (8).
23 This goes to the wall, re*ductions* being backed by the colonel (6).
26 Give back material ? Yes (5).
27 Employed by Circe to tend her guests ? (9).
28 As old as Methuselah (12).

DOWN

1 Bound in triumph with a Jabberwock's head (7).
2 Instrument decapitates a Welsh buccaneer (5).
3 Jowett, master of Balliol, knew it all (9).
4 Simple, elegant and without splash (4).
5 Wage lists for election procedures round a Scottish burgh (3-5).
6 Agree *to* differ ? What a bore ! (5).
7 Approval won't be slow, the actor hopes (8).
8 Description *Pravda* would rightly find infuriating (3, 3).
14 Hang play—change to relief work (8).
16 Liqueur goes to engineer in unusual auction (9).
17 Top people can be so obliging ! (8).
18 Capital of China open yet secret (6).
20 Strange, in rent revision—but such is Mr Walker's way (7).
22 Rugby score possible ? could be a swindle (3-2).
24 Wendy's nouveau riche *papa* ? (5).
25 Operatic heroine was frigid in the extreme (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,024



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